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NASA/MSFC MULTILAYER DIFFUSION MODELS
AND COMPUTER PROGRAM FOR OPERATIONAL
PREDICTION OF TOXIC FUEL HAZARDS

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16. ABSTRACT <p>This report describes the NASA/MSFC Multilayer Diffusion Models used in applying meteorological information to the estimation of toxic fuel hazards resulting from the launch of rocket vehicle and from accidental cold spills and leaks of toxic fuels.</p> <p>The main body of the report contains five sections. Section 1 includes background information, the purpose of the report, and a definition of terms used in the report. Section 2 contains a description of the generalized concentration and dosage models which form the basis of the multilayer concept. Formulas for determining the buoyant rise of hot exhaust clouds or plumes from conflagrations, necessary for specifying model input parameters, are given in Section 3. Section 4 contains a description of the multilayer diffusion models and lists the mathematical formulas forming the basis of the computer program. A brief description of the computer program is given in Section 5. Finally, Section 6 contains some sample problems and their solutions obtained using the computer program.</p> <p>There are five appendices to the report. Appendix A contains derivations of the cloud rise formulas described in Section 3. Appendix B contains users instructions for the computer program; and Appendix D contains example computer program output listings. Meteorological and source inputs used in the examples described in Section 6 of the report are contained in tables presented in Appendix E.</p>			
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FOREWORD

This report is submitted to the Aerospace Environment Division, Aero-Astro dynamics Laboratory, NASA-Marshall Space Flight Center, Alabama in partial fulfillment of requirements under Contract No. NAS8-29033. The purpose of this report is to document revisions to the NASA Handbook for Estimating Toxic Fuel Hazards (Dumbauld, et al., 1970) and, in particular, the computer program associated with the Handbook. As experience has been gained in the application of the NASA/MSFC Multilayer Diffusion Model Program, it has become apparent that the program input requirements should be simplified for more efficient use of the multilayer concept. This report consists of:

- A description of the mathematical specifications for the NASA/MSFC Multilayer Diffusion Models
- Procedures for obtaining and calculating meteorological and source inputs to the revised diffusion model computer program
- A description of the revised NASA/MSFC Multilayer Diffusion Model Program
- A usage manual for implementing the revised NASA/MSFC Multilayer Diffusion Model Program
- Worked example problems illustrating the use of the diffusion models and computer program

The H. E. Cramer Company, Inc. is indebted to Dr. Leonard DeVries, Mr. John Kaufman and Mr. Charles Hill, Environmental Hazards Group, Aerospace Environment Division for their guidance in planning the revisions to the NASA

Handbook for Estimating Toxic Fuel Hazards. Mr. Archie Jackson, NASA/MSFC Computation Laboratory, NASA-Marshall Space Flight Center, also provided suggestions for revising the procedures for entering input data into the NASA/MSFC Multilayer Diffusion Model Program.

Staff members of the H. E. Cramer Company, Inc. making important contributions to this report are Dr. J. E. Faulkner, Mr. H. V. Geary and Mrs. G. H. Hansen. The work under this contract is under the direction of Dr. Harrison E. Cramer.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Section No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
1	INTRODUCTION	1
1.1	Background	1
1.2	Purpose	1
1.3	Definition of Terms used in the Report	2
1.4	Organization of the Report	3
2	GENERALIZED CONCENTRATION AND DOSAGE MODELS	5
2.1	Generalized Concentration Model	5
2.2	Generalized Dosage Model	8
2.3	Subset of Equations for σ_y , σ_z and σ_x	9
2.4	Model Formulas for Ground Deposition Caused by Precipitation Scavenging and Gravitational Settling	12
2.5	Adaptation of the Generalized Models to Continuous Source Emissions	13
3	CLOUD RISE FORMULAS	15
3.1	Cloud Rise Formulas for Instantaneous Sources	15
3.2	Cloud Rise Formulas for Continuous Sources	17
4	THE NASA/MSFC MULTILAYER DIFFUSION MODEL	19
4.1	The Multilayer Concept	19
4.2	Model 1	20
4.3	Model 2	27
4.4	Model 3	27
4.5	Model 4	
4.6	Model 5	40
4.7	Model 6	42
4.8	Use of the Multilayer Construct for Cold Spills and Fuel Leaks in the Surface Layer	50
5	DESCRIPTION OF THE NASA/MSFC MULTILAYER DIFFUSION MODEL COMPUTER PROGRAM	52
5.1	Organization of the Computer Program	52

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

<u>Section No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
6	EXAMPLE CALCULATIONS	
6.1	Fuel Properties and Vehicle Rise Data	66
6.2	Normal Launch	66
6.3	Abnormal Launch	66
	REFERENCES	74
	APPENDICES	
A	DERIVATION OF MAXIMUM CLOUD RISE FORMULAS FOR INSTANTANEOUS AND CONTINUOUS SOURCES	A-1
A.1	Instantaneous Cloud Rise Formulas	A-1
A.2	Continuous Cloud Rise Formulas	A-6
B	USER INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE NASA/MSFC MULTI- LAYER DIFFUSION MODEL COMPUTER PROGRAM	B-1
B.1	Program Description	B-1
B.2	Program Input Parameters	B-4
B.3	Data Input Method	B-11
B.4	Explanation of Program Inputs	B-12
B.5	Additional Comments	B-25
B.6	Linkage for Subroutines in Computer Program for NASA/MSFC Multilayer Diffusion Model	B-26
B.7	Linkage for Subroutines in Logic Sections 1 Through 5	B-26
B.8	Example Input Data Coding Sheet	B-26
C	COMPUTER PROGRAM LISTING	C-1
D	NASA/MSFC MULTILAYER COMPUTER PROGRAM EXAMPLE OUTPUT	D-1
D.1	Example 1 Output Listing	D-1
D.2	Example 2 Output Listing	D-18
D.3	Example 3 Output Listing	D-24
E	METEOROLOGICAL AND SOURCE INPUTS	E-1

SECTION 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

The use of mathematical prediction models in applying meteorological information to the estimation of toxic fuel hazards is mandatory because of the inherent scarcity and fragmentary nature of measurements of the behavior of toxic clouds resulting from NASA operations. The concept of developing generalized dosage and concentration models for use in hazard estimation for a variety of environmental situations and for a variety of source configurations was originally developed and implemented for the U. S. Army (Cramer, et al., 1964; 1967; Cramer and Dumbauld, 1968). The concept was adapted to the prediction of environmental hazards from NASA operations by Record, et al. (1970) and Dumbauld, et al. (1970). This work under two concurrent NASA contracts (Contract Nos. NAS8-21453 and NAS8-30503) resulted in the publication of the NASA Handbook for Estimating Toxic Fuel Hazards and included a computer program specifically designed for research-oriented projects and for use in hazard estimation. The program was designed to permit hazard calculations downwind from normal and abnormal launches of rocket vehicles and from accidental cold spills and leaks of toxic fuels. The hazard estimation procedures and computer program developed under the above contracts have subsequently found wide use in estimation of hazards associated with vehicle launches and launch aborts (Cramer, et al., 1970; Dumbauld and Bjorklund, 1971; Cramer, et al., 1971; Cramer, et al., 1972a; 1972b; Dumbauld and Bjorklund, 1972).

1.2 PURPOSE

As experience has been gained in the application of the NASA/MSFC Multi-layer Diffusion Model Program, it has become apparent that some revisions to the

original program design could be made to simplify the use of the program while retaining its overall flexibility in application to a variety of hazard problems. The purpose of this report is to document the simplifications made in the computer program.

The majority of the revisions entailed a streamlining of data input requirements and procedures used to enter data into the program. In the new version of the program, all source and meteorological data inputs required by the dispersion-transport models are entered into the program using a FORTRAN NAMELIST format. The ISKIP options used to control program options in the original program have been considerably simplified. In addition, requirements for duplicate entries of some meteorological inputs in the original version of the program have been eliminated and some parameters need not be entered unless changes in preset values are required.

The original program contained seven versions of the basic diffusion models, labeled Model 1 to Model 7. Each version was applicable to a specific type of problem. Some of the original seven model versions have been eliminated because experience has shown them to be of limited use in hazard estimation. Others have been revised. A complete description of the revised versions of the basic diffusion models is included in this report.

1.3 DEFINITION OF TERMS USED IN THE REPORT

The terminology used in this report conforms, in general, with the standard nomenclature of diffusion meteorology. Concentration refers to the mass of a pollutant per unit volume at a point, but it may be referenced to the ambient atmosphere, as in parts per million. Dosage is the time-integrated concentration at a point and has the units of concentration multiplied by unit time (for example, milligram-seconds per cubic meter or parts per million-seconds). This definition of dosage, which conforms to the terminology of the U. S. Army, does not include physiological factors such as the respiration rate of a receptor. Some agencies, notably the U. S. Air Force, use

the term exposure to refer to the time-integrated concentration. The concentration and dosage terms used in this report are defined as follows:

- The maximum concentration $\chi\{x, y, z\}$ at a point (x, y, z) is the maximum concentration in time that occurs at the point
- The dosage $D\{x, y, z\}$ is the time-integrated concentration at the point (x, y, z)
- The maximum centerline concentration $\chi_c\{x, y=0, z\}$ is the maximum concentration in time in the plane of the horizon at the downwind distance x and the height above the ground z
- The average alongwind concentration $\bar{\chi}\{x, y, z\}$ is the time-integrated concentration (dosage) at the point (x, y, z) averaged over the cloud passage time
- The time-mean alongwind concentration $\chi\{x, y, z; T_A\}$ is the partial dosage from time $t_a - T_A/2$ to time $t_a + T_A/2$ averaged over the time T_A , where t_a is the arrival time of the cloud centroid at downwind distance x ; for cloud passage times of less than T_A , $\chi\{x, y, z; T_A\}$ is then the total dosage averaged over T_A
- The centerline dosage $D_c\{x, y=0, z\}$ is the maximum dosage in the plane of the horizon at the downwind distance x and the height z

1.4 ORGANIZATION OF THE REPORT

The main body of the report contains five sections. Section 2 contains a description of the generalized concentration and dosage models which form the

basis of the multilayer concept. Formulas for determining the buoyant rise of hot exhaust clouds or plumes from conflagrations, necessary for specifying model input parameters, are given in Section 3. Section 4 contains a description of the multilayer diffusion models and lists the mathematical formulas forming the basis of the computer program. A brief description of the computer program is given in Section 5. Finally, Section 6 contains some sample problems and their solutions obtained using the computer program.

There are five appendices to the report. Appendix A contains derivations of the cloud rise formulas described in Section 3. Appendix B contains users instructions for the computer program; Appendix C contains a complete listing of the computer program; and Appendix D contains example computer program output listings. Meteorological and source inputs used in the examples described in Section 6 of the report are contained in tables presented in Appendix E.

SECTION 2

GENERALIZED CONCENTRATION AND DOSAGE MODELS

The generalized models developed under the previous Government contracts described in Section 1 are presented here because they form the basis of the computerized NASA/MSFC multilayer diffusion models and computer program described in Sections 4 and 5 below. Generalized models are given for nearly-instantaneous releases in which the cloud of toxic material is detached from the source after a few seconds or, at the most, a few minutes. This condition is typical of normal and abnormal launches. Adaptation of the generalized models to continuous source emissions resulting from cold fuel spills and fuel leaks is outlined at the end of this section.

2.1 GENERALIZED CONCENTRATION MODEL

The generalized concentration model is expressed as the product of five modular terms:

$$\text{Concentration} = \{\text{Peak Concentration Term}\} \times \{\text{Alongwind Term}\} \times \\ \{\text{Lateral Term}\} \times \{\text{Vertical Term}\} \times \{\text{Depletion Term}\}$$

The mathematical formulas given below for the various terms are written according to conventional usage. Specifically, the concentration model is referred to a Cartesian coordinate system with the origin at $x = 0$, $y = 0$ and $z = 0$ with the source located at an effective height H above the origin. The direction of x is along the mean azimuth wind direction, y is normal to the mean wind direction in the plane of the horizon, and z is directed vertically with $z = 0$ at ground level. The distribution of concentration along each of the three coordinate axes is assumed to be Gaussian. None of the above assumptions is required. The model equations are easily transformed to a polar coordinate system or other systems, and other distribution functions may be substituted for the Gaussian function.

The Peak Concentration Term refers to the concentration at the point x , $y = 0$, $z = H$ and is defined by the expression

$$\frac{Q}{(2\pi)^{3/2} \sigma_x \sigma_y \sigma_z}$$

where

Q = source strength

σ_x = standard deviation of the alongwind concentration distribution

σ_y = standard deviation of the crosswind concentration distribution

σ_z = standard deviation of the vertical concentration distribution

The Alongwind Term is defined by the expression

$$\exp \left[- \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x - \bar{u}t}{\sigma_x} \right)^2 \right] \quad (2-2)$$

where

\bar{u} = mean wind speed

t = time of cloud travel

The Lateral Term is defined by the expression

$$\exp \left[- \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{y}{\sigma_y} \right)^2 \right] \quad (2-3)$$

The Vertical Term is given by the expression

$$\begin{aligned}
& \exp \left[-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{H-z}{\sigma_z} \right)^2 \right] + \exp \left[-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{H+z}{\sigma_z} \right)^2 \right] + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \left\{ \exp \left[-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{2iH_m - H - z}{\sigma_z} \right)^2 \right] \right. \\
& \left. + \exp \left[-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{2iH_m - H + z}{\sigma_z} \right)^2 \right] + \exp \left[-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{2iH_m + H - z}{\sigma_z} \right)^2 \right] + \exp \left[-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{2iH_m + H + z}{\sigma_z} \right)^2 \right] \right\}
\end{aligned} \tag{2-4}$$

where

H = effective source height

H_m = height of the top of the mixing layer

The multiple reflection terms following the summation sign stop the vertical cloud growth at the top of the mixing layer and eventually change the form of the vertical concentration distribution from Gaussian to rectangular.

The Depletion Term refers to the loss of material by simple decay processes, precipitation scavenging, or gravitational settling. The form of the Depletion Term for each of these processes is:

$$\text{(Decay)} \quad \exp [-kt] \tag{2-5}$$

$$\text{(Precipitation Scavenging)} \quad \exp [-\Lambda t] \tag{2-6}$$

(Gravitational Settling)

$$\exp \left[-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{H - (V_s x / \bar{u}) - z}{\sigma_z} \right)^2 \right] + \exp \left[-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{2H_m - H + (V_s x / \bar{u}) - z}{\sigma_z} \right)^2 \right] \tag{2-7}$$

where

k = decay coefficient or fraction of material lost per unit time

t = time

Λ = washout coefficient or fraction of material removed by scavenging per unit time

V_s = settling velocity

When Equation (2-7) is used for the Depletion Term, the Vertical Term given by Equation (2-4) is set equal to unity. This causes the cloud axis to be inclined downward at the angle $\tan^{-1}(V_s/\bar{u})$ with respect to the horizon, following W. Schmidt's sedimentation hypothesis (see Pasquill, 1962, p. 226); material that deposits on the ground surface is retained and not reflected. The vertical growth of the cloud is stopped at the top of the mixing layer and reflected toward the ground by the second exponential term in Equation (2-7). The depletion by gravitational settling of material containing a size distribution is calculated by partitioning the distribution into various settling-velocity categories, solving Equation (2-7) for each settling velocity, and superposing the solutions.

2.2 GENERALIZED DOSAGE MODEL

The generalized dosage model is similar in form to the generalized concentration model and is defined by the product of four modular terms:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Dosage} = & \{ \text{Peak Dosage Term} \} \times \{ \text{Lateral Term} \} \\ & \times \{ \text{Vertical Term} \} \times \{ \text{Depletion Term} \} \end{aligned}$$

The Peak Dosage Term is given by the expression

$$\frac{Q}{2\pi \bar{u} \sigma_y \sigma_z} \quad (2-8)$$

where

Q = source strength

\bar{u} = mean wind speed

σ_y = standard deviation of the crosswind dosage distribution
 σ_z = standard deviation of the vertical dosage distribution

The remaining terms in the generalized dosage model are defined in the same manner as the corresponding terms for the generalized concentration model which are given by Equations (2-3), (2-4), (2-5), (2-6) and (2-7).

2.3 SUBSET OF EQUATIONS FOR σ_y , σ_z AND σ_x

The following subset of equations is used to define the distance dependence of the standard deviations of the crosswind, vertical and alongwind distributions in the generalized concentration and dosage models described above:

$$\sigma_y\{x\} = \left\{ \left[\sigma_A'\{\tau\} x_{ry} \left(\frac{x+x_y - x_{ry}(1-\alpha)}{\alpha x_{ry}} \right)^\alpha \right]^2 + \left[\frac{\Delta\theta'x}{4.3} \right]^2 \right\}^{1/2} \quad (2-9)$$

where

$\sigma_A'\{\tau\}$ = standard deviation of the azimuth wind angle in radians for the cloud stabilization time τ

x_{ry} = distance over which rectilinear crosswind expansion occurs downwind from an ideal point source

x_y = virtual distance

$$= \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \frac{\sigma_{yo}}{\sigma_A'\{\tau\}} - x_{Ry} & ; \sigma_{yo} \leq \sigma_A'\{\tau\} x_{ry} \\ \alpha x_{ry} \left(\frac{\sigma_{yo}}{\sigma_A'\{\tau\} x_{ry}} \right)^{1/\alpha} - x_{Ry} + x_{ry}(1-\alpha) & ; \sigma_{yo} \geq \sigma_A'\{\tau\} x_{ry} \end{array} \right\}$$

σ_{yo} = standard deviation of the crosswind distribution at x_{Ry}

- x_{Ry} = distance from the source at which σ_{y0} is measured
 α = lateral diffusion coefficient of the order of unity
 $\Delta\theta'$ = azimuth wind direction shear in radians within the layer containing the cloud

$$\sigma_z\{x\} = \sigma'_E x_{Rz} \left(\frac{x + x_z - x_{Rz}(1-\beta)}{\beta x_{Rz}} \right)^\beta \quad (2-10)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma'_E &= \text{standard deviation of the wind elevation angle in radians at height } H \\ x_{Rz} &= \text{distance over which rectilinear vertical expansion occurs} \\ x_z &= \text{virtual distance} \\ \sigma_z &= \begin{cases} \frac{\sigma_{z0}}{\sigma'_E} - x_{Rz} & ; \sigma_{z0} \leq \sigma'_E x_{Rz} \\ \beta x_{Rz} \left(\frac{\sigma_{z0}}{\sigma'_E x_{Rz}} \right)^{1/\beta} - x_{Rz} + x_{Rz}(1-\beta) & ; \sigma_{z0} \geq \sigma'_E x_{Rz} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

- σ_{z0} = standard deviation of the vertical distribution at x_{Rz}
 x_{Rz} = distance from the source at which σ_{z0} is measured
 β = vertical diffusion coefficient of the order of unity

$$\sigma_x\{x\} = \left[\left(\frac{L\{x\}}{4.3} \right)^2 + \sigma_{x0}^2 \right]^{1/2} \quad (2-11)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} L\{x\} &= \text{alongwind cloud length of a point source when the center of the cloud is a distance } x \text{ from the source} \\ &= \frac{0.28 (\Delta u) (x)}{\bar{u}} \end{aligned}$$

Δu = wind speed shear within the layer containing the cloud

σ_{x_0} = standard deviation of the alongwind distribution at the source

In Equation (2-9) above, σ'_A is expressed as a function of time τ where τ is the time after release required for the cloud to reach equilibrium with ambient atmospheric conditions. Values of σ'_A for nearly-instantaneous releases are difficult to measure directly, but can be calculated from the following semi-empirical relationship (Cramer, et al., 1964):

$$\sigma'_A\{\tau\} = \sigma'_A\{\tau_0\} \left(\frac{\tau}{\tau_0} \right)^{1/5} \quad (2-12)$$

where τ_0 is ≤ 10 minutes. The standard deviation of the wind elevation angle σ'_E is assumed independent of the release time τ because of the relatively narrow frequency range in the power spectrum of the vertical wind velocity component that contains significant amounts of turbulent energy. This assumption is generally valid at heights ≤ 100 meters above the ground surface. In the presence of large convective cells and at heights of the order of 1 kilometer, the assumption that σ'_E is independent of τ likely does not hold. However, the effect on the accuracy of ground-level concentration and dosage estimates is thought to be slight.

The source dimensions σ_{x_0} , σ_{y_0} , σ_{z_0} in the above subset refer to a stabilized cloud at time τ . These source dimensions are best estimated from direct measurements or observations. The virtual distances x_y , x_z are used to adjust the lateral and vertical terms of the generalized models for the initial source dimensions σ_{y_0} and σ_{z_0} . Two virtual distances are employed to facilitate the treatment of asymmetrical sources where $\sigma_{y_0} \neq \sigma_{z_0}$. In applications, x_y and x_z are constrained to be positive. The height of the stabilized cloud above ground level, when the emission mode is accompanied by the release of significant amounts of thermal energy, must be estimated from observations or by means of a mathematical formula for buoyant plume rise such as those given in Section 3 below.

2.4 MODEL FORMULAS FOR GROUND DEPOSITION CAUSED BY PRECIPITATION SCAVENGING AND GRAVITATIONAL SETTLING

The total amount of material deposited on the ground surface by precipitation scavenging, at some distance x , is given by the expression

$$\frac{\Lambda Q}{\sqrt{2\pi} \sigma_y \bar{u}} \left\{ \exp \left[-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{y}{\sigma_y} \right)^2 \right] \right\} \left\{ \exp \left[-\Lambda \left(\frac{x}{\bar{u}} - t_1 \right) \right] \right\} \quad (2-13)$$

where t_1 is the time at which the precipitation begins. The principal assumptions made in deriving the above expression are:

- The rate of precipitation is steady over an area that is large compared to the horizontal dimension of the cloud of toxic material
- The precipitation originates at a level above the top of the toxic cloud so that hydrometeors pass vertically through the entire cloud
- The time duration of the precipitation is sufficiently long so that the entire alongwind length of the toxic cloud passes over the point x

Engelmann (see Slade, 1968, pp. 208-221) discusses the general problems of calculating the amount of material removed by precipitation scavenging and recommends values of the coefficient Λ that may be combined with precipitation rates to obtain estimates of total surface deposition. Other useful information may be obtained from the proceedings of the 1970 Symposium on Precipitation Scavenging (Engelmann and Slinn, 1970).

The total deposition due to the gravitational settling of heavy particles or droplets with settling velocity V_s , at a downwind distance x from the source and on the projection of the alongwind cloud axis on the ground plane, is given by the expression

$$\frac{Q}{\sqrt{2\pi} \sigma_y} \frac{d}{dx} \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \sigma_z} \int_{-\infty}^0 \left\{ \exp \left[-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{H - (V_s x / \bar{u}) - z}{\sigma_z} \right)^2 \right] \right. \right. \quad (2-14)$$

$$\left. \left. + \exp \left[-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{2H_m - H + (V_s x / \bar{u}) - z}{\sigma_z} \right)^2 \right] \right\} dz \right\}$$

After the integration and differentiation are performed, the above expression becomes

$$\frac{Q}{2\pi \sigma_y} \left\{ \left[\frac{\beta H + \left(1 - \left(\frac{\beta x}{x + x_z - x_{rz}(1-\beta)} \right) \right) V_s (x + x_z - x_{rz}(1-\beta)) / \bar{u}}{\sigma_z (x + x_z - x_{rz}(1-\beta))} \right] \exp \left[-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{H - (V_s x / \bar{u})}{\sigma_z} \right)^2 \right] \right. \quad (2-15)$$

$$+ \left[\frac{\beta (2H_m - H) - \left(1 - \left(\frac{\beta x}{x + x_z - x_{rz}(1-\beta)} \right) \right) V_s (x - x_z - x_{rz}(1-\beta)) / \bar{u}}{\sigma_z (x + x_z - x_{rz}(1-\beta))} \right]$$

$$\left. \exp \left[-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{2H_m - H + (V_s x / \bar{u})}{\sigma_z} \right)^2 \right] \right\}$$

2.5 ADAPTATION OF THE GENERALIZED MODELS TO CONTINUOUS SOURCE EMISSIONS

The generalized concentration and dosage models discussed in Sections 2.1 and 2.2 above are applicable to cases in which the source is nearly-instantaneous.

Treatment of cold spills and fuel leaks that occur near ground level requires that these models be adapted for use in predicting concentrations downwind from continuous sources.

The generalized concentration model for continuous source emission is given by the product of four terms

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Concentration} = & \{ \text{Peak Concentration} \} \times \{ \text{Lateral Term} \} \\ & \times \{ \text{Vertical Term} \} \times \{ \text{Depletion Term} \} \end{aligned}$$

The Peak Concentration Term is given by the expression

$$\frac{Q}{2\pi \bar{u} \sigma_y \sigma_z} \quad (2-16)$$

where

Q = source strength in units of total mass released per unit time

\bar{u} = mean wind speed at the effective source height

σ_y = standard deviation of the crosswind concentration distribution

σ_z = standard deviation of the vertical concentration distribution

The Lateral Term, Vertical Term and the subset of equations defining σ_y and σ_z are respectively given by Equations (2-3), (2-4), (2-9) and (2-10). The Depletion Term is given by Equations (2-5), (2-6) and (2-7), depending on the depletion mechanism. The expression for the Peak Concentration Term given by Equation (2-16) is very similar to the Peak Dosage Term in Equation (2-8) except for the definition of source strength and the mean wind speed.

SECTION 3

CLOUD RISE FORMULAS

The burning of rocket engines during normal launches and on-pad aborts results in the formation of a cloud of hot exhaust products which subsequently rises and entrains ambient air until an equilibrium with ambient conditions is reached. For normal launches, this cloud is formed principally by the forced ascent of hot turbulent exhaust products that have been deflected laterally and vertically by the launch pad hardware and the ground surface. The height at which this ground cloud stabilizes (i.e., reaches equilibrium with the environment) is determined by the vehicle type and atmospheric stability. The residence time of the vehicle on the pad appears to determine which type of cloud-rise formula is appropriate for predicting the stabilization height. Experience to date indicates that the buoyant rise of exhaust clouds from normal launches of solid-fueled and small liquid-fueled vehicles is best predicted by using a cloud rise model for instantaneous sources; the cloud rise for large liquid-fueled vehicles is best predicted by the use of a cloud rise model for continuous sources. While no cloud rise data are available for on-pad aborts, cloud rise data from static tests of liquid-fueled rockets indicate that the use of a cloud rise model for continuous sources is appropriate in this case.

3.1 CLOUD RISE FORMULAS FOR INSTANTANEOUS SOURCES

The following formulas for the maximum buoyant rise of clouds from instantaneous sources are based on procedures similar to those contained in a preprint of a paper presented by G. A. Briggs (1970) at the Second International Clean Air Congress. Derivations of these plume rise formulas are contained in Appendix A.

3.1.1 Adiabatic Atmosphere

The maximum cloud rise z_{mI} downwind from an instantaneous source in an adiabatic atmosphere (potential temperature constant with height) is given by

$$z_{mI} = \left[\frac{2 F_I t_{sI}^2}{\gamma_I^3} + \left(\frac{r_R}{\gamma_I} \right)^4 \right]^{1/4} - \frac{r_R}{\gamma_I} \quad (3-1)$$

where

F_I = the buoyancy parameter

$$= \frac{3g Q_I}{4\pi \rho c_p T} \quad (3-2)$$

g = acceleration due to gravity (m sec^{-2})

Q_I = the effective heat released (cal)

c_p = specific heat of air at constant pressure ($\text{cal gm}^{-1} \text{ } ^\circ\text{K}^{-1}$)

T = ambient air temperature ($^\circ\text{K}$)

ρ = density of ambient air (gm m^{-3})

γ_I = the entrainment coefficient for an instantaneous source

r_R = the initial cloud radius at the surface (m)

t_{sI} = the time required for the cloud to reach stabilization (sec)

3.1.2 Stable Atmosphere

The maximum cloud rise z_{mI} downwind from an instantaneous source in a stable atmosphere is given by

$$z_{mI} = \left[\frac{8F_I}{\gamma_I^3 s} + \left(\frac{r_R}{\gamma_I} \right)^4 \right]^{1/4} - \frac{r_R}{\gamma_I} \quad (3-3)$$

where

$$s = \frac{g}{T} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial z} \approx \frac{g}{T} \frac{\Delta \Phi}{\Delta z}$$

$\frac{\Delta \Phi}{\Delta z}$ = the vertical gradient of ambient potential temperature

Equations (3-1) and (3-3) assume that the initial upward momentum imparted to the exhaust gases by reflection from the ground surface and launch pad hardware is insignificant in comparison with the effect of thermal buoyancy. Based on limited experience in predicting cloud rise from launches at Vandenberg Air Force Base, this assumption appears to be justified.

3.2 CLOUD RISE FORMULAS FOR CONTINUOUS SOURCES

The following formulas for the maximum buoyant rise of clouds from continuous sources are also based on procedures similar to those given by Briggs (1970). The derivations of these formulas are given in Appendix A.

3.2.1 Adiabatic Atmosphere

The maximum cloud rise z_{mc} downwind from a continuous source in an adiabatic atmosphere is given by

$$z_{mc} = \left[\frac{3 F_c x_{sc}^2}{2 \gamma_c^2 \bar{u}^3} + \left(\frac{r_R}{\gamma_c} \right)^3 \right]^{1/3} - \frac{r_R}{\gamma_c} \quad (3-4)$$

where

$$F_c = \text{the buoyancy flux parameter}$$

$$= \frac{g Q_c}{\pi \rho c_p T} \quad (3-5)$$

Q_c = the effective rate of heat release (cal sec^{-1})

γ_c = the entrainment coefficient for a continuous source

\bar{u} = the mean wind speed (m sec^{-1})

x_{sc} = the downwind distance at which the cloud reaches its stabilization height (m)

3.2.2 Stable Atmosphere

The maximum cloud rise z_{mc} downwind from a continuous source in a stable atmosphere is given by

$$z_{mc} = \left[\frac{6 F_c}{\bar{u} \gamma_c^2 s} + \left(\frac{r_R}{\gamma_c} \right)^3 \right]^{1/3} - \frac{r_R}{\gamma_c} \quad (3-6)$$

Equations (3-4) and (3-6) assume that the initial momentum flux imparted to the cloud by dynamic forces is negligible in comparison with the buoyancy flux. Again, experience in calculating cloud rise for normal launches of large liquid fueled rockets and for static firings has shown that this assumption is reasonable.

SECTION 4

THE NASA/MSFC MULTILAYER DIFFUSION MODEL

4.1 THE MULTILAYER CONCEPT

The meteorological structure in the low-level reference air volume (from the surface to a height of about 5 kilometers) is usually comprised of several layers with distinctive wind, temperature and humidity fields. Large horizontal spatial variations in wind regimes may also occur in the surface layer, usually as a consequence of changes in terrain or land-water interfaces. The generalized diffusion models described in Section 2 have been adapted to these variations in meteorological structure. The vertical stratification problem in the reference volume is handled by applying the models to individual layers in which the meteorological structure is reasonably homogenous. Layer boundaries are placed at the points of major discontinuities in the vertical profiles of wind, temperature, and humidity. For simplicity, it is assumed that there is no flux of material across layer boundaries due to turbulent mixing. Provision is made, however, for the flux of material across layer boundaries as a result of gravitational settling or precipitation scavenging.

Step changes in the meteorological structure of layers, at some arbitrary time or downwind distance from the point of release, are accommodated by stopping the transport and diffusion processes in the layers affected by the change in structure, calculating new sets of initial source and meteorological model input parameters, and re-starting the transport and diffusion process with the new inputs. The model provisions for step changes in meteorological structure can also be used to account for the vertical distribution of material within the stabilized cloud. The use of this feature of the program is further explained in Section 4.5 below.

Two geometries are involved in the multilayer concepts outlined above. The first is the layer geometry used with the Cartesian coordinate system of the generalized models in which the x-axis is along the mean wind direction in the layer. The second geometry refers to a basic reference polar coordinate grid system used in the computer program for the calculation of concentration and dosage fields.

The above concepts have been used to develop a multilayer construct, based on the generalized diffusion models, for application to the toxic fuel hazard problem at NASA installations. Mathematical specifications for the various layer models used in the NASA/MSFC multilayer construct are given below. These specifications provide the foundation for the computer programs that constitute the principal methods for estimating toxic fuel hazards. The six layer models first described refer principally to the transport, dispersal and depletion of toxic material formed as the result of normal and abnormal launches. The use of the multilayer diffusion program for estimating concentration fields downwind from cold fuel spills and surface fuel leaks is described at the end of the section.

4.2 MODEL 1

In this layer model, the source extends vertically through the entire layer and turbulent mixing is occurring. It is assumed that the vertical distribution of toxic material is uniform with height and that the distributions of toxic material along the x- and y-layer coordinates are Gaussian.

4.2.1 Dosage Equation for Model 1

The dosage equation for Model 1 in the K^{th} layer is

$$D_K \{x_K, y_K, z_K\} = \frac{Q_K}{\sqrt{2\pi} \bar{u}_K \sigma_{yK}} \left\{ \exp \left(\frac{-y_K^2}{2\sigma_{yK}^2} \right) \right\} \quad (4-1)$$

In the above expression

Q_K = the source strength in units of mass per unit layer depth

The quantity \bar{u}_K in Equation (4-1) is the mean cloud transport speed in meters per second in the K^{th} layer. In the surface layer ($K = 1$), the wind speed-height profile is defined according to the power-law expression

$$\bar{u} \{z_K, K = 1\} = \bar{u}_R \left(\frac{z_K \{K = 1\}}{z_R} \right)^p \quad (4-2)$$

where

\bar{u}_R = mean wind speed measured at the reference height z_R
 p = power-law exponent for the wind speed profile in the surface layer

$$= \log \left(\frac{\bar{u}_{TK} \{K=1\}}{\bar{u}_R} \right) / \log \left(\frac{z_{TK} \{K=1\}}{z_R} \right)$$

$\bar{u}_{TK} \{K=1\}$ = mean wind speed at the top of the surface layer $z_{TK} \{K=1\}$

$z_K \{K=1\}$ = height in the surface layer

Thus, in the surface layer, the mean cloud transport speed is defined by the expression

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{u}_K \{K=1\} &= \frac{\bar{u}_R}{(z_{TK} \{K=1\} - z_R) z_R^p} \int_{z_R}^{z_{TK}} (z_K \{K=1\})^p dz \\ &= \frac{\bar{u}_R \left[(z_{TK} \{K=1\})^{1+p} - (z_R)^{1+p} \right]}{(z_{TK} \{K=1\} - z_R) (z_R)^p (1+p)} \end{aligned}$$

In layers above the surface layer ($K > 1$), the wind speed-height profile is assumed linear and defined by the expression

$$\bar{u}\{z_K, K > 1\} = \bar{u}_{BK} + \left(\frac{\bar{u}_{TK} - \bar{u}_{BK}}{z_{TK} - z_{BK}} \right) (z_K - z_{BK}) \quad (4-3)$$

where

\bar{u}_{TK} = mean wind speed at the top of the layer z_{TK}

\bar{u}_{BK} = mean wind speed at the base of the layer z_{BK}

In the K^{th} layer ($K > 1$), the mean cloud transport speed is given by the expression

$$\bar{u}_K\{K > 1\} = (\bar{u}_{TK} + \bar{u}_{BK})/2$$

The standard deviation of the crosswind dosage distribution σ_{yK} is defined by the expression

$$\sigma_{yK} = \left\{ \left[\sigma'_{AK}\{\tau_K\} x_{ryK} \left(\frac{x_K + x_{yK} - x_{ryK}(1 - \alpha_K)}{\alpha_K x_{ryK}} \right)^{\alpha_K} \right]^2 + \left[\frac{\Delta\theta'_K x_K}{4.3} \right]^2 \right\}^{1/2} \quad (4-4)$$

where

$\sigma'_{AK}\{\tau_K\}$ = mean layer standard deviation of the wind azimuth angle in radians for the cloud stabilization time τ_K

In the surface layer ($K = 1$),

$$\sigma'_{AK}\{\tau_K, K=1\} = \frac{\sigma'_{AR}\{\tau_K\} \left[(z_{TK}\{K=1\})^{m+1} - (z_R)^{m+1} \right]}{(m+1) (z_{TK}\{K=1\} - z_R) (z_R)^m} \quad (4-5)$$

where

$\sigma'_{AR}\{\tau_K\}$ = standard deviation of the wind azimuth angle in radians
at height z_R and for the cloud stabilization time τ_K

$$= \sigma_{AR}\{\tau_{oK}\} \left(\frac{\tau_K}{\tau_{oK}} \right)^{1/5} \left(\frac{\pi}{180} \right)$$

$\sigma_{AR}\{\tau_{oK}\}$ = standard deviation of the wind azimuth angle in degrees
at height z_R and for the reference time period τ_{oK}

m = power-law exponent for the vertical profile of the
standard deviation of the wind azimuth angle in the
surface layer

$$= \log \left(\frac{\sigma'_{ATK}\{\tau_K, K=1\}}{\sigma'_{AR}\{\tau_K\}} \right) / \log \left(\frac{z_{TK}\{K=1\}}{z_R} \right)$$

$$\sigma'_{ATK}\{\tau_K, K=1\} = \sigma_{ATK}\{\tau_{oK}, K=1\} \left(\frac{\tau_K}{\tau_{oK}} \right)^{1/5} \left(\frac{\pi}{180} \right)$$

$\sigma_{ATK}\{\tau_{oK}, K=1\}$ = standard deviation of the wind azimuth angle in
degrees at the top of the surface layer z_{TK} for
the reference time period τ_{oK}

For layers above the surface ($K > 1$),

$$\sigma'_{ATK}\{\tau_K, K>1\} = \left(\sigma'_{ATK}\{\tau_K\} + \sigma'_{ABK}\{\tau_K\} \right) / 2 \quad (4-6)$$

where

$$\sigma'_{\text{ATK}}\{\tau_K\} = \sigma_{\text{ATK}}\{\tau_{oK}\} \left(\frac{\tau_K}{\tau_{oK}} \right)^{1/5} \left(\frac{\pi}{180} \right)$$

$\sigma_{\text{ATK}}\{\tau_{oK}\}$ = standard deviation of the wind azimuth angle in degrees
at the top of the layer for the reference time period τ_{oK}

$$\sigma'_{\text{ABK}}\{\tau_K\} = \sigma_{\text{ABK}}\{\tau_{oK}\} \left(\frac{\tau_K}{\tau_{oK}} \right)^{1/5} \left(\frac{\pi}{180} \right)$$

$\sigma_{\text{ABK}}\{\tau_{oK}\}$ = standard deviation of the wind azimuth angle in degrees
at the base of the layer for the reference time period τ_{oK}

x_K = downwind distance from the source

y_K = crosswind distance from the axis of the cloud

x_{yK} = crosswind virtual distance

$$= \frac{\sigma_{y0}\{K\}}{\sigma'_{\text{AK}}\{\tau_K\}} - x_{\text{RyK}}$$

when $\sigma_{y0}\{K\} \leq \sigma'_{\text{AK}}\{\tau_K\} x_{\text{ryK}}$

$$= \alpha_K x_{\text{ryK}} \left(\frac{\sigma_{y0}\{K\}}{\sigma'_{\text{AK}}\{\tau_K\} x_{\text{ryK}}} \right)^{1/\alpha_K} - x_{\text{RyK}} + x_{\text{ryK}}^{(1-\alpha_K)}$$

when $\sigma_{y0}\{K\} \geq \sigma'_{\text{AK}}\{\tau_K\} x_{\text{ryK}}$

$\sigma_{y0}\{K\}$ = standard deviation of the lateral source dimension in the
layer at downwind distance x_{RyK}

x_{RyK} = distance from the source at which $\sigma_{y0}\{K\}$ is measured in the K^{th} layer

x_{ryK} = distance over which rectilinear crosswind expansion occurs downwind from an ideal point source in the K^{th} layer

α_K = lateral diffusion coefficient in the layer

$\Delta\theta'_K$ = vertical wind direction shear in the layer

$$= (\theta_{TK} - \theta_{BK}) \left(\frac{\pi}{180} \right)$$

θ_{TK} = mean wind direction in degrees at the top of the layer

θ_{BK} = mean wind direction in degrees at the base of the layer

4.2.2 Concentration Equation for Model 1

The maximum concentration for Model 1 in the K^{th} layer is given by the expression

$$x_K\{x_K, y_K, z_K\} = \frac{D_K \bar{u}_K}{\sqrt{2\pi} \sigma_{xK}} \quad (4-7)$$

where

σ_{xK} = standard deviation of the alongwind concentration distribution in the layer

$$= \left[\left(\frac{L\{x_K\}}{4.3} \right)^2 + \sigma_{x0}^2\{K\} \right]^{1/2} \quad (4-8)$$

$L\{x_K\}$ = alongwind cloud length for a point source in the layer at the distance x_K from the source

$$= \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \frac{0.28 (\Delta \bar{u}_K) (x_K)}{\bar{u}_K} & ; \quad \Delta \bar{u}_K \geq 0 \\ 0 & ; \quad \Delta \bar{u}_K \leq 0 \end{array} \right\} \quad (4-9)$$

$\Delta \bar{u}_K$ = vertical wind speed shear in the layer

$$\Delta \bar{u}_K \{K=1\} = \bar{u}_{TK} \{K=1\} - \bar{u}_R$$

$$\Delta \bar{u}_K \{K>1\} = \bar{u}_{TK} - \bar{u}_{BK}$$

$\sigma_{xO} \{K\}$ = standard deviation of the alongwind source dimension in the layer at the point of cloud stabilization

The above equation for $L\{x_K\}$ is based on the theoretical and empirical results reported by Tyldesley and Wallington (1965) who analyzed ground-level concentration measurements made at distances of 5 to 120 kilometers downwind from instantaneous line-source releases.

The maximum centerline concentration for Model 1 in the K^{th} layer is given by the expression

$$\chi_{CK} \{x_K, y_K=0, z_K\} = \chi_K / \{\text{LATERAL TERM}\} \quad (4-10)$$

The average alongwind concentration is defined as

$$\bar{\chi}_K = D_K / t_{pK} \quad (4-11)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} t_{pK} &= \text{cloud passage time in seconds in the } K^{th} \text{ layer} \\ &\cong 4.3 \sigma_{xK} / \bar{u}_K \end{aligned}$$

The time mean alongwind concentration in the K^{th} layer is defined by the expression

$$\chi_K \{x_K, y_K, z_K; T_A\} = \frac{D_K}{T_A} \left\{ \text{erf} \left(\frac{\bar{u}_K T_A}{2\sqrt{2} \sigma_{xK}} \right) \right\} \quad (4-12)$$

where

T_A = time in seconds over which concentration is to be averaged

The time mean alongwind concentration is equivalent to the average alongwind concentration when t_{pK} equals T_A .

4.3 MODEL 2

Layer Model 2 refers to the same source configuration as Model 1 in which the source extends vertically through the entire depth of the layer and the distribution of toxic material is uniform with height. In Model 2, however, it is assumed that no turbulent mixing is occurring. Consequently, there is no dilution of the cloud due to turbulent expansion. The dosage and concentration equations for Model 2 are given by Equations (4-1) and (4-7), respectively, with the following substitutions:

$$\sigma_{yK} = \sigma_{yo}\{K\} \quad (4-13)$$

$$\sigma_{xK} = \sigma_{xo}\{K\} \quad (4-14)$$

4.4 MODEL 3

This layer model differs from Models 1 and 2 in that the vertical extent of the source is less than the depth of the layer. The model equation thus contains vertical expansion terms.

4.4.1 Dosage Equation for Model 3

The dosage equation for Model 3 in the K^{th} layer is given by the expression

$$\begin{aligned}
D_K \{x_K, y_K, z_{BK} < z_K < z_{TK}\} &= \frac{Q_K}{2\pi \sigma_{yK} \sigma_{zK} \bar{u}_K} \left\{ \exp \left[\frac{-y_K^2}{2\sigma_{yK}^2} \right] \right. \\
&\quad \left\{ \exp \left[\frac{-(H_K - z_K)^2}{2\sigma_{zK}^2} \right] + \exp \left[\frac{-(H_K - 2z_{BK} + z_K)^2}{2\sigma_{zK}^2} \right] \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \left\{ \exp \left[\frac{-(2i(z_{TK} - z_{BK}) - (H_K - 2z_{BK} + z_K))^2}{2\sigma_{zK}^2} \right] \right. \right. \\
&\quad \exp \left[\frac{-(2i(z_{TK} - z_{BK}) + (H_K - z_K))^2}{2\sigma_{zK}^2} \right] + \exp \left[\frac{-(2i(z_{TK} - z_{BK}) - (H_K - z_K))^2}{2\sigma_{zK}^2} \right] \\
&\quad \left. \left. + \exp \left[\frac{-(2i(z_{TK} - z_{BK}) + (H_K - 2z_{BK} + z_K))^2}{2\sigma_{zK}^2} \right] \right\} \right\} \quad (4-15)
\end{aligned}$$

where

Q_K = source strength or total mass of material in the layer

H_K = effective source height or height of the centroid of the stabilized cloud

σ_{zK} = standard deviation of the vertical dosage distribution in the layer

The remaining terms are the same as those in Equation (4-1) for Model 1.

The standard deviation of the vertical dosage distribution is defined by the expression

$$\sigma_{zK} = \sigma'_{EK} x_{rzk} \left(\frac{x_K + x_{zK} - x_{rzk}(1-\beta_K)}{\beta_K x_{rzk}} \right)^{\beta_K} \quad (4-16)$$

where

σ'_{EK} = mean standard deviation of the wind elevation angle in radians for the layer

x_{zK} = vertical virtual distance in the layer

β_K = vertical diffusion coefficient in the layer

x_{rzK} = distance over which rectilinear vertical expansion occurs downwind from an ideal point source in the K^{th} layer

In the surface layer ($K = 1$),

$$\sigma_{EK}^{\{K=1\}} = \frac{\sigma_{ER} \left[(z_{TK}^{\{K=1\}})^{q+1} - (z_R)^{q+1} \right]}{(q+1) (z_{TK}^{\{K=1\}} - z_R) (z_R)^q} \left(\frac{\pi}{180} \right) \quad (4-17)$$

where

σ_{ER} = standard deviation of the wind elevation angle in degrees at the height z_R

q = power-law exponent for the vertical profile of the standard deviation of the wind elevation angle in the surface layer

$$= \log \left(\frac{\sigma_{ETK}^{\{K=1\}}}{\sigma_{ER}} \right) / \log \left(\frac{z_{TK}^{\{K=1\}}}{z_R} \right)$$

$\sigma_{ETK}^{\{K=1\}}$ = standard deviation of the wind elevation angle in degrees at the top of the surface layer

Above the surface layer ($K > 1$),

$$\sigma'_{EK}^{\{K>1\}} = \left(\sigma_{ETK} + \sigma_{EBK} \right) \left(\frac{\pi}{360} \right)$$

where

σ_{ETK} = standard deviation of the wind elevation angle in degrees at the top of the layer

σ_{EBK} = standard deviation of the wind elevation angle in degrees at the base of the layer

The vertical virtual distance x_{zK} is given by the expression

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\sigma_{zo}\{K\}}{\sigma'_{EK}} - x_{RzK} \quad ; \quad \sigma_{zp}\{K\} \leq \sigma'_{EK} x_{RzK} \\ \beta_K x_{RzK} \left(\frac{\sigma_{zo}\{K\}}{\sigma'_{EK} x_{RzK}} \right)^{1/\beta_K} - x_{RzK} + x_{RzK}(1-\beta_K) \quad ; \quad \sigma_{zo}\{K\} \geq \sigma'_{EK} x_{RzK} \end{array} \right\}$$

where

$\sigma_{zo}\{K\}$ = standard deviation of the vertical dosage distribution at x_{RzK}

x_{RzK} = distance from the source at which $\sigma_{zo}\{K\}$ is measured in the Kth layer

4.4.2 Concentration Equation for Model 3

The concentration equation for Model 3 is the same as that for Model 1 which is given by Equation (4-7) in Section 4.2.2 with D_K from Equation (4-15). Equation (4-10) in Section 4.2.2 also gives the maximum centerline concentration for Model 3. Similarly, average and time mean alongwind concentrations for Model 3 are given by Equations (4-11) and (4-12) with D_K from Equation (4-15).

4.5 MODEL 4

Model 4, the layer-breakdown model, may be used to calculate concentration and dosage fields resulting from changes in the meteorological layer structure. Model 4 may also be used to determine concentration and dosage fields in the surface mixing layer downwind from a source in which the source strength varies with height in the layer. The application of Model 4 requires the following assumptions:

- The boundary between adjacent layers or sublayers is eliminated and the layers are replaced by a single layer L
- Turbulent mixing is occurring in Layer L
- The material in each of the layers or sublayers is initially uniformly distributed in the vertical
- Reflection occurs at the upper and lower boundaries of Layer L

The selection of Model 4 for layer breakdown calculations or to accommodate vertical source strength variations in the surface mixing layer is controlled in the computer program by selection of certain options (see Appendix B) available in the input configuration. If no special provision is made and Model 4 is specified for use, the program assumes that the function of the model is to accommodate to vertical source strength variations. For example, the surface mixing layer can be divided into several sublayers where the source strength, although assumed to be vertically uniform in the K^{th} sublayer, increases with height in subsequent layers (see example problems in Section 6). In this case, Model 4 calculates the contribution from each sublayer to the composite concentration and dosage fields in the surface mixing layer by permitting turbulent mixing across the initial sublayer boundaries.

If Model 4 is to be used to predict the concentration and dosage fields downwind from a change in meteorological structure, the program option ISKIP(2) must be properly set, the input parameter NBK must be initialized, and the meteorological parameters for the new L^{th} layer and the time t^* at which layer breakdown occurs must be specified (see Appendix B).

4.5.1 Dosage Equation for Model 4

The dosage equation for Model 4 for the contribution from the portion of the cloud in the K^{th} layer to the receptor position in the layer L is given by the expression

$$D_{LK} = \frac{Q_K}{2\sqrt{2\pi} \bar{u}_L \sigma_{yLK}} \left\{ \exp \left[- \left(\frac{y_L^2}{2 \sigma_{yLK}^2} \right) \right] \right\}$$

$$\left\{ \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \left[\operatorname{erf} \left(\frac{2i(z_{TL} - z_{BL}) - z_{BK} + z_L}{\sqrt{2} \sigma_{zLK}} \right) + \operatorname{erf} \left(\frac{2i(z_{TL} - z_{BL}) + z_{TK} - z_L}{\sqrt{2} \sigma_{zLK}} \right) \right. \right.$$

$$+ \operatorname{erf} \left(\frac{2i(z_{TL} - z_{BL}) + 2z_{BL} - z_{BK} - z_L}{\sqrt{2} \sigma_{zLK}} \right) + \operatorname{erf} \left(\frac{2i(z_{TL} - z_{BL}) - 2z_{BL} + z_{TK} + z_L}{\sqrt{2} \sigma_{zLK}} \right) \quad (4-18)$$

$$+ \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \left[\operatorname{erf} \left(\frac{-2i(z_{TL} - z_{BL}) - z_{BK} + z_L}{\sqrt{2} \sigma_{zLK}} \right) + \operatorname{erf} \left(\frac{-2i(z_{TL} - z_{BL}) + z_{TK} - z_L}{\sqrt{2} \sigma_{zLK}} \right) \right.$$

$$+ \left. \left. \operatorname{erf} \left(\frac{-2i(z_{TL} - z_{BL}) + 2z_{BL} - z_{BK} - z_L}{\sqrt{2} \sigma_{zLK}} \right) + \operatorname{erf} \left(\frac{-2i(z_{TL} - z_{BL}) - 2z_{BL} + z_{TK} + z_L}{\sqrt{2} \sigma_{zLK}} \right) \right] \right\}$$

The total contribution to a receptor position in Layer L is calculated by summing the contributions from all K layers. In the above expression

Q_K = source strength in units of mass per unit layer depth
(g m⁻¹) for the source in the layer K

In Model 4, the quantity \bar{u}_L is the mean cloud transport in the L^{th} layer. If the layer L is the surface mixing layer ($L = 1$), the wind speed-height profile is defined according to the expression

$$\bar{u}_{\{z_L, L=1\}} = \bar{u}_{RL} \left(\frac{z_L^{\{L=1\}}}{z_R} \right)^{p_L}$$

where

\bar{u}_{RL} = mean wind speed at the reference height z_R in the new surface layer L

p_L = power-law exponent for the wind speed profile in the surface layer ($L = 1$)

$$= \log \left(\frac{\bar{u}_{TL}^{\{L=1\}}}{\bar{u}_{RL}} \right) / \log \left(\frac{z_{TL}^{\{L=1\}}}{z_R} \right)$$

$\bar{u}_{TL}^{\{L=1\}}$ = mean wind speed at the top of the surface layer $z_{TL}^{\{L=1\}}$

$z_L^{\{L=1\}}$ = height in the surface layer

The mean cloud transport speed in the surface layer is given by

$$\bar{u}_L^{\{L=1\}} = \frac{\bar{u}_{RL} \left[(z_{TL}^{\{L=1\}})^{1+p_L} - (z_R)^{1+p_L} \right]}{(z_{TL}^{\{L=1\}} - z_R) (z_R)^{p_L} (1+p_L)} \quad (4-19)$$

For layers above the surface layer ($L > 1$), the wind speed-height profile is assumed to be defined by the expression

$$\bar{u}_{\{z_{LK}, L>1\}} = \bar{u}_{BL} + \left(\frac{\bar{u}_{TL} - \bar{u}_{BL}}{z_{TL} - z_{BL}} \right) (z_L - z_{BL})$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{u}_{TL} &= \text{mean wind speed at the top of the layer } z_{TL} \\ \bar{u}_{BL} &= \text{mean wind speed at the base of the layer } z_{BL}\end{aligned}$$

The mean cloud transport speed is thus,

$$\bar{u}_L \{L > 1\} = (\bar{u}_{TL} + \bar{u}_{BL}) / 2 \quad (4-20)$$

The crosswind distance from the axis of the cloud to a receptor y_L (defined positive to the right looking downwind) is given by the expression

$$y_L = (y_j - y_{SK}) \sin \theta'_L - (x_j - x_{SK}) \cos \theta'_L \quad (4-21)$$

where

x_j, y_j = position of the receptor with respect to the origin of the reference coordinate system with the y axis positive northward and the x axis positive eastward

x_{SK}, y_{SK} = coordinates of the cloud centroid in the K^{th} layer at time t^* with respect to the origin of the reference coordinate system

$$x_{SK} = x_i - \bar{u}_K t^* \sin \theta'_K$$

$$y_{SK} = y_i - \bar{u}_K t^* \cos \theta'_K$$

x_i, y_i = coordinates of the real source in the K^{th} layer with respect to the origin of the reference coordinate system

$$\theta'_L = (\theta_{TL} + \theta_{BL}) \left(\frac{\pi}{360} \right)$$

θ_{TL} = mean wind direction in degrees at the top of the layer z_{TL}

θ_{BL} = mean wind direction in degrees at the base of the layer z_{BL}

$$\theta'_K = (\theta_{TK} + \theta_{BK}) \left(\frac{\pi}{360} \right)$$

The standard deviation of the crosswind dosage distribution σ_{yLK} in the L^{th} layer is defined by the expression

$$\sigma_{yLK} = \left\{ \left[\sigma_{AL} \{ \tau_L \} x_{ryL} \left(\frac{x_L + x_{vKL}^* - x_{rvL} (1 - \alpha_L)}{\alpha_L x_{ryL}} \right)^{\alpha_L} \right]^2 + \left[\frac{\Delta \theta'_L x_L}{4.3} \right]^2 \right\}^{1/2} \quad (4-22)$$

where

$\sigma'_A \{ \tau_L \}$ = mean layer standard deviation of the wind azimuth angle in radians for the effective cloud stabilization time τ_L

In the surface layer ($L = 1$),

$$\sigma'_{AL} \{ \tau_L, L=1 \} = \frac{\sigma'_{ARL} \{ \tau_L \} \left[(z_{TL} \{ L=1 \})^{m_L+1} - (z_R)^{m_L+1} \right]}{(m_L+1) (z_{TL} \{ L=1 \} - z_R) (z_R)^{m_L}} \quad (4-23)$$

where

$\sigma'_{ARL} \{ \tau_L \}$ = standard deviation of the wind azimuth angle in radians at height z_R and for time τ_L

$$= \sigma_{ARL} \{ \tau_{oL} \} \left(\frac{\tau_L}{\tau_{oL}} \right)^{1/5} \left(\frac{\pi}{180} \right)$$

$\sigma_{ARL} \{ \tau_{oL} \}$ = standard deviation of the wind azimuth angle in degrees at height z_R and for the reference time period τ_{oL}

m_L = power-law exponent for the vertical profile of the standard deviation of the wind azimuth angle in the surface layer $L = 1$

$$m_L = \log \left(\frac{\sigma'_{ATL}\{\tau_L, L=1\}}{\sigma'_{ARL}\{\tau_L\}} \right) / \log \left(\frac{z_{TL}\{L=1\}}{z_R} \right)$$

$$\sigma'_{ATL}\{\tau_L, L=1\} = \sigma_{ATL}\{\tau_{oL}, L=1\} \left(\frac{\tau_L}{\tau_{oL}} \right)^{1/5} \left(\frac{\pi}{180} \right)$$

$\sigma_{ATL}\{\tau_{oL}, L=1\}$ = standard deviation of the wind azimuth angle in degrees at the top of the surface layer z_{TL} for the reference time period τ_{oL}

For layers above the surface layer ($L > 1$),

$$\sigma'_{AL}\{\tau_L, L>1\} = \left(\sigma'_{ATL}\{\tau_L\} + \sigma'_{ABL}\{\tau_L\} \right) / 2 \quad (4-24)$$

where

$$\sigma'_{ATL}\{\tau_L\} = \sigma_{ATL}\{\tau_{oL}\} \left(\frac{\tau_L}{\tau_{oL}} \right)^{1/5} \left(\frac{\pi}{180} \right)$$

$\sigma_{ATL}\{\tau_{oL}\}$ = standard deviation of the wind azimuth angle in degrees at the top of the layer for the reference time period τ_{oL}

$$\sigma'_{ABL}\{\tau_L\} = \sigma_{ABL}\{\tau_{oL}\} \left(\frac{\tau_L}{\tau_{oL}} \right)^{1/5} \left(\frac{\pi}{180} \right)$$

$\sigma_{ABL}\{\tau_{oL}\}$ = standard deviation of the wind azimuth angle in degrees at the base of the layer for the reference time τ_{oL}

The wind direction shear in radians in the layer is given by the expression

$$\Delta\theta'_L = (\theta_{TL} - \theta_{BL}) \left(\frac{\pi}{180} \right)$$

The crosswind virtual distance in the L^{th} layer due to source (cloud) originating in the K^{th} layer is given by the expression

$$x_{yKL}^* = x_{ryL} \left(\frac{\sigma_{vKL}^*}{\sigma_{AL}^{\{\tau_L\}} x_{ryL}} \right)^{1/\alpha_L} + x_{ryL} (1 - \alpha_L)$$

where

σ_{yKL}^* = crosswind source dimension in Layer L due to source (cloud) originating in the K^{th} layer

$$= \left\{ \left[(\sigma_{xK}^*)^2 \sin^2 (\theta'_K - \theta'_L) \right] + \left[(\sigma_{yK}^*)^2 \cos^2 (\theta'_K - \theta'_L) \right] \right\}^{1/2}$$

σ_{xK}^* = alongwind standard deviation of the dosage distribution in the K^{th} layer at time t^*

σ_{yK}^* = crosswind standard deviation of the dosage distribution in the K^{th} layer at time t^*

α_L = lateral diffusion coefficient in the layer

x_{ryL} = distance over which rectilinear crosswind expansion occurs downwind from an ideal point source in the L^{th} layer

The downwind distance from the point where the change in layer structure occurs for the source (cloud) in the K^{th} layer to the point where the dosage is to be calculated x_L is given by the expression

$$x_L = - (x_j - x_{SK}) \sin \theta'_L - (y_j - y_{SK}) \cos \theta'_L \quad (4-25)$$

The standard deviation of the vertical dosage distribution σ_{zLK} in the L^{th} layer is defined by the expression

$$\sigma_{zLK} = \sigma_{EL}^{\prime} x_{rzL} \left(\frac{x_L}{x_{rzL}} \right)^{\beta_L} \quad (4-26)$$

where

- σ'_{EL} = mean standard deviation of the wind elevation angle in radians for the layer
- β_L = vertical diffusion coefficient in the layer
- x_{rzL} = distance over which rectilinear vertical expansion occurs downwind of an ideal point source in the L^{th} layer

In the surface layer ($L = 1$),

$$\sigma'_{EL}\{L=1\} = \frac{\sigma_{ERL} \left[(z_{TL}\{L=1\})^{q_L+1} - (z_R)^{q_L+1} \right]}{(q_L+1) (z_{TL}\{L=1\} - z_R) (z_R)^{q_L}} \left(\frac{\pi}{180} \right) \quad (4-27)$$

where

- σ_{ERL} = standard deviation of the wind elevation angle in degrees at the reference height z_R
 - q_L = power-law exponent for the vertical profile of the standard deviation of the wind elevation angle in the surface layer
- $$= \log \left(\frac{\sigma_{ETL}\{L=1\}}{\sigma_{ERL}} \right) / \log \left(\frac{z_{TL}\{L=1\}}{z_R} \right)$$

- $\sigma_{ETL}\{L=1\}$ = standard deviation of the wind elevation angle in degrees at the top of the layer z_{TL}

Above the surface layer ($L > 1$),

$$\sigma'_{EL}\{L>1\} = (\sigma_{ETL} + \sigma_{EBL}) \left(\frac{\pi}{360} \right) \quad (4-28)$$

where

- σ_{ETL} = standard deviation of the wind elevation angle in degrees at the top of the layer z_{TL}
- σ_{EBL} = standard deviation of the wind elevation angle in degrees at the base of the layer z_{BL}

4.5.2 Concentration Equation for Model 4

The maximum concentration equation for Model 4 is given by the expression

$$\chi_{LK}\{x_L, y_L, z_L\} = \frac{D_{LK} \bar{u}_L}{\sqrt{2\pi} \sigma_{xLK}} \quad (4-29)$$

where

σ_{xLK} = standard deviation of the cloud alongwind concentration distribution in the layer

$$= \left[\left(\frac{L\{x_{LK}\}}{4.3} \right)^2 + \left(\sigma_{xKL}^* \right)^2 \right]^{1/2}$$

$L\{x_{LK}\}$ = alongwind cloud length of a point source at distance x_L

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{0.28 \Delta \bar{u}_L x_L}{\bar{u}_L} & ; \quad \bar{u}_L \geq 0 \\ 0 & ; \quad \bar{u}_L \leq 0 \end{cases} \quad (4-30)$$

$\Delta \bar{u}_L$ = vertical wind speed shear in the layer

$$\Delta \bar{u}_L\{L=1\} = \bar{u}_{TL}\{L=1\} - \bar{u}_{RL}$$

$$\Delta \bar{u}_L\{L>1\} = \bar{u}_{TL} - \bar{u}_{BL}$$

σ_{xKL}^* = alongwind source dimension in Layer L due to source (cloud) originating in the Kth layer

$$= \left\{ \left[(\sigma_{xK}^*)^2 \cos^2(\theta'_K - \theta'_L) \right] + \left[(\sigma_{yK}^*)^2 \sin^2(\theta'_K - \theta'_L) \right] \right\}^{1/2}$$

The maximum centerline concentration for Model 4 in the L^{th} layer is given by the expression

$$x_{\text{CLK}}\{x_{\text{LK}}, y_{\text{LK}}=0, z_{\text{LK}}\} = x_{\text{LK}} / \{\text{LATERAL TERM}\} \quad (4-31)$$

$$x_{\text{LK}} \left\{ \exp \left[- \left(\frac{y_{\text{L}}^2}{2\sigma_{y\text{LK}}^2} \right) \right] \right\}^{-1}$$

The average alongwind concentration at the cloud centerline is defined as

$$\bar{x}_{\text{LK}} = D_{\text{LK}} / t_{\text{pL}} \quad (4-32)$$

where

$$t_{\text{pL}} = \text{cloud passage time in seconds in the } L^{\text{th}} \text{ layer}$$

$$= 4.3 \sigma_{x\text{LK}} / \bar{u}_{\text{L}}$$

The time mean alongwind concentration in the L^{th} layer is defined by the expression

$$\bar{x}_{\text{K}}\{x_{\text{LK}}, y_{\text{LK}}, z_{\text{LK}}, T_{\text{A}}\} = \frac{D_{\text{LK}}}{T_{\text{A}}} \left\{ \text{erf} \left(\frac{\bar{u}_{\text{L}} T_{\text{A}}}{2\sqrt{2} \sigma_{x\text{LK}}} \right) \right\} \quad (4-33)$$

4.6 MODEL 5

This model is used to calculate the amount of material deposited on the surface by precipitation scavenging in the K^{th} layer. The assumptions made in deriving the model are stated in Section 2.4. The ground-level deposition WD_{K} due to precipitation scavenging, for the case in which the vertical distribution of toxic material in the layer is uniform with height is given by the expression

$$WD_K \{x_K, y_K, z=0\} = \frac{\Lambda Q_K (z_{TK} - z_{BK})}{\sqrt{2\pi} \sigma_{yK} \bar{u}_K} \left\{ \exp \left[-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{y_K}{\sigma_{yK}} \right)^2 \right] \right\} \quad (4-34)$$

$$\left\{ \exp \left[-\Lambda \left(\frac{x_K}{\bar{u}_K} - t_1 \right) \right] \right\}$$

where

Q_K = source strength in units of mass per unit layer depth ($g \text{ m}^{-1}$)
for the source in Layer K

t_1 = time precipitation begins

Λ = percent of material removed per unit time

For the case in which the vertical extent of the source is less than the depth of the layer (Model 3), the term $z_{TK} - z_{BK}$ in Equation (4-34) is set equal to unity.

When changes in layer structure occur at time t^* , the contribution to ground deposition WD_{LK} due to precipitation scavenging in the K^{th} layer is given by the expression

$$WD_{LK} \{x_L, y_L, z=0\} = \frac{\Lambda Q_K (z_{TK} - z_{BK})}{\sqrt{2\pi} \sigma_{yLK} \bar{u}_L} \left\{ \exp \left[-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{y_L}{\sigma_{yLK}} \right)^2 \right] \right\} \quad (4-35)$$

$$\left\{ \exp \left[-\Lambda \left(\frac{x_L}{\bar{u}_L} + t^* - t_1 \right) \right] \right\}$$

Maximum ground-level deposition at a point $(x_L, y_L, z=0)$, assuming no previous cloud depletion due to scavenging, can be obtained by setting the second

exponential term in Equation (4-35) to unity. Total ground deposition is obtained by summing the contributions from all layers through which precipitation is falling at points on the reference grid coordinate system. The height of the top of the uppermost layer through which precipitation is falling z_{lim} must be supplied as an input to the computer program.

The dosage or concentration at a point in space, assuming precipitation scavenging occurs, is obtained by multiplying the appropriate dosage or concentration equation by the exponential term in Equation (4-34) or (4-35) containing the coefficient Λ .

4.7 MODEL 6

This model is used to calculate the ground deposition due to gravitational settling. The basic source configuration is an area source of finite lateral extent and unit vertical extent. Other source configurations are treated by summing the deposition at the ground resulting from a number of basic sources arranged to simulate the desired configuration. The model is essentially a tilted plume model in which the effects of wind shear are taken into account. The axis of a particle or droplet cloud of a given settling velocity intersects the ground plane at a distance from the source and at an angle from the mean surface wind direction that are proportional to the total angular wind shear and the residence time of the settling material in the layers between the source and the ground surface. In any layer, the inclination of the cloud axis from the horizontal is given by $\tan^{-1} V_s / \bar{u}$, where V_s is the particle or droplet settling velocity and \bar{u} is the mean transport wind speed in the layer. In all cases, material released in the K^{th} layer and dispersed upwards by turbulence is assumed to be reflected downwards at the interface of the K^{th} and $(K + 1)^{th}$ layers. The basic model is used to calculate the ground-level deposition pattern for a single value of the settling velocity. The total deposition

pattern is obtained by summing the results for all settling velocities representative of the particle or droplet-size distribution of the released material on a reference coordinate grid system.

In the computer program, provision is made for calculating deposition from a source which fills the layer in the vertical and for a source in which the vertical extent is less than the depth of the layer. These models are described below.

4.7.1 Gravitational Deposition Model for a Source that Extends Vertically Through the Entire Layer

Ground-level deposition by gravitational settling for a source that extends vertically through the entire layer and in which the material is uniformly distributed in the vertical is calculated by summing contributions from a number of elementary sources in the K^{th} layer. Deposition at the surface for a single elementary source at height H_{nK} in the layer is given by the expression

$$DEP_{nK} = \frac{f_i Q_K T_K}{2\pi \sigma_{ynK} \zeta_K} \left\{ M_{nK} + N_{nK} \right\} \left\{ \exp \left[- \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{y_s}{\sigma_{ynK}} \right)^2 \right] \right\}$$

where

- f_i = fraction of particles or droplets with settling velocity V_s
- Q_K = source emission rate in layer K (g sec^{-1})
- T_K = source emission time in layer K
- ζ_K = number of elementary sources in layer K for simulating a uniform vertical distribution
- y_s = lateral distance from the deposition axis of particles or droplets with settling velocity V_s
 $= R_s \sin \phi_s$
- R_s = radial distance in the horizontal plane from the source to a receptor

ϕ_s = angle between the axis of the ground-level deposition pattern and the radial connecting source and receptor for settling velocity V_s

The terms M_{nK} and N_{nK} are vertical terms that include provision for reflection from the boundary between the K^{th} and $(K+1)^{th}$ layers. These terms are defined by the expressions

$$M_{nK} = \left\{ \frac{\bar{\beta}_K H_{nK} + ((1-\bar{\beta}_K) V_s x_s / \bar{u}_{nK})}{\sigma_{EnK}(x_s)^{1+\bar{\beta}_K}} \right\} \left\{ \exp \left[-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{H_{nK} - (V_s x_s / \bar{u}_{nK})}{\sigma_{EnK}(x_s)^{1+\bar{\beta}_K}} \right)^2 \right] \right\} \quad (4-37)$$

$$N_{nK} = \left\{ \frac{\bar{\beta}_K (2z_{TK} - H_{nK}) - ((1-\bar{\beta}_K) V_s x_s / \bar{u}_{nK})}{\sigma_{EnK}(x_s)^{1+\bar{\beta}_K}} \right\} \left\{ \exp \left[-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{2z_{TK} - H_{nK} + (V_s x_s / \bar{u}_{nK})}{\sigma_{EnK}(x_s)^{\bar{\beta}_K}} \right)^2 \right] \right\} \quad (4-38)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} x_s &= R_s \cos \phi_s \\ \bar{u}_{nK} &= \text{mean wind transport speed in the layer between } H_{nK} \text{ and the ground} \\ &= \frac{(X_{nK}^2 + Y_{nK}^2)^{1/2}}{H_{nK}} V_s \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} X_{nK} &= \frac{\bar{u}_{HK}}{V_s b_K} \left\{ \sin \left[b_K (H_{nK} - z_{BK}) + S\theta'_{K-1} \right] - \sin(S\theta'_{K-1}) \right\} \\ &+ \sum_{i=1}^{K-1} \left\{ \frac{\bar{u}_i}{V_s b_i} \left[\sin(S\theta'_i) - \sin(S\theta'_{i-1}) \right] \right\} \end{aligned}$$

$$Y_{nK} = \frac{\bar{u}_{HK}}{V_s b_K} \left\{ \cos \left[b_K (H_{nK} - z_{BL}) + S\theta'_{K-1} \right] - \cos(S\theta'_{K-1}) \right\} \\ + \sum_{i=1}^{K-1} \left\{ \frac{-\bar{u}_i}{V_s b_i} \left[\cos(S\theta'_i) - \cos(S\theta'_{i-1}) \right] \right\}$$

$$S\theta'_{K-1} = \sum_{i=1}^{K-1} \Delta\theta'_i$$

$$S\theta'_K = \sum_{i=1}^K \Delta\theta'_i$$

$$b_K = \frac{S\theta'_K - S\theta'_{K-1}}{z_{TK} - z_{BK}}$$

The quantity \bar{u}_{HK} is the mean layer wind speed between the height H_{nK} and the base of the K^{th} layer. The following expressions define the mean layer wind speeds in the surface layer ($K = 1$) and the layers above the surface layer ($K > 1$):

$$\bar{u}_{HK}\{K=1\} = \frac{\bar{u}_R \left[(H_{nK}\{K=1\})^{1+p} - (z_R)^{1+p} \right]}{(1+p)(H_{nK}\{K=1\} - z_R)(z_R)^p} \quad (4-39)$$

$$\bar{u}_{HK}\{K>1\} = \left[\left(\frac{\bar{u}_{TK} - \bar{u}_{BK}}{z_{TK} - z_{BK}} \right) \left(\frac{H_{nK} - z_{BK}}{2} \right) \right] + \left[\frac{\bar{u}_{BK}}{2} \right] \quad (4-40)$$

The mean standard deviation of the wind elevation angle in radians in the layer between H_{nK} and the base of the K^{th} layer is given by the expressions

$$\sigma'_{EnK}\{K=1\} = \frac{\sigma_{ER} \left[(H_{nK}\{K=1\})^{1+q} - (z_R)^{1+p} \right]}{(1+q) (H_{nK}\{K=1\} - z_R) (z_R)^q} \left(\frac{\pi}{180} \right) \quad (4-41)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma'_{EnK}\{K>1\} = & \frac{1}{H_{nK}} \left\{ \left[\sigma'_{EnK}\{K=1\} \right] + \left[\sum_{i=2}^{K-1} \sigma'_{Ei} (z_{Ti} - z_{Bi}) \right] \right. \\ & \left. + \frac{\pi (H_{nK} - z_{BK})}{360} \left[\left(\frac{\sigma_{ETK} - \sigma_{EBK}}{z_{TK} - z_{BK}} \right) (H_{nK} - z_{BK}) + \sigma_{EBK} \right] \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (4-42)$$

The vertical diffusion coefficient in the layer between H_{nK} and the base of the K^{th} layer is given by the terms

$$\bar{\beta}_K\{K=1\} = \beta_K \quad (4-43)$$

$$\bar{\beta}_K\{K>1\} = \frac{1}{H_{nK}} \left\{ \left[\sum_{i=1}^{K-1} \beta_i (z_{Ti} - z_{Bi}) \right] + \left[\beta_K (H_{nK} - z_{BK}) \right] \right\} \quad (4-44)$$

The standard deviation of the crosswind distribution of material downwind from the source σ_{ynK} is given by the expression

$$\sigma_{ynK} = \left\{ \left[\sigma'_{AnK} (x_s + x_{yK}) \bar{\alpha}_K \right]^2 + \left[\Delta Y_K \right]^2 \right\}^{1/2} \quad (4-45)$$

where

σ'_{AnK} = mean standard deviation of the wind azimuth angle in radians in the layer between H_{nK} and the ground

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \sigma'_{\text{AnK}}\{K=1\} &= \frac{\sigma_{\text{AR}} \left[(H_{\text{nK}}\{K=1\})^{1+m} - (z_{\text{R}})^{1+m} \right]}{(1+m) (H_{\text{nK}}\{K=1\} - z_{\text{R}}) (z_{\text{R}})^m} \left(\frac{\pi}{180} \right) \\ \sigma'_{\text{AnK}}\{K>1\} &= \frac{1}{H_{\text{nK}}} \left\{ \left[\sigma'_{\text{AnK}}\{K=1\} \right] + \left[\sum_{i=2}^{K-1} \sigma'_{\text{Ai}} (z_{\text{Ti}} - z_{\text{Bi}}) \right] \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{\pi(H_{\text{nK}} - z_{\text{BK}})}{360} \left[\left(\frac{\sigma_{\text{ATK}} - \sigma_{\text{BTK}}}{z_{\text{TK}} - z_{\text{BK}}} \right) (H_{\text{nK}} - z_{\text{BK}}) + \sigma_{\text{ABK}} \right] \right\} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4-46)$$

x_{yK} = lateral virtual distance in the layer

$$= \left(\frac{\sigma_{y0}\{K\}}{\sigma_{\text{AnK}}} \right)^{1/\bar{\alpha}_K}$$

$$\Delta Y_K = \frac{\sigma'_{\text{EnK}}(x_s)^{\beta_K} y_{\text{nK}}}{H_{\text{nK}}}$$

The mean lateral diffusion coefficient in the layer between H_{nK} and the surface is given by the terms

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \bar{\alpha}_K\{K=1\} &= \alpha_K \\ \bar{\alpha}_K\{K>1\} &= \frac{1}{H_{\text{nK}}} \left\{ \left[\sum_{i=1}^{K-1} \alpha_i (z_{\text{Ti}} - z_{\text{Bi}}) \right] + \left[\alpha_K (H_{\text{nK}} - z_{\text{BK}}) \right] \right\} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4-47)$$

The number of elementary sources ζ_K required to simulate a uniformly distributed source in the vertical is given by the expression

$$\zeta_K = (z_{\text{TK}} - z_{\text{BK}}) / \Delta h_K \quad (4-48)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta h_K &= \text{vertical separation of elementary sources in the } K^{\text{th}} \text{ layer} \\ &= R\sigma'_{EH} \left(X_{HK}^2 + Y_{HK}^2 \right)^{1/2} \left(1 + \frac{V_s}{\bar{u}_{HK}} \right)^{1/2}\end{aligned}$$

R = a constant value depending on the accuracy desired in simulating a vertical line source configuration. A value of $R = 0.45$ yields deposition estimates that are within 10 percent of the true value

$$\sigma'_{EH} = \sigma'_{EnK} \text{ with } H_{nK} = \frac{1}{3} (z_{TK} - z_{BK}) + z_{BK}$$

$$X_{HK} = X_{nK} \text{ with } H_{nK} = \frac{1}{3} (z_{TK} - z_{BK}) + z_{BK}$$

$$Y_{HK} = Y_{nK} \text{ with } H_{nK} = \frac{1}{3} (z_{TK} - z_{BK}) + z_{BK}$$

$$\bar{u}_{HK} = \bar{u}_{nK} \text{ with } H_{nK} = \frac{1}{3} (z_{TK} - z_{BK}) + z_{BK}$$

The computer program for calculating gravitational deposition automatically distributes ζ_K sources in the K^{th} layer with uniform vertical spacing. The height H_{nK} in the above equations is the height above the ground of each elementary source.

The angle between the axis of the ground-level deposition pattern and the radial connecting source and receptor for settling velocity V_s is defined by the expression

$$\begin{aligned}\phi_s &= \left| \theta_1 - 180 + \Phi_s - \theta_R \right| \quad (0 < \theta_1 < 180) \\ \phi_s &= \left| \theta_1 + 180 + \Phi_s - \theta_R \right| \quad (180 < \theta_1 < 360)\end{aligned} \tag{4-49}$$

where

θ_1 = mean wind direction at the reference height z_R

θ_R = angle between north and a line connecting source and receptor

$$\Phi_s = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{Y_{nK}}{X_{nK}} \right)$$

4.7.2 Gravitational Deposition Model for a Volume Source in the K^{th} Layer

For a volume source at height H_{SK} in the K^{th} layer, the ground-level deposition from gravitational settling is given by the expression

$$DEP_{SK} = \frac{f_i Q_{SK}}{2\pi \sigma_{ySK}} \left\{ M_{SK} + N_{SK} \right\} \left\{ \exp \left[- \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{y_{SK}}{\sigma_{ySK}} \right)^2 \right] \right\} \quad (4-50)$$

where the subscript SK indicates that the parameters refer to a single source in the K^{th} layer. The subset of equations which define the SK subscripted parameters is the same as the subset defining the terms in Equation (4-36), except the following substitution is made for the term x appearing in Equations (4-37) and (4-38):

$$x_s = R_{SK} \cos \phi_{SK} + x_{zSK} \quad (4-51)$$

where

x_{zSK} = the vertical virtual distance for the volume source

$$= \left(\frac{\sigma_{zo}\{SK\}}{\sigma'_{ESK}} \right)^{1/\beta_K}$$

σ'_{ESK} = mean standard deviation of the wind elevation angle in the layer between H_{SK} and the ground

$\sigma_{zo}\{SK\}$ = vertical source dimension of the volume source

In using Equation (4-50), deposition patterns from all values of V_{SK} representative of the particle or droplet size distribution of the volume source are summed on a reference coordinate system to obtain the total deposition pattern.

4.8 USE OF THE MULTILAYER CONSTRUCT FOR COLD SPILLS AND FUEL LEAKS IN THE SURFACE LAYER

The NASA/MSFC Multilayer Diffusion Model Program can be used, through adaptation of model inputs, to estimate concentration fields downwind from cold spills at the surface and fuel leaks near ground level. As mentioned in Section 2.5, the concentration model for continuous source emission is similar in form to the dosage model for instantaneous sources. In the computer program, Model 3 (described in Section 4) can be used as a concentration model for surface spills and leaks if proper adjustments are made in the values of the model input parameters. The adjustments include the requirement that the turbulence parameters σ_A and σ_E be specified at source height. Also, σ_A must be adjusted for emission times exceeding 10 minutes and the source strength Q_K must be specified in units of mass emitted per unit time.

As indicated above, for correct application of Model 3 to cold spills and fuel leaks, σ_A must be adjusted for source emission times. According to Hino (1968) and others, time-mean concentrations downwind from continuous sources are inversely proportional to the square root of the time τ for values of τ ranging from about 10 to 60 minutes. For $\tau \leq 10$ minutes, a one-fifth power law is applicable (see Equation (2-12)). The computer program adjusts $\sigma_A\{\tau\}$ for source emission times less than 10 minutes, but has no provision for adjusting $\sigma_A\{\tau\}$ for source emission times exceeding 10 minutes. Thus, when source emission times exceed 10 minutes, the following substitute value of τ must be used in the program:

$$\tau \text{ (input value)} = (\tau_0)^{-3/2} (\tau)^{5/2} \quad (4-52)$$

where

τ_0 = reference time period (between 10 and 60 minutes) over which $\sigma_A\{\tau_0\}$ is measured

τ = source emission time ≥ 10 minutes for cold spills and leaks

Appropriate values of $\sigma_A\{\tau_o\}$ and σ_E at the source height H can be obtained from the expression

$$\sigma_A\{\tau_o, H\} = \begin{cases} \sigma_{AR}\{\tau_{oK}\} \left(\frac{H}{z_R}\right)^m & ; \quad H \geq z_R \\ \sigma_{AR}\{\tau_{oK}\} & ; \quad H < z_R \end{cases} \quad (4-53)$$

$$\sigma_E\{H\} = \begin{cases} \sigma_{ER} \left(\frac{H}{z_R}\right)^q & ; \quad H \geq z_R \\ \sigma_{ER} & ; \quad H < z_R \end{cases} \quad (4-54)$$

where the power-law exponents m and q are defined in the text following Equations (4-5) and (4-17), respectively. These values must then be substituted for the inputs ordinarily used by the program from the following expressions

$$\sigma_{AR}\{\tau_{oK}\} \text{ (input value)} = \sigma_{ATK}\{\tau_{oK}\} \text{ (input value)} = \sigma_A\{\tau_o, H\} \quad (4-55)$$

$$\sigma_{ER} \text{ (input value)} = \sigma_{ETK} \text{ (input value)} = \sigma_E\{H\} \quad (4-56)$$

SECTION 5

DESCRIPTION OF THE NASA/MSFC MULTILAYER DIFFUSION MODEL COMPUTER PROGRAM

The NASA/MSFC Multilayer Diffusion Model Program combines the dosage, concentration and deposition models of Section 4 into a generalized computer program. This section describes the organization of the computer program.

5.1 ORGANIZATION OF THE COMPUTER PROGRAM

The computer program for the NASA/MSFC Multilayer Model is written in FORTRAN V and is designed for execution on a UNIVAC 1108 computer. The program consists of sixteen subroutines, including the main program and requires 29421_{10} words of core storage on the UNIVAC 1108 including systems and Fortran library programs.

Figure 5-1 shows in block diagram form the six diffusion models and the five major logic sections of the computer program. Logic section 1 provides for calculations of dosage, concentration, time mean alongwind concentration, time of passage, and average alongwind concentration patterns. Calculations are performed at selected points on a three-dimensional reference grid system where the horizontal plane is in polar coordinates and the vertical axis is provided by the atmospheric layer structure. The polar grid system in the horizontal plane fixes north at 0 degrees and east at 90 degrees with a maximum of 10,000 grid points. The vertical axis is limited to 20 layers and 100 possible calculation heights between the bottom and the top of the layer structure. As shown in Figure 5-1, logic section 1 uses Models 1 through 5 to calculate layer concentration and dosage patterns, with the option to include dosage and concentration with depletion due to precipitation scavenging or simple time dependent decay.

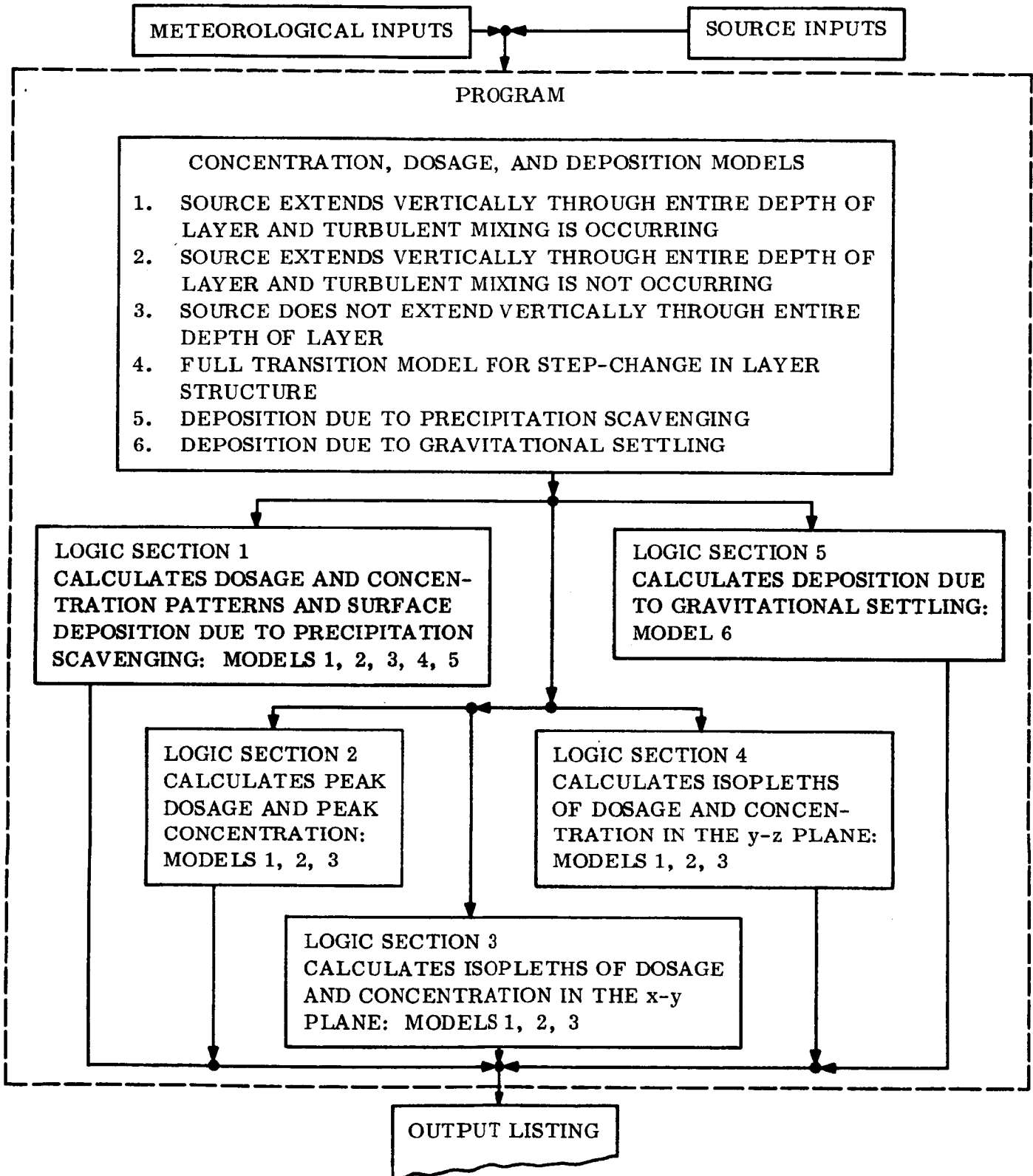


FIGURE 5-1. Block diagram of the computer program for the NASA/MSFC Multilayer Diffusion Model.

Logic sections 2 through 4 of the computer program provide for special calculations relative to the cloud alongwind axis in each layer. Section 2 produces maximum centerline concentration and centerline dosage on the alongwind cloud axis. Section 3 produces dosage and concentration isopleths in the horizontal plane about the alongwind cloud axis. Section 4 produces dosage and concentration isopleths in the vertical plane at selected distances, about the alongwind cloud axis. Sections 2 through 4 are applicable only to Models 1, 2 and 3 and provide the option of calculations with depletion due to precipitation scavenging or simple time-dependent decay.

Logic section 5 of the computer program calculates gravitational surface deposition patterns using Model 6. This section of the program uses the same grid system as explained for section 1. Provision is made in this section for an optional vehicle destruct in the uppermost layer.

A detailed explanation of the computer program is given in Appendix B and a complete listing of the program is given in Appendix C. Sample problems are described in detail in Section 6 with example program input data sheets shown in Appendix B and computer program output shown in Appendix D.

Assembly time for the computer program is approximately 26 seconds and the average run time is 0.01 seconds per calculation grid point.

SECTION 6

EXAMPLE CALCULATIONS

Example calculations have been made for both normal and abnormal launches of a rocket vehicle to illustrate the use of the computer program described in Section 5 in the estimation of downwind hazards. For this purpose, it has been assumed that the vehicle is a Titan III C and the launch and launch abort occur at Kennedy Space Center. Fuel properties and vehicle rise data for the Titan III C vehicle are described in Section 6.1 and the calculations for normal and abnormal launches are given in Sections 6.2 and 6.3, respectively.

6.1 FUEL PROPERTIES AND VEHICLE RISE DATA

Characteristic fuel properties used in the example calculations are given in Table 6-1. The fuel expenditure rate given in the table for a normal launch is an average rate for the first 40 seconds following ignition. The expenditure rate for an abnormal launch is based on the premise that the Titan III C vehicle is restrained on the pad because one solid-fueled engine of the Titan III C failed to ignite. In this case, one engine burns for a period of 112 seconds. The fuel heat content shown in the table for the solid-fueled engines does not include heat that may be generated by a recombination of chemical radicals as the exhaust cloud cools to ambient air temperature or the heat due to the release of kinetic energy. We have used this heat content because the cloud-rise values calculated using it are in good agreement with the limited measurements of cloud rise which are available.

The altitude-time curve of the Titan III C is also required to calculate the rise of the ground cloud of exhaust products during a normal launch. A logarithmic least-squares regression curve fitted to the data results in the approximate relationship

TABLE 6-1

FUEL PROPERTIES OF THE TITAN III C ZERO-STAGE ENGINES

<u>Fuel Expenditure Rate (g sec⁻¹)</u>	
Normal Launch	4.17 x 10 ⁶
Abnormal Launch (On-Pad Abort)	1.74 x 10 ⁶
<u>Fuel Heat Content (cal g⁻¹)</u>	
Normal and Abnormal Launch	691
<u>Fuel Composition (Percent by Weight)</u>	
HCl	20.8
Al ₂ O ₃	30.7

$$t_R = 0.63463 z^{0.4837} \quad (6-1)$$

where

t_R = time after ignition in seconds
 z = altitude above the pad in meters

Figure 6-1 shows a plot of the vehicle altitude versus time calculated from Equation (6-1).

6.2 NORMAL LAUNCH

The HCl concentration and dosage downwind from a normal launch of a Titan III C vehicle have been calculated to illustrate the use of Models 1, 3 and 4 described in Section 4. Washout deposition of HCl on the surface has been calculated using Model 5 and the gravitational deposition of Al_2O_3 has been calculated using Model 6.

6.2.1 Concentration and Dosage

Meteorological Inputs

Ground-level concentrations and dosages were calculated for the launch of a Titan vehicle during an afternoon sea-breeze regime, a meteorological regime typical of all seasons at Kennedy Space Center. Meteorological profiles of temperature, wind speed and wind direction obtained from rawinsonde data and from the NASA 150-Meter Ground Wind Tower at KSC are shown in Figure 6-2. Inspection of the vertical profile of temperature shows that the surface mixing layer extends to a height of 800 meters. The wind speed in the mixing layer increases from 6 meters per second at the surface to about 11 meters per second at the top of the layer. The wind direction veers from 150 degrees at the surface to 180 degrees

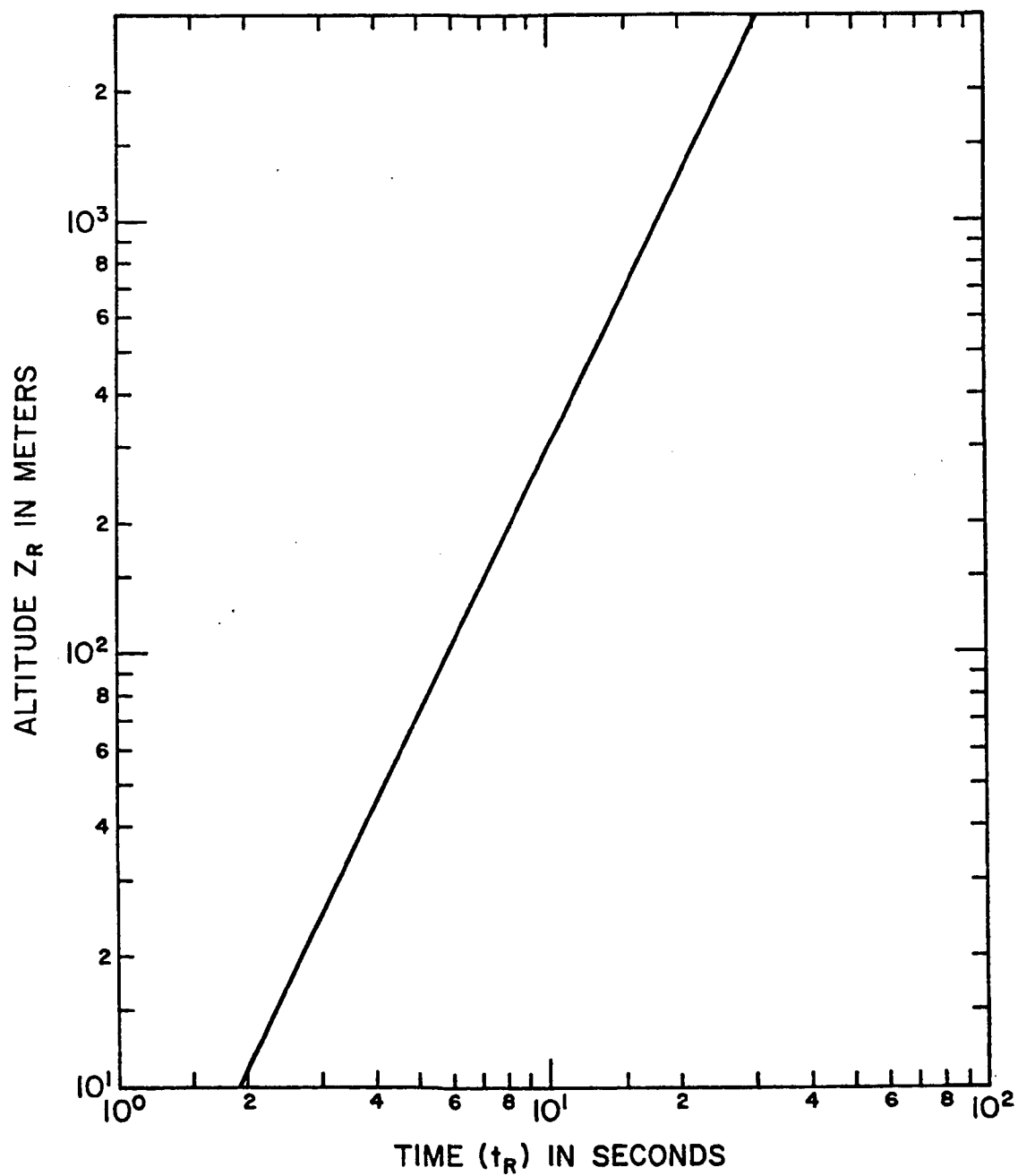


FIGURE 6-1. Height of the Titan III C vehicle as a function of time t_R after ignition.

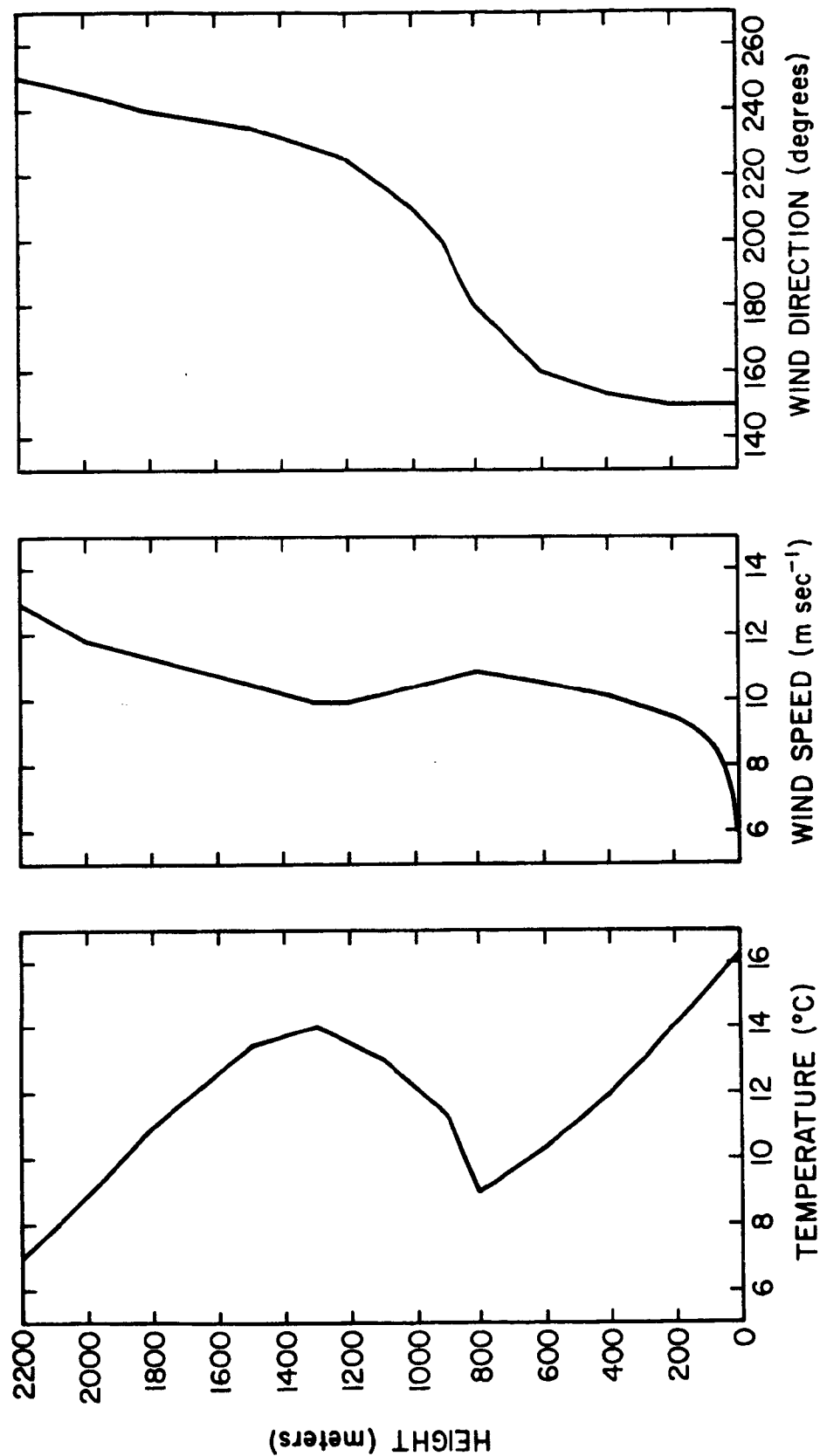


FIGURE 6-2. Vertical profiles of temperature, wind speed and wind direction for a sea-breeze meteorological regime at Kennedy Space Center.

at the top of the layer, then veers more rapidly to the southwest in the capping-inversion above the mixing layer. The temperature, wind speed and wind direction data are inputs used directly in either the calculation of cloud rise or the concentration and dosage models. The turbulence parameters, the standard deviations of the wind azimuth σ'_A and elevation σ'_E angle fluctuations, can be obtained from direct measurements or, in the absence of direct measurements, deduced from the profile measurements such as those presented in Figure 6-2. The procedures used in these example problems to obtain the turbulence parameters are described in Appendix E. Meteorological inputs used in this sample calculation of concentration and dosage and in the cloud rise calculation are given in Table E-1 of Appendix E.

Source Inputs

It follows from the discussion of cloud-rise formulas in Section 3 and the diffusion models in Section 4 that source inputs required for the diffusion model calculations include the stabilization height of the exhaust cloud and initial cloud dimensions, as well as the vertical distribution of exhaust products in the stabilized cloud.

Equation (3-3) was used in the cloud-rise calculation for the normal launch of a Titan III C vehicle because of the stable temperature profile shown in Figure 6-2 and because experience has shown that the nearly-instantaneous cloud-rise formulas are appropriate for use with vehicles with relatively short residence times in the vicinity of the surface. Limited experience has also shown that the entrainment parameter γ_I for Titan III C vehicles is about 0.64. The effective heat available for buoyant cloud rise was calculated from the expression

$$Q_I = (Q_F - Q') t_R \{z_{mI}\} \quad (6-2)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} Q_F &= \text{rate of heat released by burning fuel} \\ &= H \cdot W \end{aligned}$$

H = heat content of fuel (Table 6-1)

W = fuel expenditure rate (Table 6-1)

Q' = rate heat is used to heat and vaporize deluge water used in cooling the launch complex

$t_R \{z_{mI}\}$ = time required for the rocket to reach the cloud stabilization height

In the cloud-rise calculations for this example, Q' was assigned a value of 1.25×10^9 calories per second, ρ was equal to 1236.2 grams per cubic meter, and c_p was set equal to 0.24 calories per gram per degree Celsius. The vertical gradient of potential temperature was calculated from the expression

$$\frac{\Delta\Phi}{\Delta z} = \frac{\Phi \{z_{mI}\} - \Phi_R}{z_{mI} - z_R} \quad (6-3)$$

where

$\Phi \{z_{mI}\}$ = potential temperature at the cloud stabilization height

$$= T \{z_{mI}\} \left(\frac{1000}{P \{z_{mI}\}} \right)^{0.286}$$

$T \{z_{mI}\}$ = ambient air temperature in degrees Kelvin at the cloud stabilization height z_{mI}

$P \{z_{mI}\}$ = atmospheric pressure in millibars at the cloud stabilization height z_{mI}

Φ_R = potential temperature at the reference height z_R in the surface mixing layer

$$= T \{z_R\} \left(\frac{1000}{P \{z_R\}} \right)^{0.286}$$

$T\{z_R\}$ = ambient air temperature in degrees Kelvin at the reference height z_R in the surface mixing layer

$P\{z_R\}$ = atmospheric pressure in millibars at the reference height z_R in the surface mixing layer

As noted in Section 3, the interdependence between the calculated stabilization height, the potential temperature gradient, and the value of $t_R\{z_{mI}\}$ requires that the stabilization height be obtained through iteration of Equation (3-3). In this example, the calculated stabilization height was found equal to 832 meters with stabilization occurring at about 461 seconds.

Models 3 and 4 were used to calculate the concentration and dosage fields in the surface mixing layer. The calculated concentration and dosage fields near the source are dependent upon which model and source input procedures are selected.

The procedure for calculating the source dimension for application of Model 4 in the surface mixing layer assumes that the cloud radius at any height z is given by the expression

$$r\{z\} = \begin{cases} r_R + \gamma z & ; z \leq z_{mI} \\ r_R + \gamma(2 z_{mI} - z) \geq 200 \text{ meters} & ; z > z_{mI} \end{cases} \quad (6-4)$$

In the example calculation, the radius of the cloud at ground level r_R was set equal to zero. For $z > z_{mI}$, the minimum radius of the exhaust plume at stabilization was set equal to 200 meters. These cloud dimensions as a function of height are shown in Figure 6-3.

As indicated by Figure 6-3, the atmosphere was divided into 11 layers for Model 4 calculation—eight layers in the surface mixing layer $z < H_m$ and 3 layers in the inversion above the mixing layer. The cloud was assumed

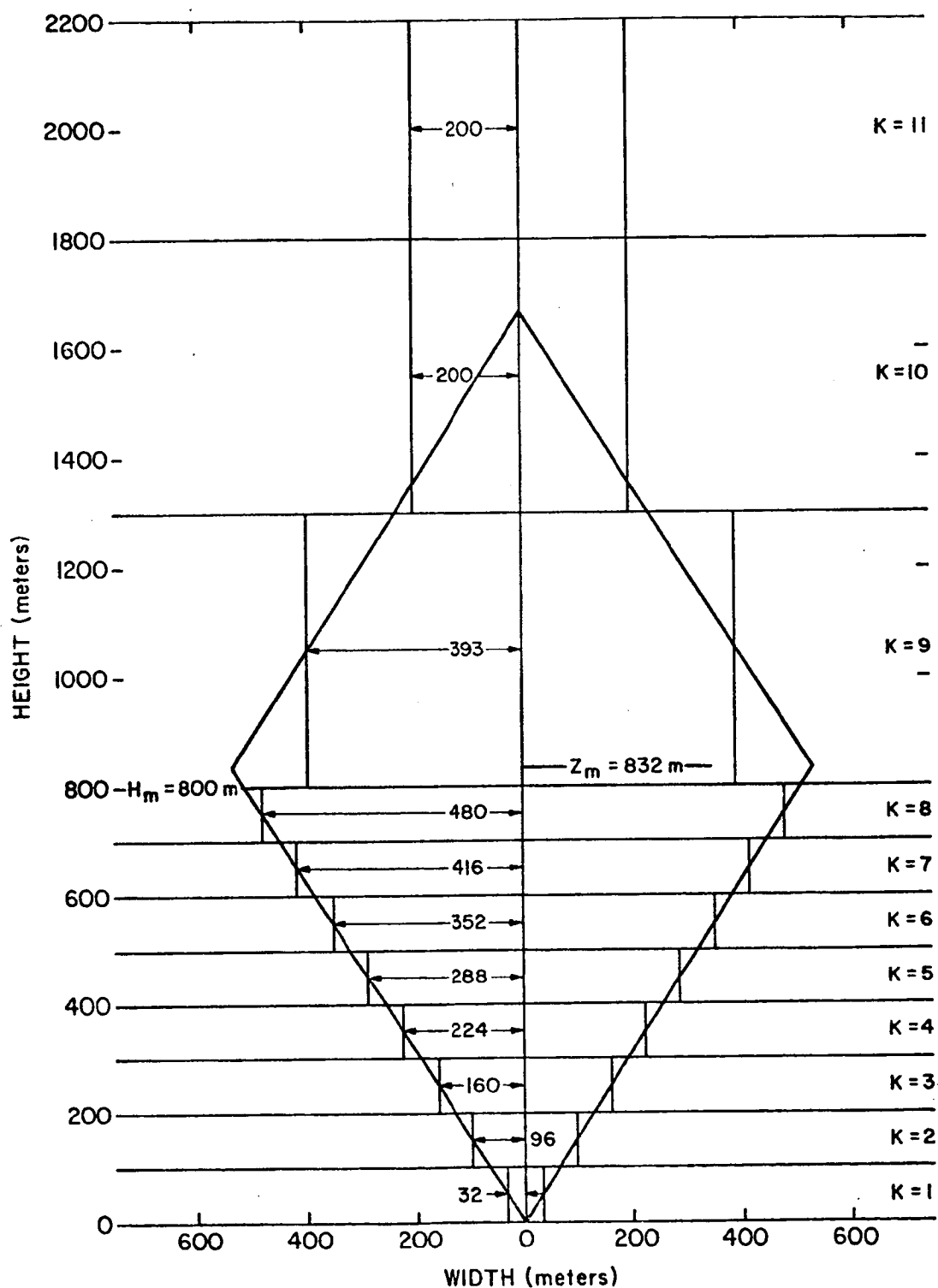


FIGURE 6-3. Dimensions of the stabilized cloud of exhaust products for use with Model 4 calculated for the sea-breeze meteorological regime at Kennedy Space Center. Height of cloud centroid is 832 meters and the surface mixing layer depth is 800 meters.

symmetrical about a vertical axis through the cloud centroid. The alongwind and crosswind source dimensions in each layer were calculated under the following assumptions:

- The distribution of exhaust products within the cloud is Gaussian in the plane of the horizon
- The concentration of exhaust products at a lateral distance of one radius from the cloud vertical axis is 10 percent of the concentration at the vertical axis

Thus, the alongwind and crosswind dimensions are defined in each layer by

$$\sigma_{xo}\{K\} = \sigma_{yo}\{K\} = \begin{cases} (r_R + \gamma z') / 2.15 & ; z' \leq z_{mI} \\ r_R + \gamma (2 z_{mI} - z') / 2.15 \geq 93 \text{ meters} & ; z' > z_{mI} \end{cases} \quad (6-5)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} z' &= \text{midpoint of the } K^{\text{th}} \text{ layer} \\ &= (z_{BK} + z_{TK}) / 2 \end{aligned}$$

The corresponding vertical source dimension for each layer was calculated from the expression

$$\sigma_{zo}\{K\} = (z_{TK} - z_{BK}) / \sqrt{12} \quad (6-6)$$

Equation (6-6) assumes that the vertical distribution of material in the K^{th} layer is rectangular.

The distribution of material by weight for the case in which Model 4 was used was determined from the expression for the fraction of material in each of the K layers

$$F\{K\} = \begin{cases} Q P\{z_{TK}\} & ; K = 1 \\ Q (P\{z_{TK}\} - P\{z_{BK}\}) & ; K > 1 \end{cases} \quad (6-7)$$

where

$F\{K\}$ = fraction of the pollutant in the K^{th} layer

Q = total weight of exhaust products in the stabilized ground cloud

$$= (Q_R) (t_R\{z_{mI}\}) (FM) \quad (6-8)$$

Q_R = fuel expenditure rate from Table 6-1

FM = percentage by weight of pollutant material in the fuel from Table 6-1

$$P\{z_{TK}\} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \sigma} \int_{-\infty}^{z_{TK}} \exp \left[-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{z - z_{mI}}{\sigma} \right)^2 \right] dz \quad (6-9)$$

$$= \Phi \left\{ \frac{z_{TK} - z_{mI}}{\sigma} \right\}$$

$$\sigma = r\{z = z_{mI}\} / 2.15$$

$$P\{z_{BK}\} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \sigma} \int_{-\infty}^{z_{BK}} \exp \left[-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{z - z_{mI}}{\sigma} \right)^2 \right] dz \quad (6-10)$$

$$= \Phi \left\{ \frac{z_{BK} - z_{mI}}{\sigma} \right\}$$

$$\Phi(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^t \exp \left(-\frac{\xi^2}{2} \right) d\xi$$

Inspection of Equations (6-9) and (6-10) shows that a Gaussian vertical distribution of material is assumed about the height z_{mI} . Model 4 requires that source strength in each of the K layers be specified per unit height. Since the desired units for concentration are parts per million of HCl and for dosage are parts per million-seconds, the complete expression for the source strength model input for the K^{th} layer is

$$Q_K = \left(\frac{F\{K\}}{(z_{TK} - z_{BK})} \right) \left(\frac{10^3 \text{ mg}}{\text{g}} \right) \left(\frac{22.4}{M} \right) \left(\frac{T\{z_R\}}{273.16} \right) \left(\frac{1013.2}{P\{z_R\}} \right) \quad (6-11)$$

where M is the molecular weight of the pollutant.

The source model inputs for the Model 4 concentration and dosage calculations are given in Table E-1 of Appendix E.

Model 3, as noted earlier, was also used to calculate concentration and dosage in the surface mixing layer. The procedures for calculating the source dimensions and vertical distribution of material are much simplified when Model 3 is employed in predicting the dosage and concentration fields in the surface mixing layer. In this case, the alongwind, crosswind and vertical source dimensions are given by the expressions

$$\sigma_{x0}\{K\} = \sigma_{y0}\{K\} = r\{z_{mI}\}/2.15 \quad (6-12)$$

$$\sigma_{z0}\{K\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \frac{H_m - z_{mI} + r\{z_{mI}\}}{4.3} & ; H_m \leq z_{mI} + r\{z_{mI}\} \\ \frac{r\{z_{mI}\}}{2.15} & ; H_m > z_{mI} + r\{z_{mI}\} \end{array} \right\} \quad (6-13)$$

where the surface mixing layer is considered as a single layer ($K = 1$). To use Model 3 in the general case, an effective source height H_{eff} in the surface mixing layer is defined by

$$H_{\text{eff}} = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \frac{H_m + z_{mI} - r\{z_{mI}\}}{2} & ; H_m \leq z_{mI} + r\{z_{mI}\} \\ z_{mI} & ; H_m > z_{mI} + r\{z_{mI}\} \end{array} \right\} \quad (6-14)$$

where H_m is the depth of the surface mixing layer. For the sea-breeze meteorological regime, H_{eff} is approximately 550 meters. Figure 6-4 shows the source configuration for this case.

Since Model 3 requires that source strength in the layer be expressed as the total amount of material, the source strength in the mixing layer was calculated from the expression

$$F_K\{K=1\} = \frac{V'}{V_T} Q \quad (6-15)$$

where

V' = volume of the cloud in the surface mixing layer

$$= \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \frac{\pi}{3} (H_m + r\{z_{mI}\} - z_{mI})^2 (2r\{z_{mI}\} - H_m + z_{mI}); & H_m \leq z_{mI} + r\{z_{mI}\} \\ \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3\{z_{mI}\} & ; H_m > z_{mI} + r\{z_{mI}\} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$V_T = \frac{4\pi}{3} (r\{z_{mI}\})^3$$

and Q is defined by Equation (6-8). Because the desired units are parts per million for concentration and parts per million-seconds for dosage, the source strength for Model 3 is given by

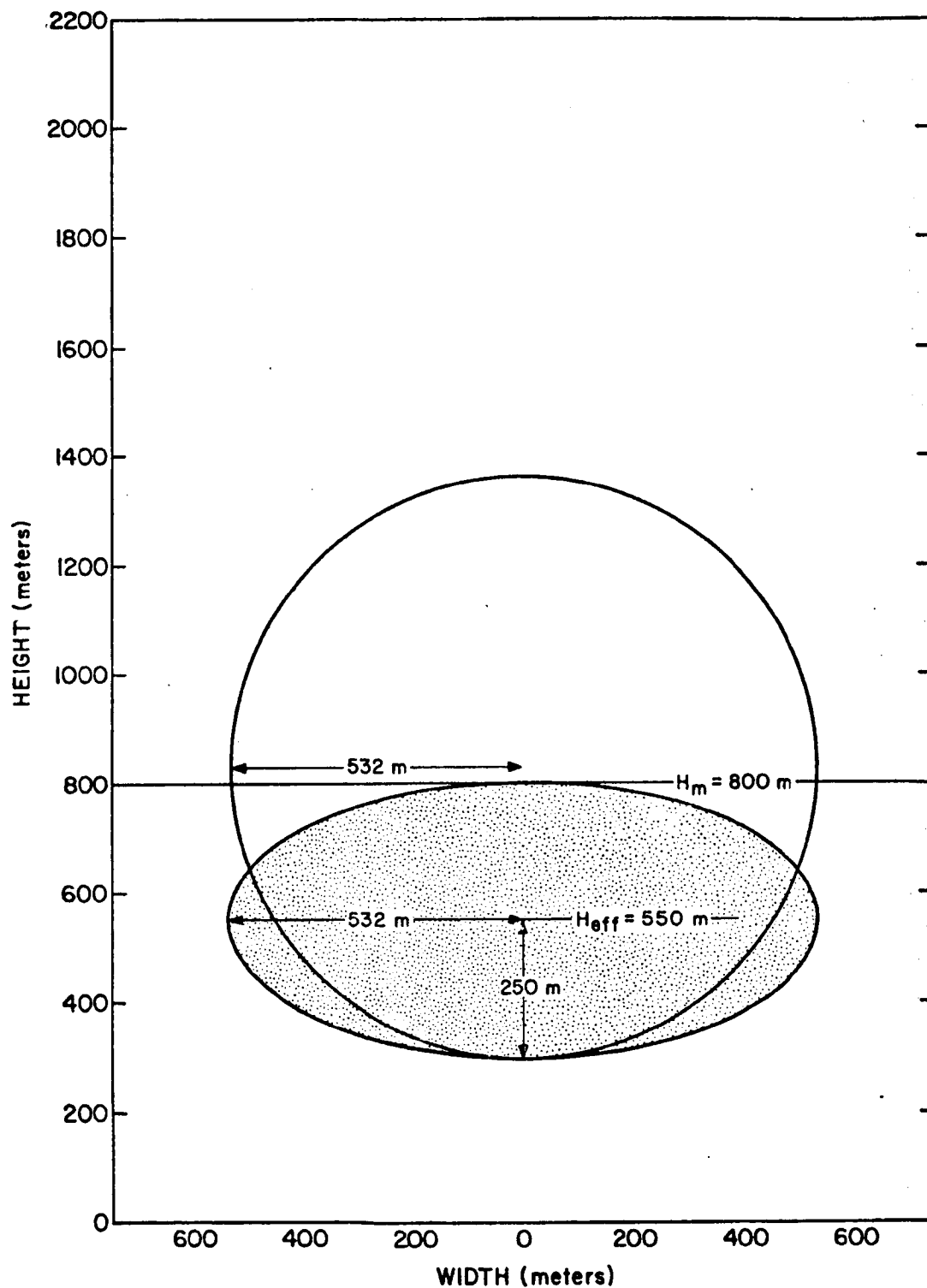


FIGURE 6-4. Dimensions of the stabilized cloud of exhaust products for use with Model 3 calculated for the sea-breeze meteorological regime at Kennedy Space Center. The effective height of the cloud in the surface layer is 550 meters.

$$Q_K^{\{K-1\}} = F_K^{\{K=1\}} \left(\frac{10^3 \text{ mg}}{\text{g}} \right) \left(\frac{22.4}{\text{M}} \right) \left(\frac{T^{\{z_R\}}}{273.16} \right) \left(\frac{1013.2}{P^{\{z_R\}}} \right) \quad (6-16)$$

The source and meteorological inputs for Model 3 calculations, derived by the procedures outlined above, are given in Table E-2 of Appendix E.

Results of the Calculations

The results of the concentration and dosage calculations for the normal launch of a Titan III C vehicle during a sea-breeze regime at Kennedy Space Center are presented in Figures 6-5 through 6-11.

Figure 6-5 shows maximum centerline concentrations downwind from the point of cloud stabilization. In the figure, the results obtained by applying Model 4 in the surface mixing layer are given by the solid curve and those obtained by applying Model 3 are shown by the dashed curve. Inspection of the curves shown in Figure 6-5 indicates that the initial source configuration assumed in the mixing layer affects the concentrations in only the first few kilometers downwind from the source. It is important to recognize that the detailed knowledge of the vertical distribution of material in the stabilized ground cloud required to accurately apply the multilayer techniques of Model 4 is not available from measurements. Until accurate measurements are made, model calculations of concentration and dosage at distances close to the source are subject to uncertainty. The agreement in the two procedures at distances beyond several kilometers from the source occurs because, at these distances, the cloud is becoming uniformly mixed in the surface layer. A partial computer output listing for this example is given in Section D.1 of Appendix D.

Figure 6-6 shows the average alongwind concentration calculated at ground-level using Models 3 (dashed curve) and 4 (solid curve) and Figure 6-7

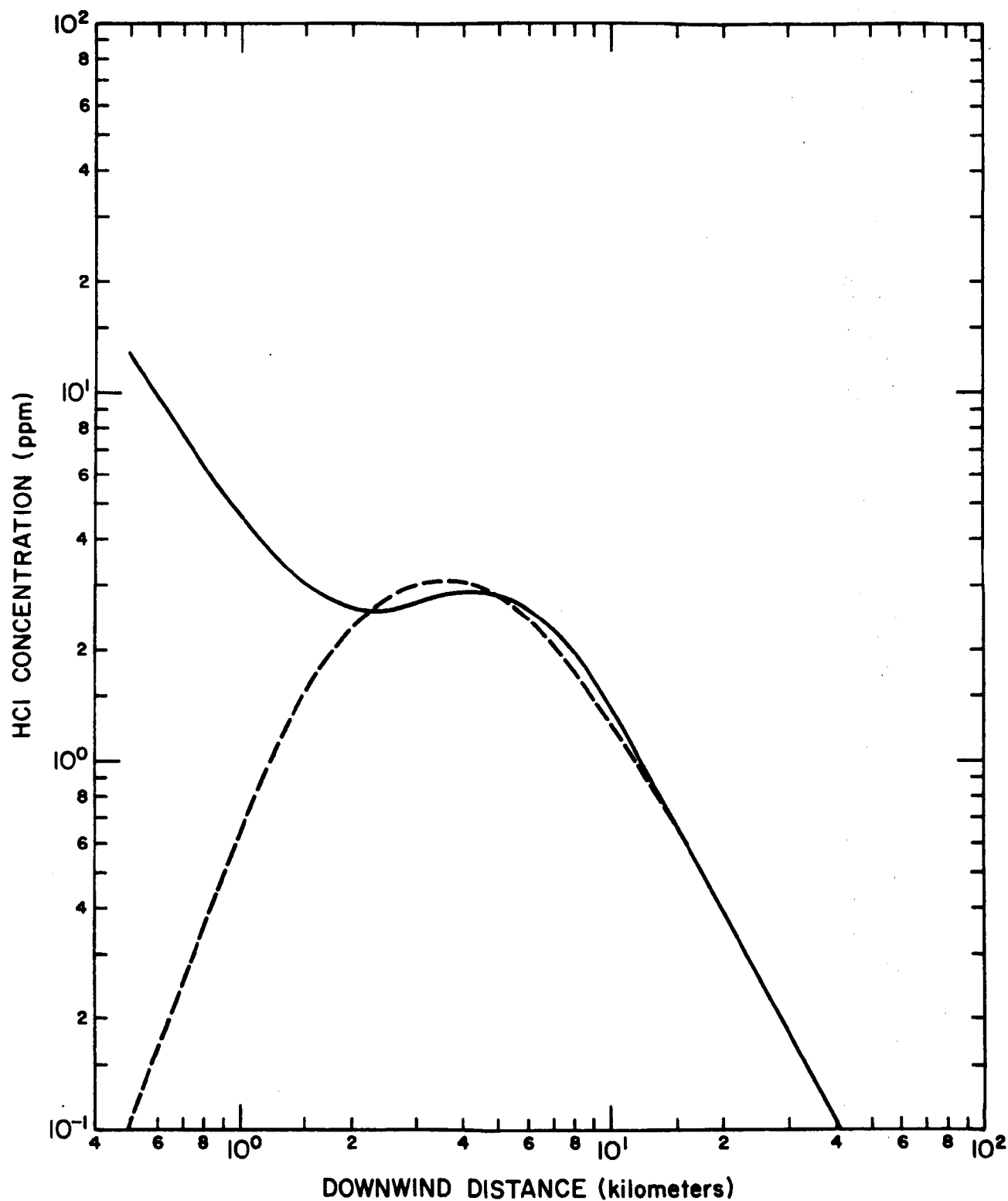


FIGURE 6-5. Maximum centerline concentrations at ground level downwind from the point of cloud stabilization for a normal launch during a sea-breeze meteorological regime at Kennedy Space Center. The dashed profile was calculated using Model 3 and the solid profile was calculated using Model 4.

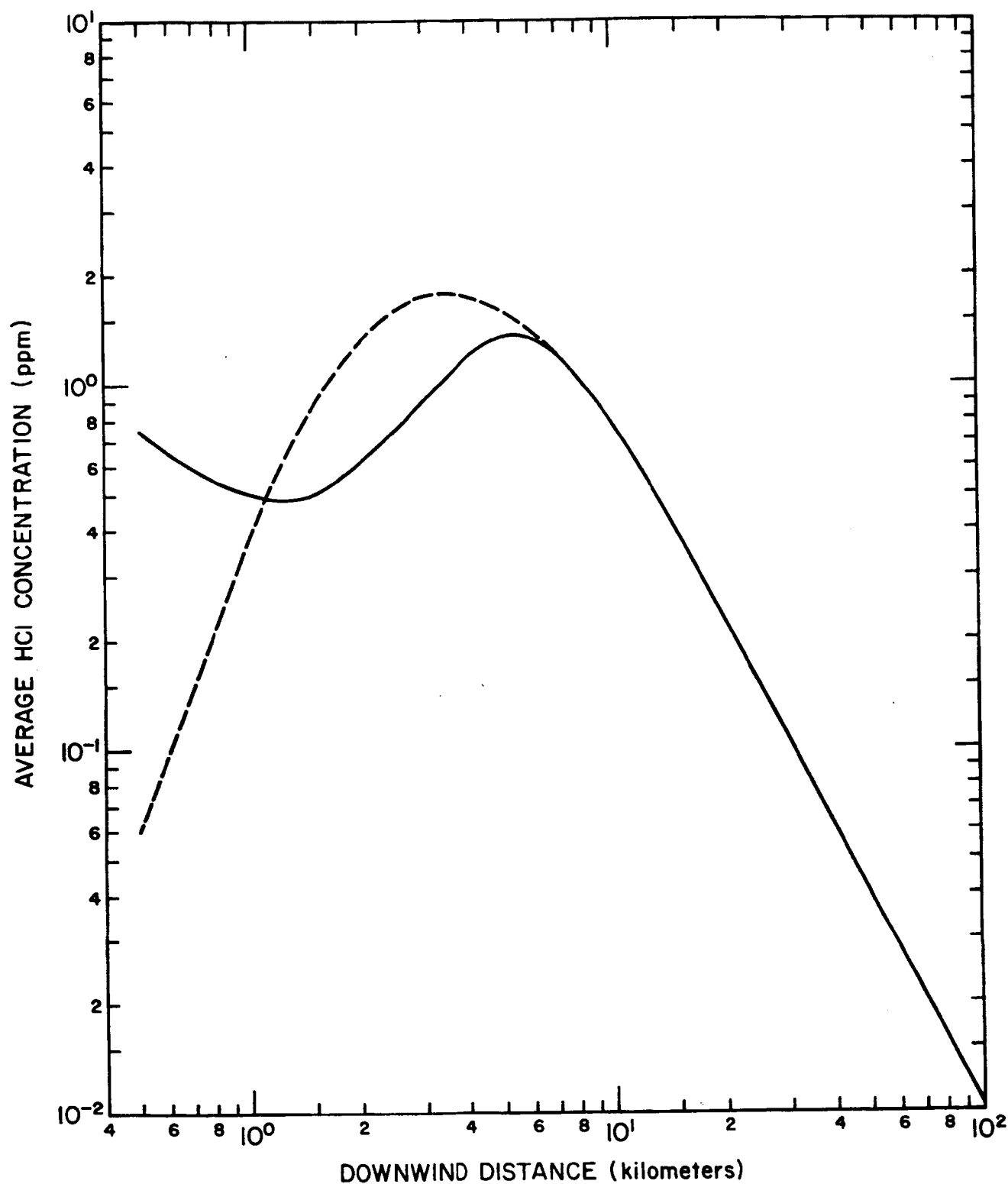


FIGURE 6-6. Average alongwind concentration at ground level downwind from the point of cloud stabilization for a normal launch during a sea-breeze meteorological regime at Kennedy Space Center. The dashed profile was calculated using Model 3 and the solid profile was calculated using Model 4.

shows the time mean alongwind concentration for both Models. An averaging time of 10 minutes was used for the time mean concentrations shown in Figure 6-7. In both figures, the concentrations calculated from Models 3 and 4 are equivalent beyond about 7 kilometers downwind from the point of cloud stabilization.

The centerline concentrations, average alongwind concentrations, and time-mean alongwind concentrations at ground level calculated using Model 4 are shown for comparison in Figure 6-8. Inspection of Figure 6-8 shows that, as expected, the 10-minute time-mean concentration is less than the average concentration until the cloud passage time exceeds 10 minutes, which in this case occurs nearly 40 kilometers from the source. A partial computer output listing for this example problem is given in Section D.2 of Appendix D.

Figure 6-9 shows the ground-level maximum concentration field calculated using Model 4 (Equation (4-29)). As expected from inspection of Figure 6-5, the concentration isopleths in Figure 6-9 indicate that HCl concentrations downwind from the source exceed 1 part per million to a distance of about 12 kilometers from the point of cloud stabilization. A partial computer output listing for this example problem is given in Section D.3 of Appendix D.

The computer program was also used to calculate HCl concentrations in the inversion layer above the surface mixing layer. Figure 6-10 shows the results of the calculations using Model 1 at a height of 1300 meters above the surface. In the inversion layer, the 10-minute time-mean concentration exceeds the average alongwind cloud concentration at about 10 kilometers from the source, indicating that cloud passage time beyond 12 kilometers from the source exceeds 10 minutes. Inspection of Figure 6-10 shows that the maximum centerline HCl concentration at 1300 meters above the surface falls to levels below 1 part per million near 10 kilometers from the source.

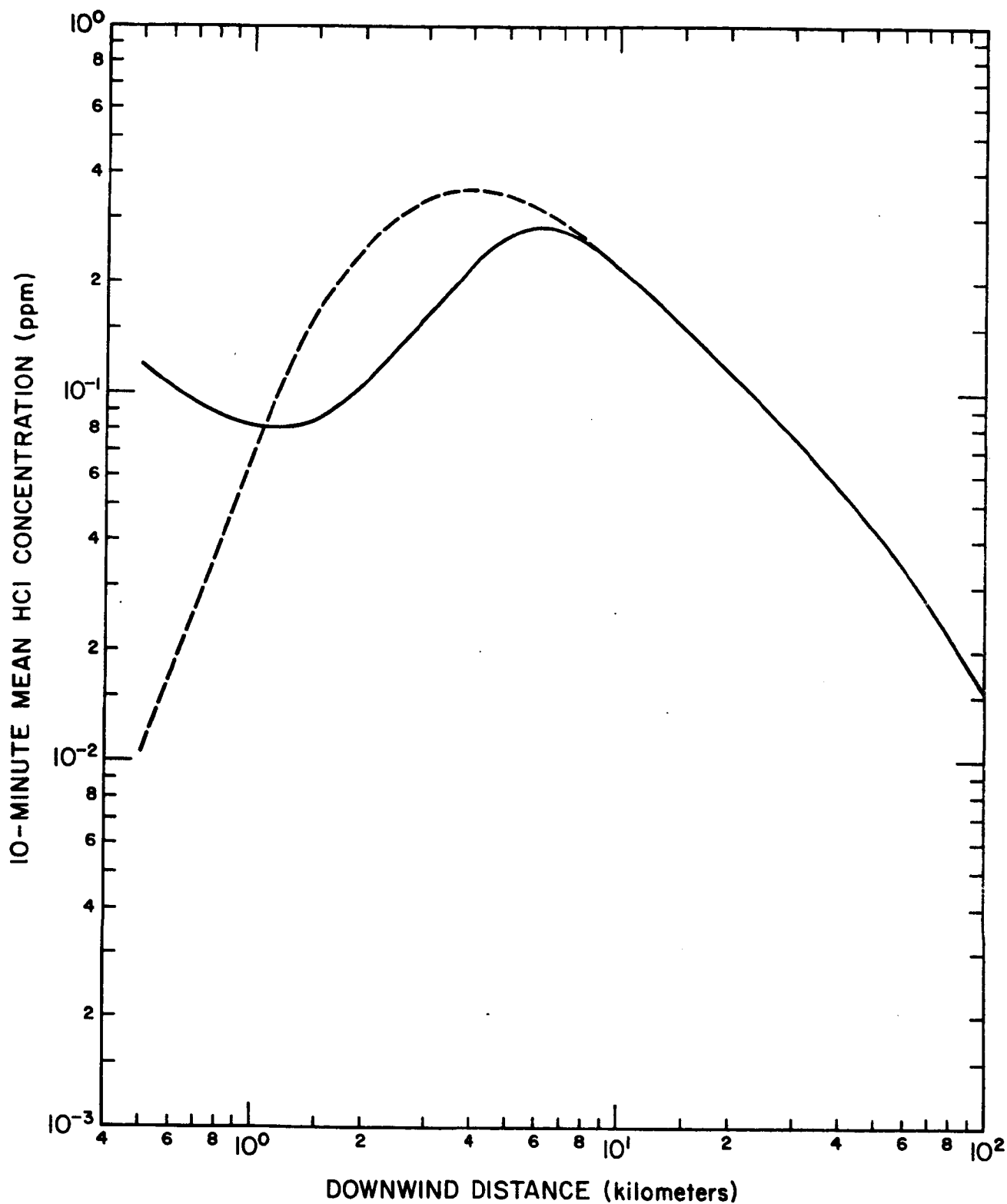


FIGURE 6-7. Ten-minute time mean alongwind concentration at ground level downwind from the point of cloud stabilization for a normal launch during a sea-breeze meteorological regime at Kennedy Space Center. The dashed profile was calculated using Model 3 and the solid profile was calculated using Model 4.

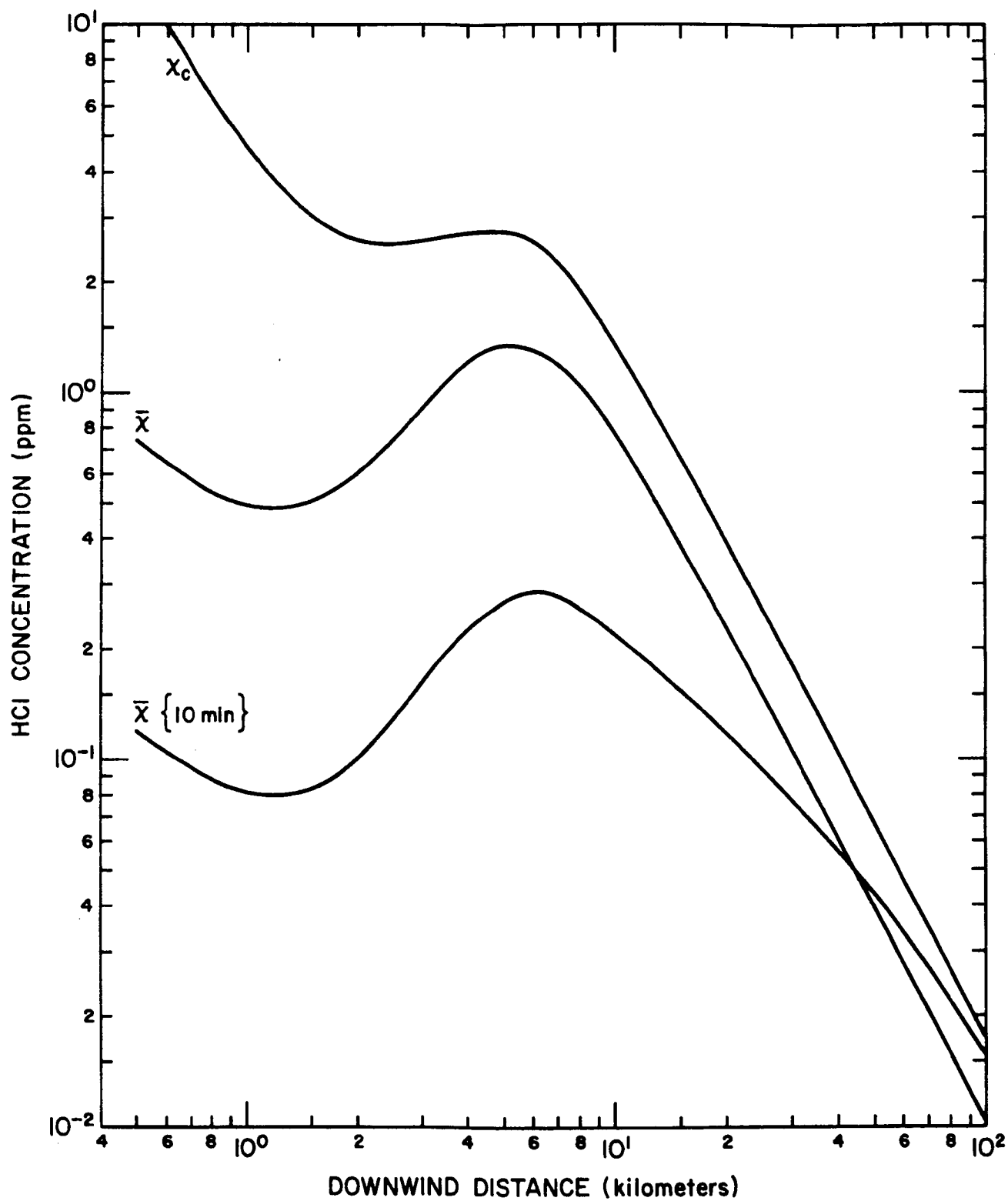


FIGURE 6-8. Maximum centerline, average alongwind, and ten-minute time mean alongwind concentrations at ground level for a normal launch during a sea-breeze meteorological regime at KSC. All profiles were calculated using Model 4.

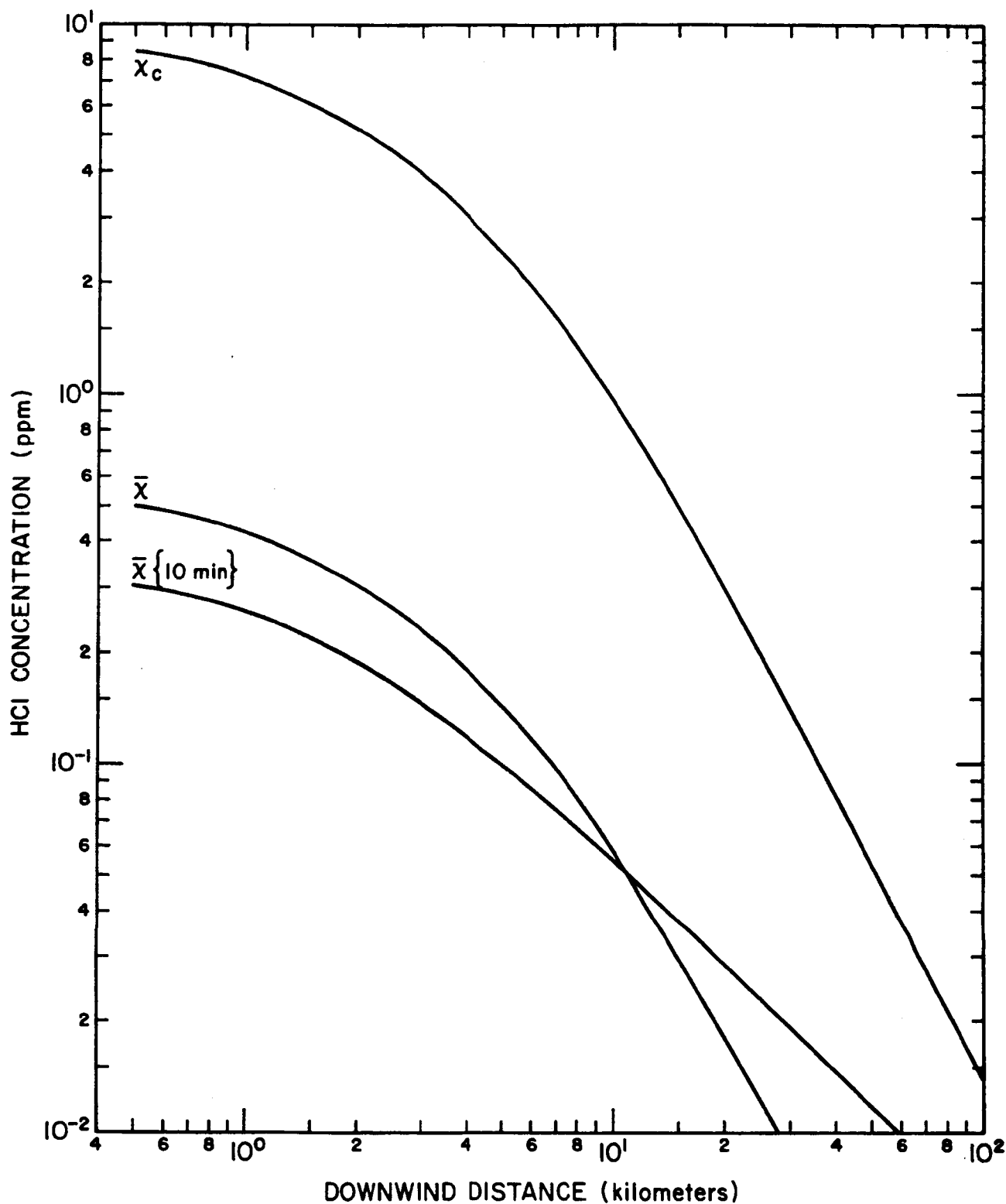


FIGURE 6-10. Maximum centerline, average alongwind, and ten-minute time mean alongwind concentrations at a height of 1300 meters for a normal launch during a sea-breeze meteorological regime at KSC. All profiles were calculated using Model 1.

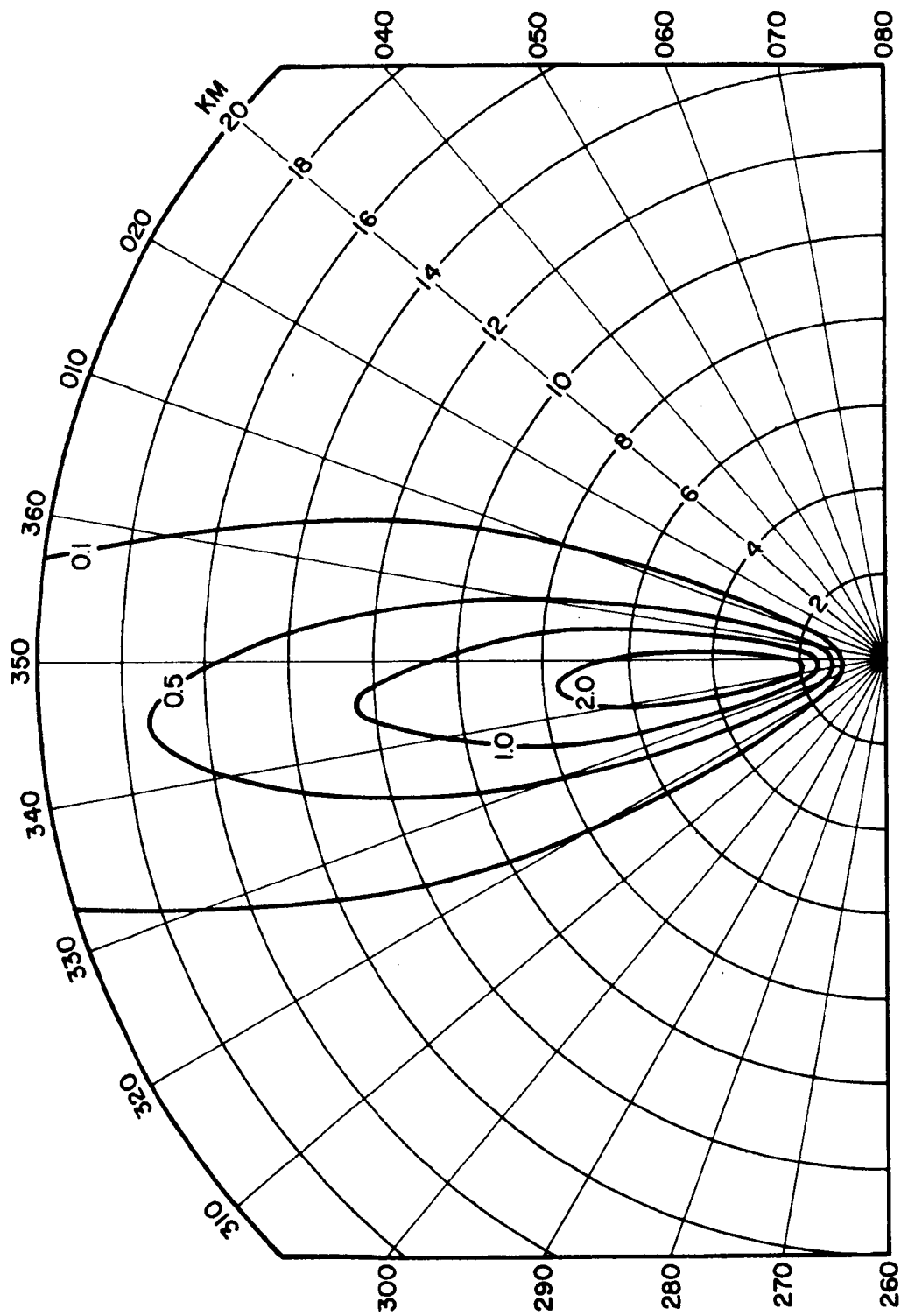


FIGURE 6-9. Isopleths of ground-level maximum HCl concentration downwind from a normal launch during a sea-breeze meteorological regime at Kennedy Space Center. The calculations were made using Model 4. (Units are parts per million.)

Finally, Figure 6-11 shows the centerline ground-level dosage calculated using Models 3 (Equation (4-15)) and 4 (Equation (4-18)).

6.2.2 Deposition by Precipitation Scavenging and Concentration With Cloud Depletion by Scavenging

Meteorological Inputs

The ground-level deposition pattern resulting from precipitation scavenging and the concentration downwind from the launch of a Titan III C vehicle during the time of a cold-front passage at Kennedy Space Center were calculated to illustrate the use of Equation (4-34). Meteorological profiles of temperature, wind speed, and wind direction obtained during the cold-front passage are shown in Figure 6-12. The temperature profile in Figure 6-12 indicates a vertical lapse rate of temperature which results in a positive potential temperature gradient. Wind speed increases throughout the lowest 2 kilometers of the atmosphere and wind direction veers at a nearly constant rate.

The removal of aerosols and gases from the atmosphere by scavenging has long been understood in a qualitative sense, but quantitative knowledge is still limited. The value of Λ , the washout coefficient appearing in Equation (4-34), is dependent on factors such as the rainfall rate, the drop-size distribution of the rain, and the physical and chemical nature of the aerosol or gas being removed.

The washout coefficient for particles of diameter p is given by

$$\begin{aligned}\Lambda &= \int_0^{\infty} N\{a\} U\{a\} E\{a, p\} A\{a\} da \\ &= \int_0^{\infty} F\{a\} E\{a, p\} A\{a\} da\end{aligned}\tag{6-17}$$

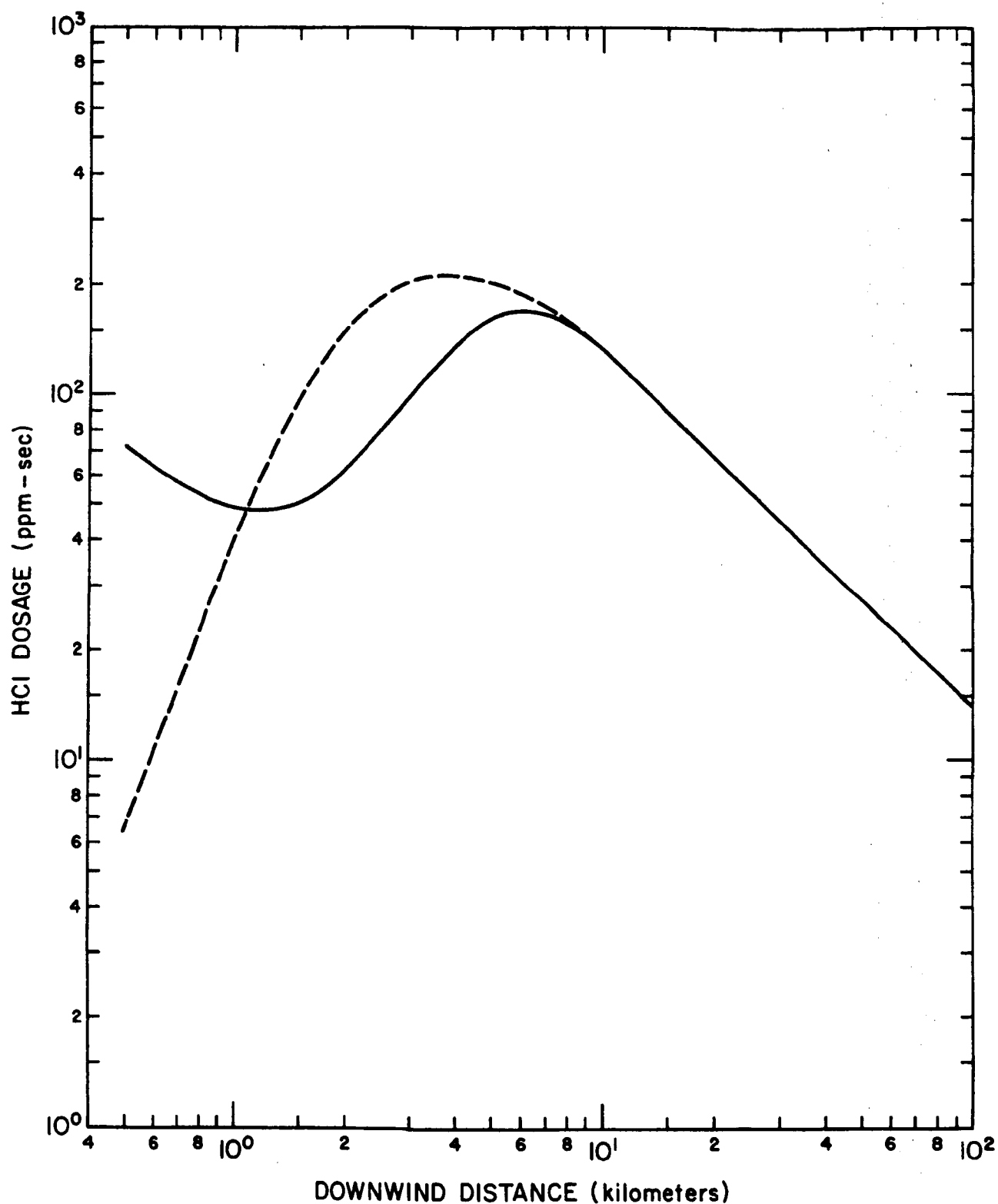


FIGURE 6-11. Centerline dosage at ground level downwind from the point of cloud stabilization for a normal launch during a sea-breeze meteorological regime at KSC. The dashed profile was calculated using Model 3 and the solid profile was calculated using Model 4.

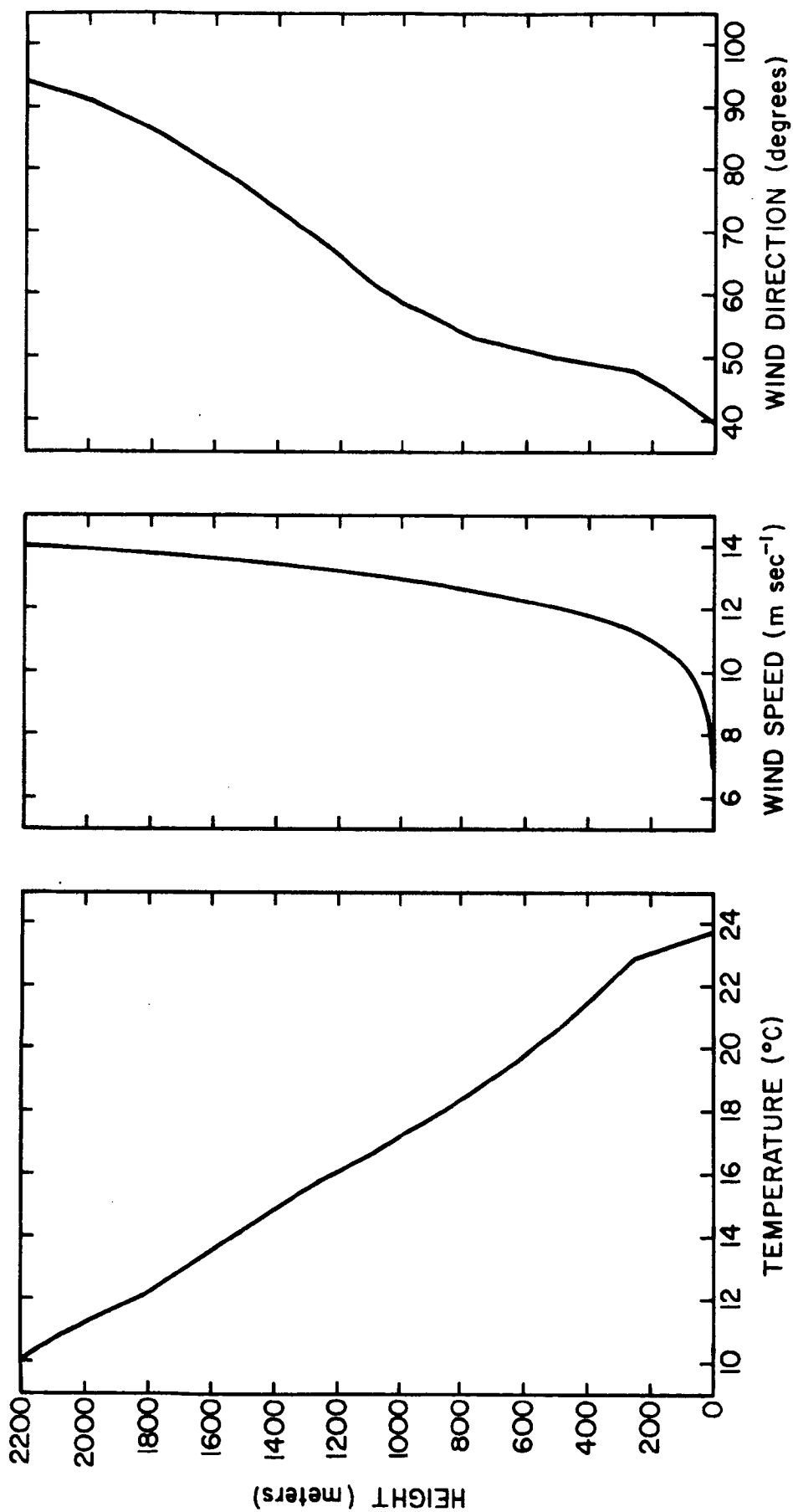


FIGURE 6-12. Vertical profiles of temperature, wind speed and wind direction during the passage of a cold front at Kennedy Space Center.

where

$N\{a\}$ = number of drops with diameters in the range from a to $a + da$

$U\{a\}$ = fall velocity of droplets with diameter a

$E\{a, p\}$ = the collection efficiency of drops with diameter a for particles of diameter p

$A\{a\} = \pi/4 a^2$, the areal cross-section of the drop

$F\{a\}$ = the flux of drops with diameters in the range from a to $a + da$

The collection efficiency E is the quantity which is the most difficult to specify. It is usually calculated from inertial capture theory, leading to the result that collection is proportional to the ratio of the target diameter to the drop diameter. Unfortunately, this theory leads to the erroneous conclusion that the collection efficiency is near zero for gases. In reality, factors such as electrical attraction and solubility lead to high collection efficiencies for some gases, and particles of one micron diameter have been experimentally observed to have washout coefficients an order of magnitude larger than predicted by inertial capture theory (Dana, 1970).

Equation (6-17) may be rewritten in the form

$$\Lambda = \bar{E} \left[\frac{\pi}{4} \int_0^{\infty} F\{a\} a^2 da \right] = \bar{E} \alpha \quad (6-18)$$

where \bar{E} is the mean collection efficiency for the given raindrop size spectrum and the specific aerosol or gas. In field tests, Dana (1970) found the ratio of α to the rainfall rate R to be nearly constant. Dana determined the average value of α/R to be $1.6 \text{ (mm}^{-1}\text{)}$, with observed values ranging from 1.4 to 1.8. Thus, the most difficult problem in determining washout rates is to specify the mean collection efficiency for a given aerosol or gas and raindrop size spectrum. These mean collection efficiencies will probably have to be determined empirically for gases and submicron particulates.

Experimental studies of washout coefficients for gases have largely been confined to major atmospheric pollutants such as SO_2 , and there are little or no data regarding HCl washout. However, because of the well-known affinity of HCl for water, a mean collection efficiency of unity would seem to be reasonable. Washout coefficients for HCl may then be estimated on the basis of rainfall rates using Dana's average α/R value of 1.6. For example, a typical rainfall rate for Florida summer showers is 15 millimeters per hour (Miller and Eden, 1972), leading to a washout coefficient Λ of $6.667 \times 10^{-3} \text{ sec}^{-1}$ for HCl. This value of Λ was used in the example calculations. The remaining meteorological input parameters used in the calculations are given in Table E-3 of Appendix E.

Source Inputs

The same procedures used in deriving the source inputs for Model 4 calculations for the sea-breeze regime were used to calculate the inputs for the precipitation scavenging example. In this case, the height z_{mI} , also calculated using Equation (3-3), was found to be about 675 meters and the time of cloud stabilization was equal to about 317 seconds. The cloud dimensions for this calculation are shown in Figure 6-13. The source strength for the calculation of deposition by scavenging was expressed in units of milligrams per meter of height in the layer to yield deposition in units of milligrams per square meter. That is, source strength in the K^{th} layer was obtained from the expression

$$Q_K = \frac{F\{K\}}{(z_{TK} - z_{BK})} \quad (6-19)$$

where $F\{K\}$ is defined by Equation (6-7). For the calculation of concentration with cloud depletion, Equation (6-11) was used to define Q_K so that concentration units would be parts per million HCl. The source input parameters for this example are given in Table E-3 of Appendix E.

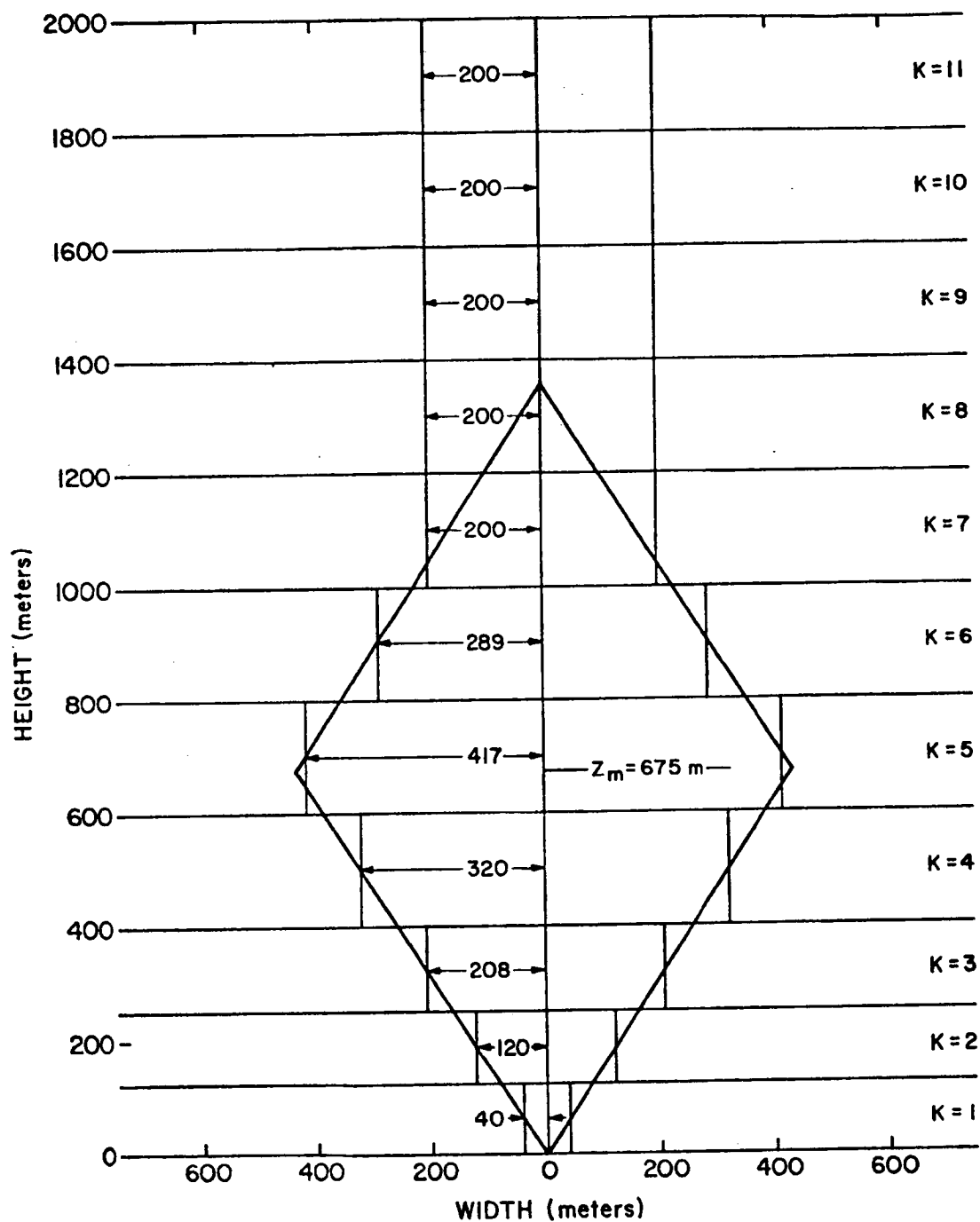


FIGURE 6-13. Dimensions of the stabilized ground cloud of exhaust products from a normal launch calculated for the prediction of ground-level deposition due to precipitation scavenging and gravitational deposition during the passage of a cold front at KSC.

Results of the Calculations

The results of the calculation of ground-level deposition of HCl due to precipitation scavenging are shown in Figure 6-14. Figure 6-15 shows the corresponding ground-level concentrations with precipitation occurring.

As indicated by Figure 6-14, deposition due to scavenging was calculated for precipitation beginning at times t_1 ranging from 394 to 6297 seconds after cloud stabilization, corresponding to cloud travel distances of 5 to 80 kilometers downwind from the source. The solid line connecting the peaks of the deposition curves represents the maximum deposition of HCl due to precipitation scavenging that would be expected to occur downwind from the launch site under the specified meteorological conditions.

Figure 6-15 shows the air concentration at ground level with precipitation beginning at the same times t_1 used to obtain the deposition curves in Figure 6-14. Inspection of the concentration profiles shows that the rather high rainfall rate assumed in the calculation is extremely effective in reducing the air concentration of HCl.

6.2.3 Gravitational Deposition

Meteorological Inputs

The ground-level deposition pattern resulting from the gravitational deposition of Al_2O_3 downwind from the launch of a Titan III C vehicle during the time of a cold-front passage at KSC was calculated to illustrate the use of Equation (4-36). The meteorological profiles for this example are the same as those used in the example discussed in Section 6.2.2 above and illustrated in Figure 6-12.

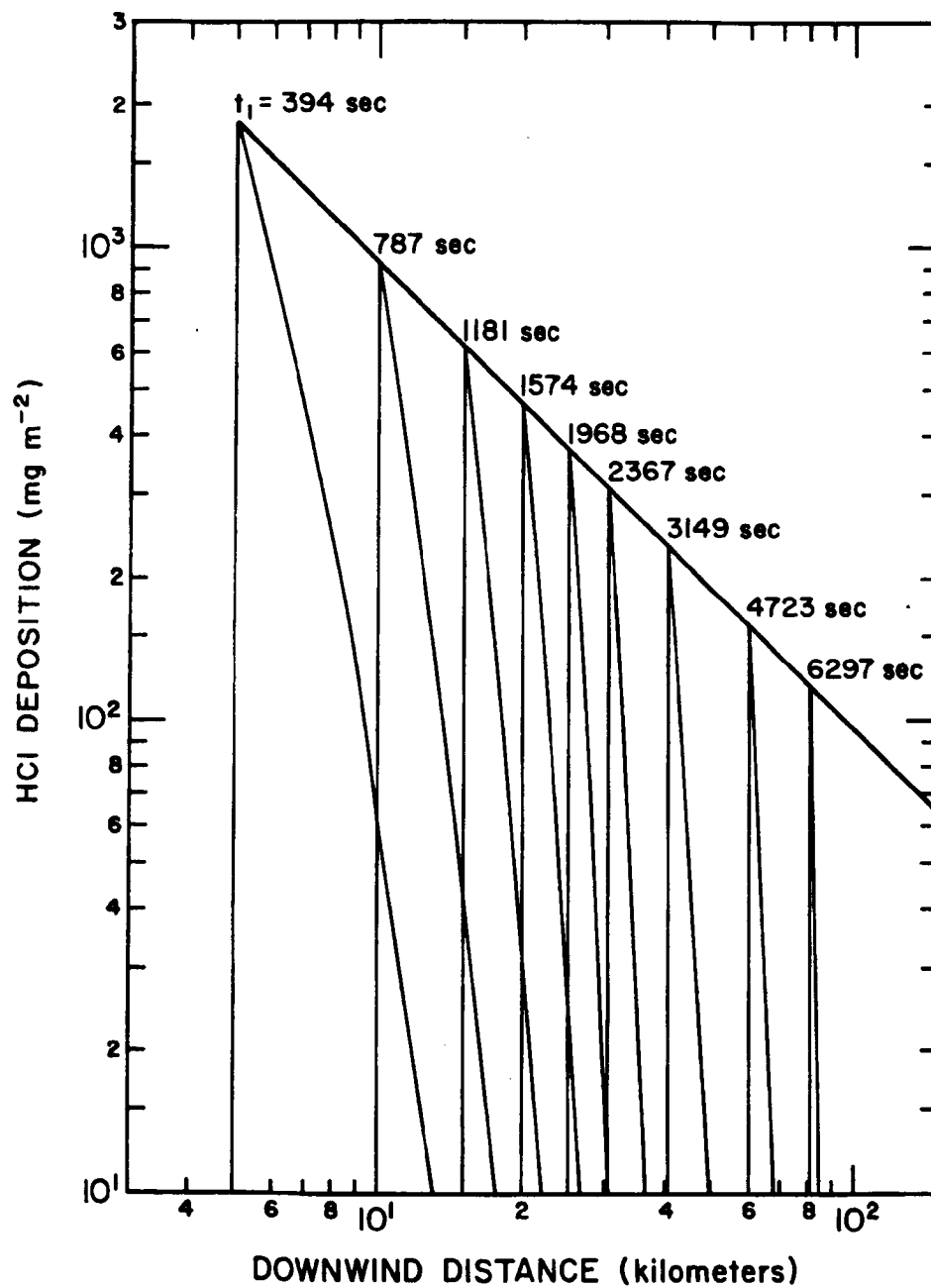


FIGURE 6-14. Maximum ground-level deposition of HCl due to precipitation scavenging downwind from the point of cloud stabilization for a normal launch during the passage of a cold front at KSC and for various times t_1 , when precipitation begins.

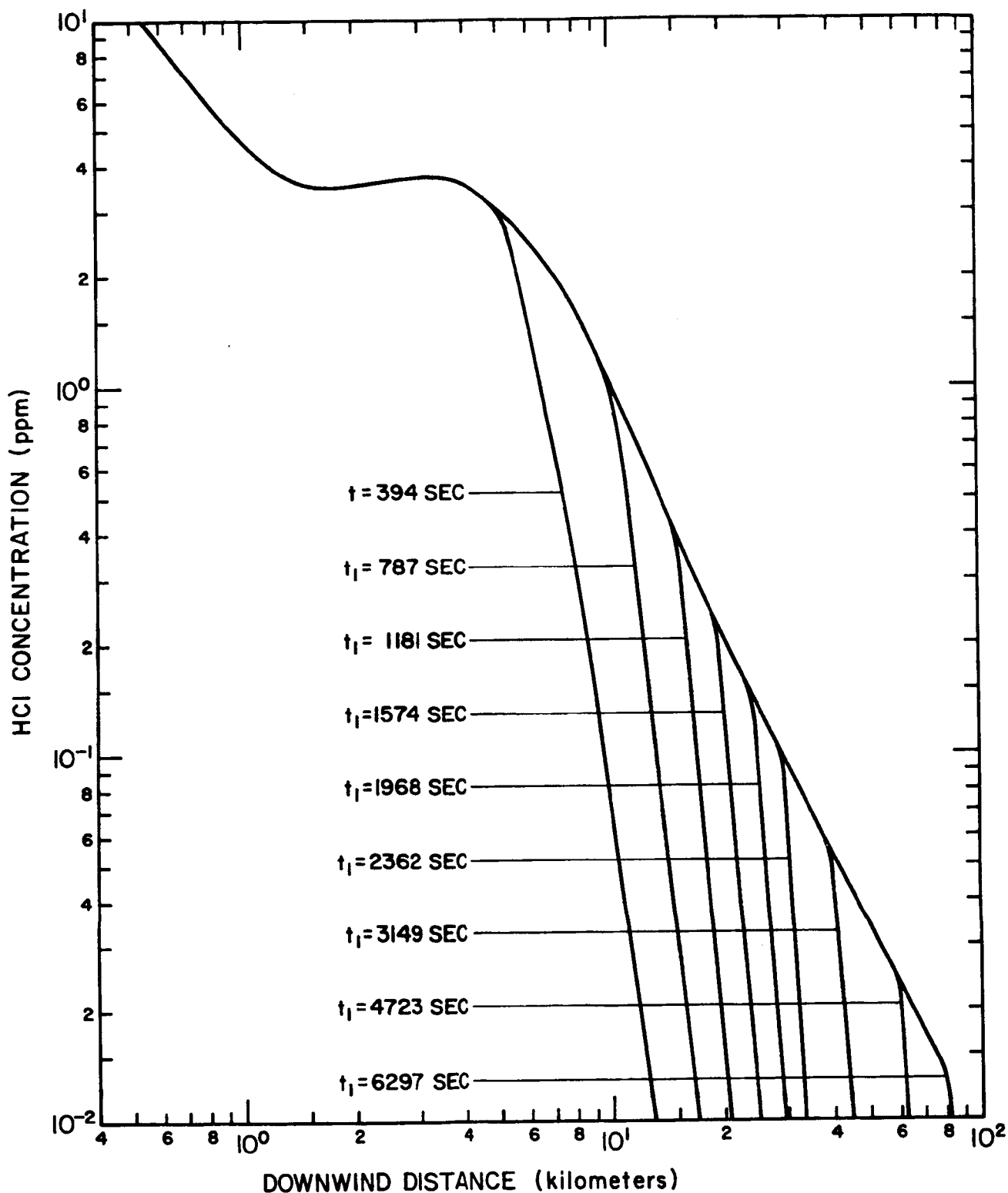


FIGURE 6-15. Maximum centerline concentration of HCl at ground level downwind from the point of cloud stabilization for a normal launch during the passage of a cold front at KSC. Profiles show the reduction in air concentration of HCl due to precipitation scavenging for precipitation beginning at times t_1 .

Source Inputs

The initial vertical distribution of material in the stabilized ground cloud and the initial cloud dimensions for this example problem are the same as those for the precipitation scavenging example in Section 6.2.2. In this case, the source strength must be expressed in units of milligrams per meter of height in the layer to yield deposition units of milligrams per square meter.

The terminal fall velocity V_s and fraction of material f_i having fall velocities V_s must be specified for use of Equation (4-36). The size distribution of Al_2O_3 particles in the exhaust of solid rocket motors was not known, so the logarithmic distribution shown in Figure 6-16 was assumed to represent the distribution. As indicated by Figure 6-16, 98 percent of the mass of Al_2O_3 is assumed to have particle diameters less than 150 micrometers, and the mean mass diameter of the distribution is about 12.3 micrometers. The ten class frequency intervals and the geometric mean particle diameters in each interval are indicated in the figure. Terminal fall velocities for these mean diameters were calculated using procedures outlined by McDonald (1960) for spherical particles. The fall velocities V_s and fraction of material in each frequency interval f_i are given in Table 6-2. The meteorological and source model inputs for this example are given in Table E-4 of Appendix E.

Results of the Calculations

The results of the calculations of gravitational deposition are shown in Figure 6-17, which shows isopleths of Al_2O_3 deposition in units of milligrams per square meter. The fan-shaped deposition pattern is caused by the wind direction shear between the surface and 2000 meters which acts to spread the particles as they fall.

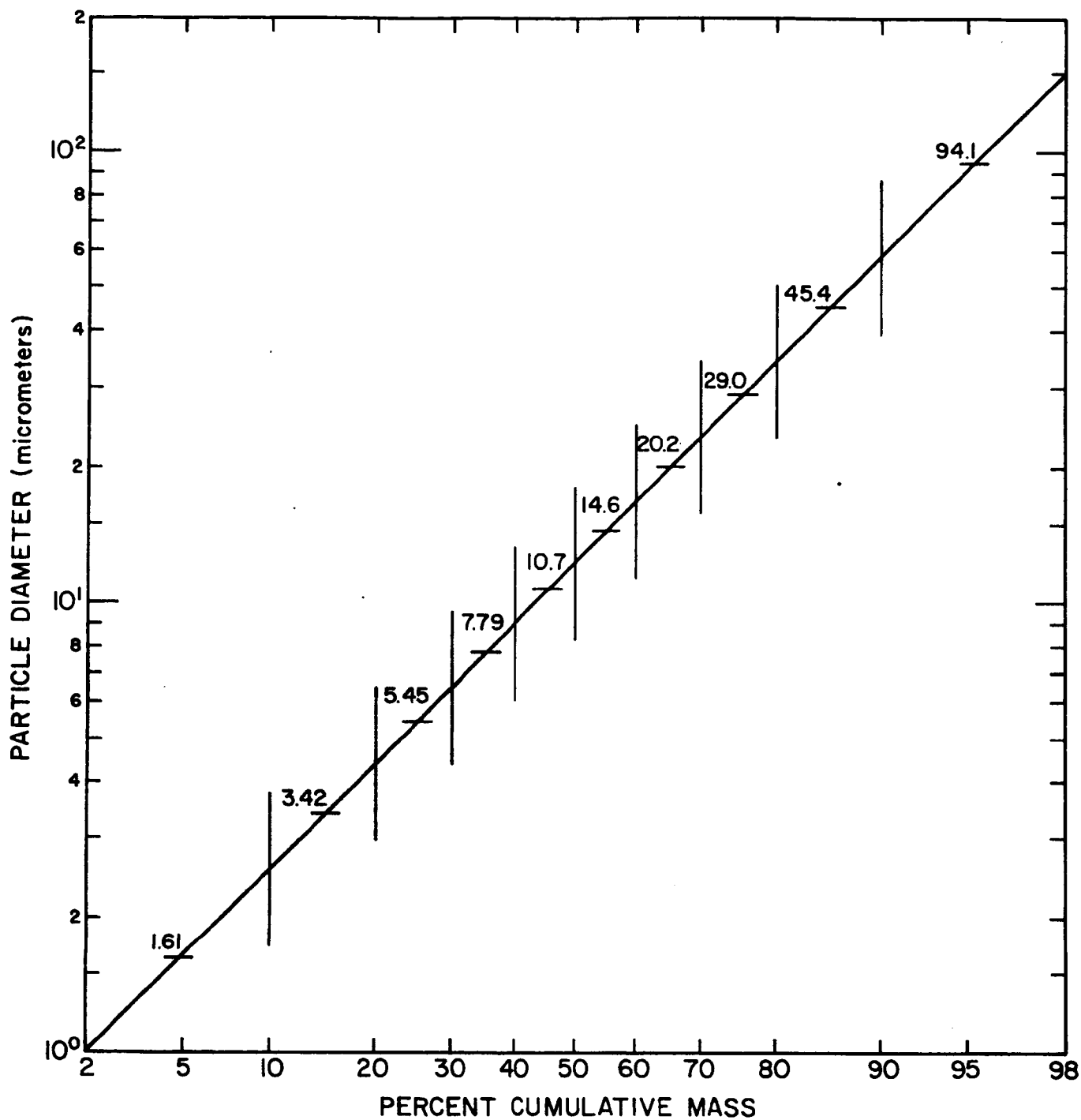


FIGURE 6-16. Cumulative mass distribution versus particle diameters used in the calculation of gravitational deposition downwind from a normal launch. Vertical lines indicate the class frequency intervals used in the calculation and the numbers refer to the mean mass diameter in the interval.

TABLE 6-2

CLASS INTERVAL OF PARTICLE DIAMETERS, MASS FRACTION f_i IN
THE INTERVAL, AND TERMINAL FALL VELOCITY V_s

Diameter Class Interval (micrometers)	Mass Mean Radius (micrometers)	Mass Fraction (percent)	Terminal Fall Velocity (meters second ⁻¹)
0 - 2.6	0.805	10	3×10^{-4}
2.7 - 4.5	1.71	10	1.4×10^{-3}
4.6 - 6.6	2.73	10	3.5×10^{-3}
6.7 - 9.2	3.90	10	7.2×10^{-3}
9.3 - 12.5	5.36	10	1.4×10^{-2}
12.6 - 17.0	7.29	10	2.5×10^{-2}
17.1 - 24.0	10.05	10	4.8×10^{-2}
24.1 - 35.0	14.49	10	1.0×10^{-1}
35.1 - 59.0	22.72	10	2.5×10^{-1}
59.1 - 150	47.04	10	7.0×10^{-1}

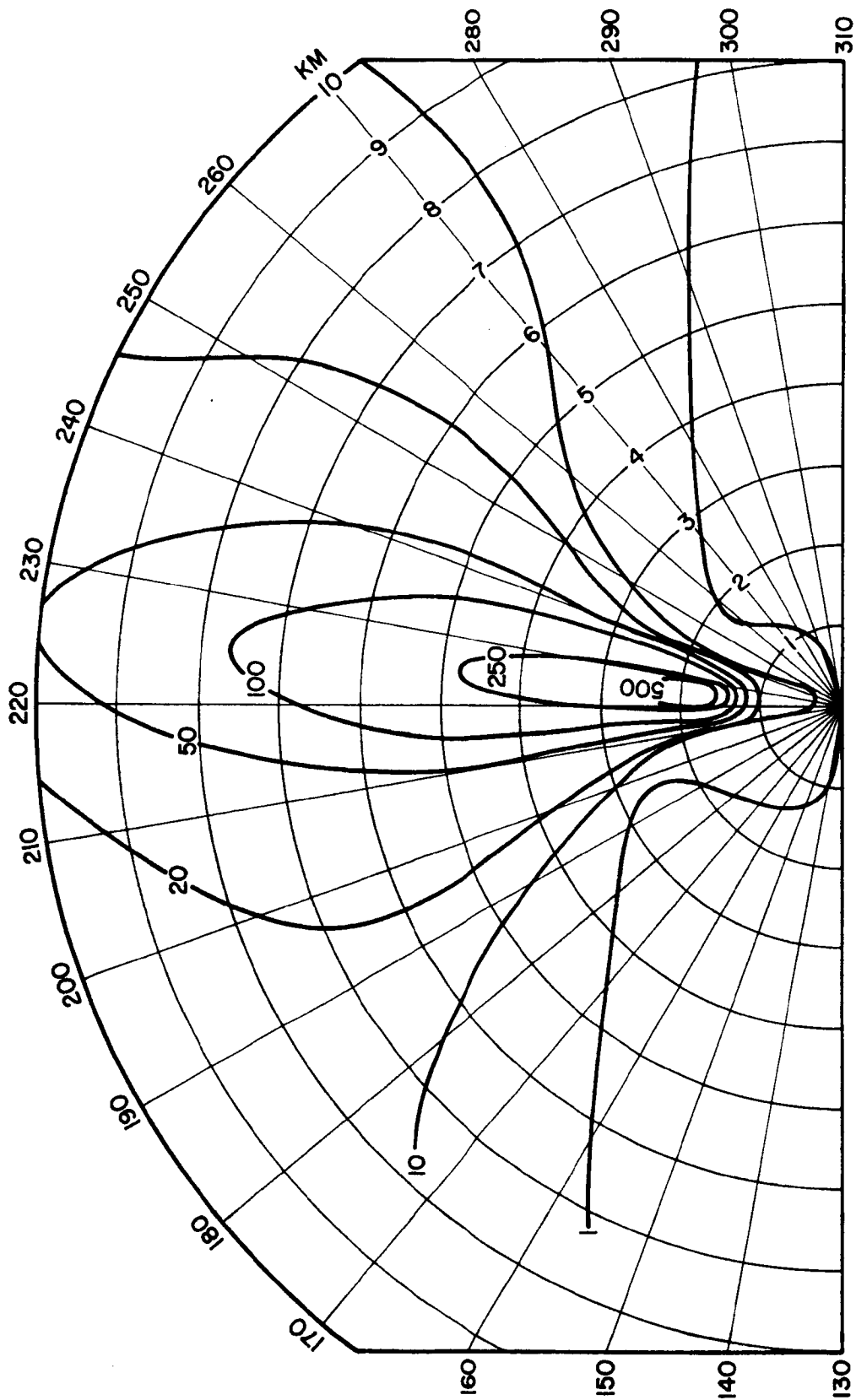


FIGURE 6-17. Isopleths of ground-level deposition of Al_2O_3 in units of micrograms per square meter downwind from a normal launch during the passage of a cold front at KSC.

6.3 ABNORMAL LAUNCH

Only one type of abnormal launch was considered in the example problems of this report. Concentration and dosage were calculated, using both Models 3 and 4, for an on-pad abort in which one solid engine of a Titan III C zero stage fails to ignite and the other engine burns over a normal firing period of 112 seconds. The vehicle was assumed to be restrained on the pad with the other stages of the vehicle unaffected by the abort and not contributing to the combustion products or heat released to the atmosphere during the abort.

Meteorological Inputs

The meteorological inputs for the on-pad abort example were selected from rawinsonde and tower data taken about one day after a cold front passage at KSC. The vertical profiles of temperature, wind speed and wind direction for this meteorological regime are shown in Figure 6-18. As indicated by inspection of the temperature profile, the mixing layer extends to about 1400 meters above the surface. The wind speed increases from 6 meters per second near the surface to 11 meters per second at 800 meters above the surface, then remains nearly constant to a height of 1400 meters. The wind speed decreases in the inversion above the surface mixing layer. The wind direction backs with height from about 80 degrees at the surface to 55 degrees at the base of the inversion. The meteorological parameters selected from these profiles and used in the concentration and dosage calculations, as well as the cloud rise calculation, are given in Table E-5 of Appendix E for application of Model 4 and in Table E-6 for application of Model 3.

Source Inputs

Equation (3-6) was used in the calculation of the cloud rise from this assumed on-pad abort situation because of the longer time required for the complete burn of the single engine. We have no measurements to verify calculations of cloud

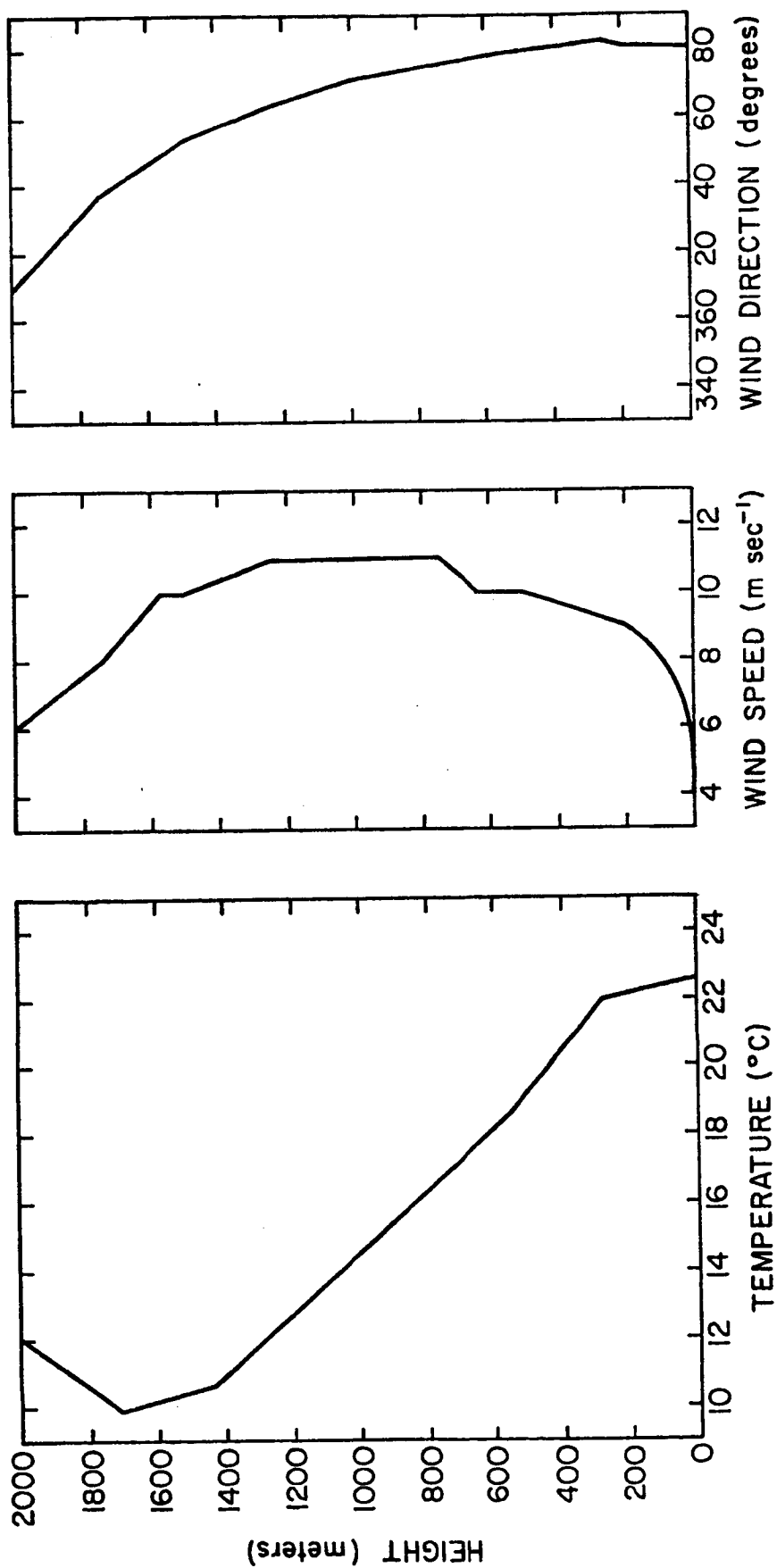


FIGURE 6-18. Vertical profiles of temperature, wind speed and wind direction after the passage of a cold front at Kennedy Space Center.

rise from on-pad aborts of this type. A value of the entrainment parameter γ_c equal 0.5 was selected for use in Equation (3-6) because experience has shown this value to be appropriate for longer vehicle emission times in the vicinity of the surface. The effective heat rate available for buoyant cloud rise was calculated from the expression

$$Q_c = (W \cdot H) - Q' \quad (6-20)$$

where W is the fuel expenditure rate for the abnormal launch and H is the heat content (see Table 6-1). In this case, Q' , the heat loss due to the heating and vaporization of the deluge water, was set equal to 4.63×10^8 calories per second. In the plume rise calculation ρ was equal to 1197.1 grams per cubic meter, c_p was set equal to 0.24 calories per gram per degree Celsius, and \bar{u} was assumed equal to 9.3 meters per second. The initial cloud radius at the surface r_R was set equal to zero. The iteration of Equation (3-6) using these values and the potential temperature gradient yielded an effective cloud rise z_{mc} of 1132 meters with stabilization occurring at about 450 seconds. The total weight of pollutant in the cloud formed by the abnormal launch was calculated from the expression

$$Q = (W) (FM) (112 \text{ seconds}) \quad (6-21)$$

where W is the fuel expenditure rate for an abnormal launch and FM is the percentage by weight of pollutant material in the fuel. The fraction of pollutant material in the K^{th} layer $F\{K\}$ is then obtained using Equation (6-7) above.

As noted above, both Model 3 and Model 4 were used in this example calculation. Dimensions of the stabilized cloud for applications of Model 4 in the surface mixing layer, calculated according to the procedures outlined in Section 6.2.1, are illustrated in Figure 6-19. The effective source height calculated from Equation (6-14) with z_{mc} substituted for z_{mI} yielded H_{eff} equal 983 meters. The

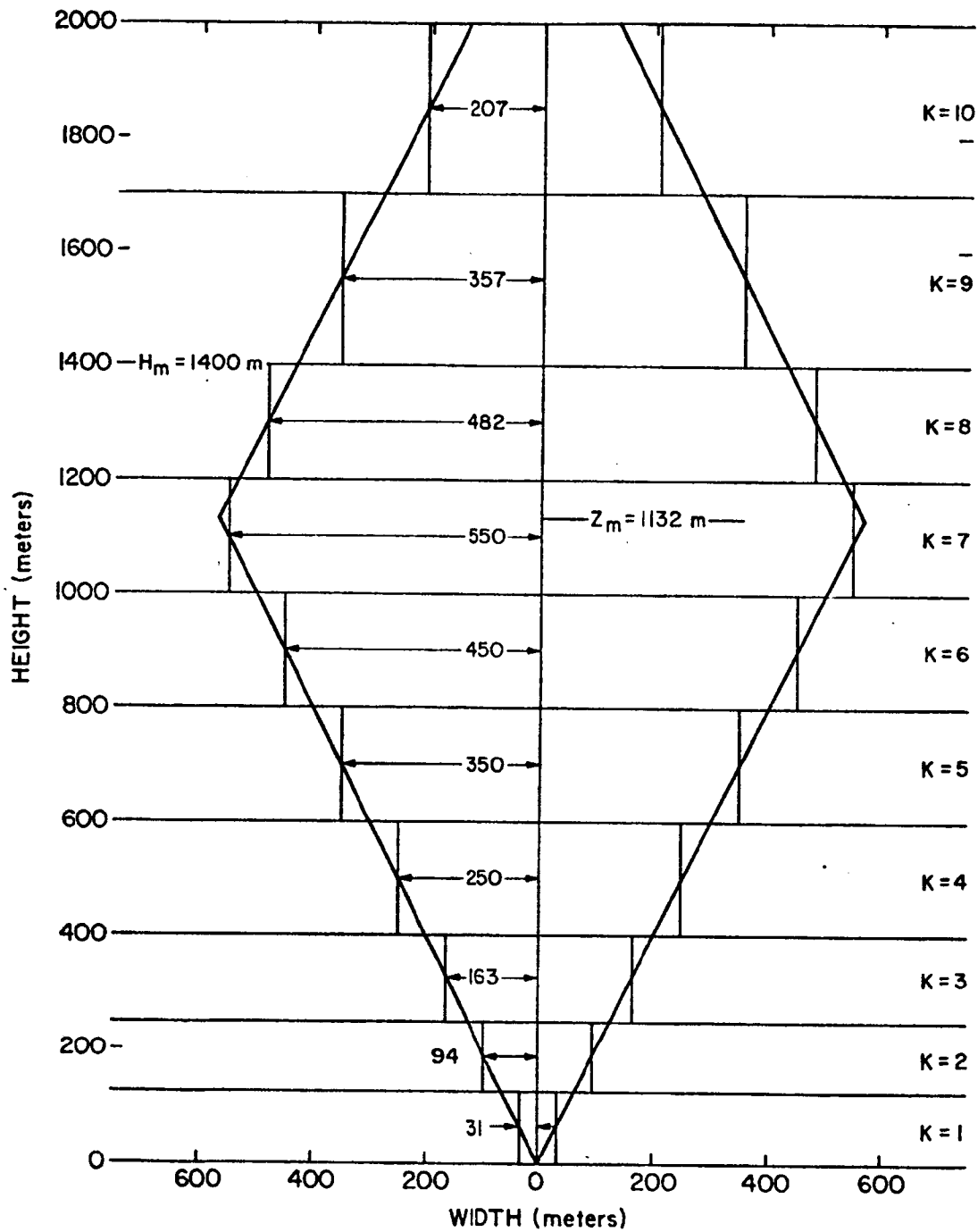


FIGURE 6-19. Dimensions of the stabilized cloud of exhaust products for use with Model 4 calculated for the post-cold front meteorological regime at KSC and the on-pad abort of a Titan III C vehicle. Height of the cloud centroid is 1132 meters and the surface mixing layer depth is 1400 meters.

stabilized cloud dimensions for use in Model 3, calculated from Equations (6-12) and (6-13), are shown in Figure 6-20. The source model inputs, including the vertical distribution of material calculated according to the procedures outlined in Section 6.2.1, are given in Table E-5 of Appendix E for Model 4 and in Table E-6 for application of Model 3.

Results of the Calculations

Results of the concentration and dosage calculations for the on-pad abort of a Titan III C vehicle during a post-cold front meteorological regime at KSC are presented in Figures 6-21 and 6-22. In both figures, the results obtained by applying Model 3 are given by the dashed curve and those obtained by applying Model 4 by the solid curves. Figure 6-21 shows maximum centerline concentrations χ_c at ground level, calculated using both models, at distances beyond 10 kilometers downwind from the point of cloud stabilization. At these distances, there is essentially no difference in the results obtained by using either Model 3 or Model 4. Average alongwind centerline concentration and 10-minute time mean centerline concentrations calculated using Model 4 are also shown in Figure 6-21. Dosages downwind from the on-pad abort calculated using Models 3 and 4 are shown in Figure 6-22.

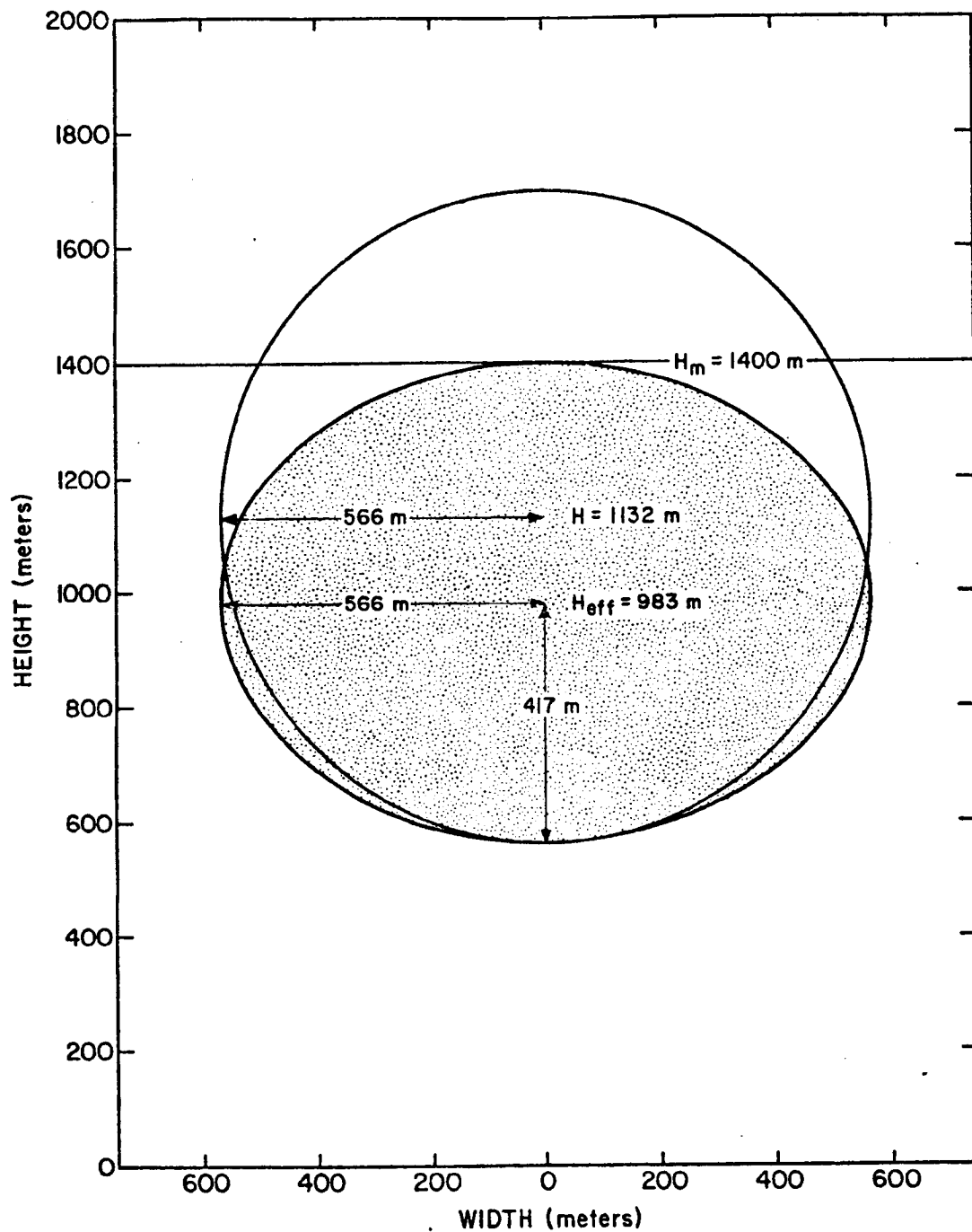


FIGURE 6-20. Dimensions of the stabilized cloud of exhaust products for use with Model 3 calculated for the post-cold front meteorological regime at Kennedy Space Center and the on-pad abort of a Titan III C vehicle. The effective height of the cloud in the surface layer is 983 meters.

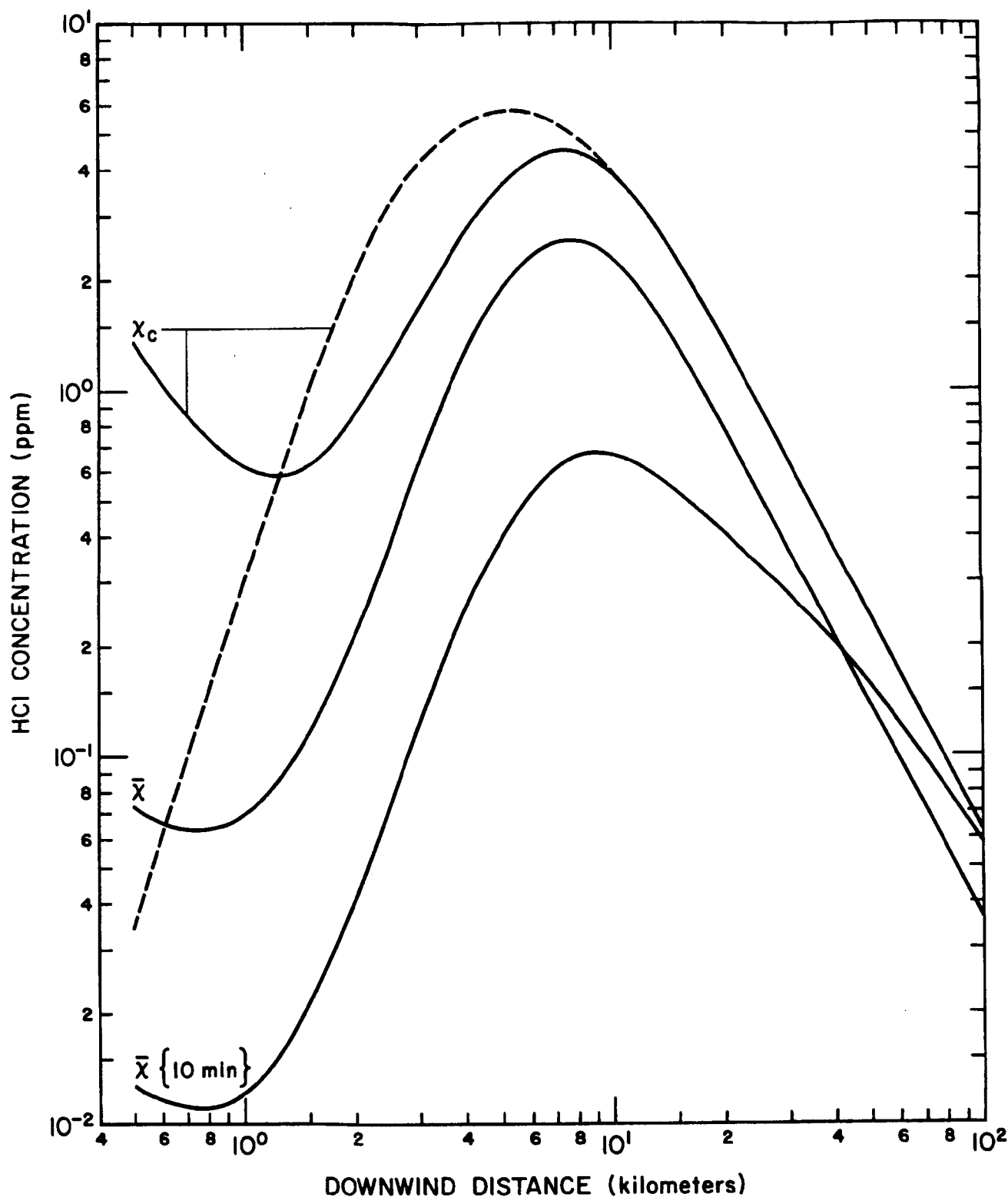


FIGURE 6-21. Maximum centerline, average alongwind and ten-minute time mean alongwind concentrations at ground level for an on-pad abort during a post-cold front meteorological regime at KSC. The dashed profile for maximum centerline concentration was calculated using Model 3 and the remaining profiles were calculated using Model 4.

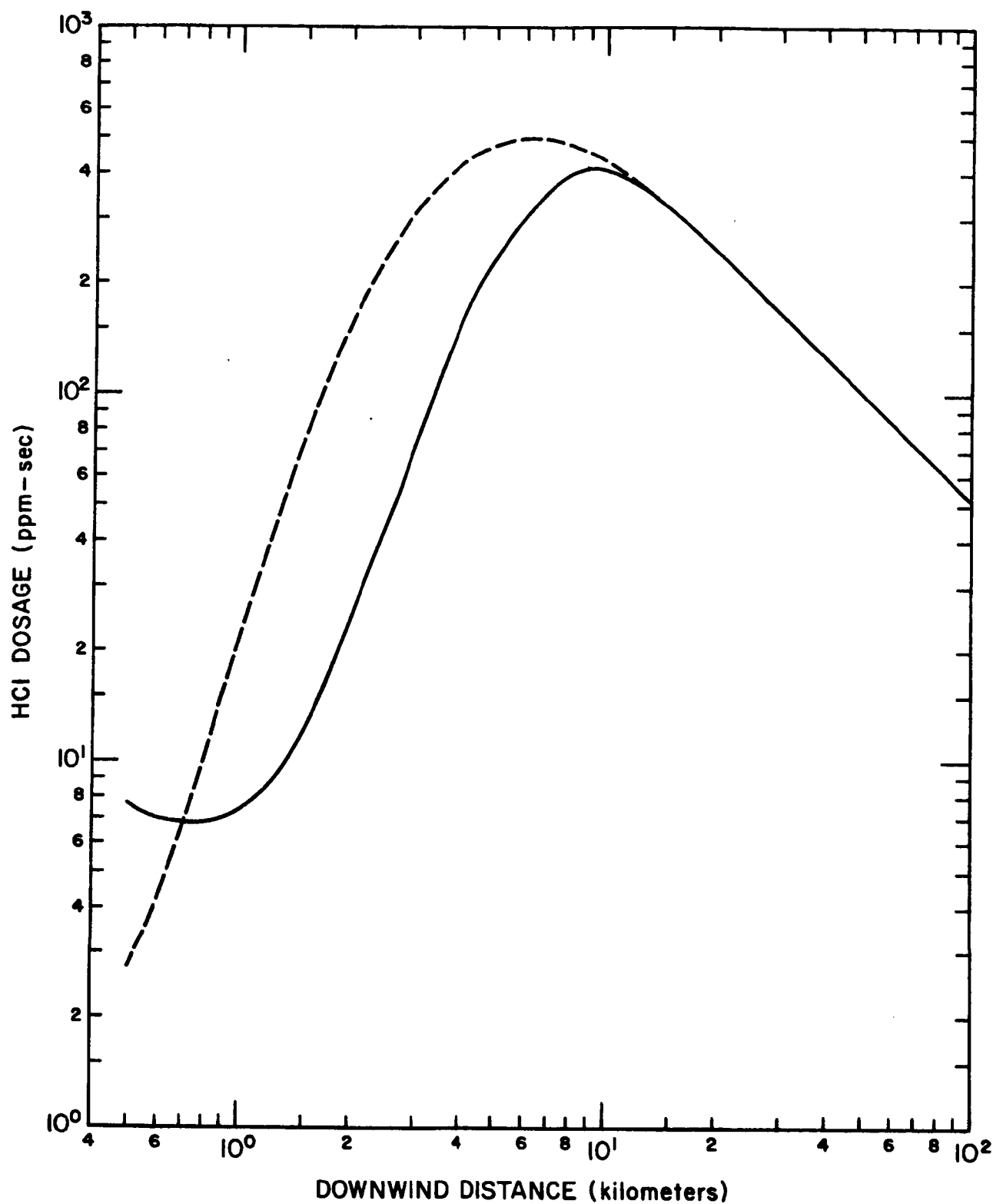


FIGURE 6-22. Maximum centerline dosage at ground level downwind from the point of cloud stabilization for an on-pad abort during a post-cold front meteorological regime at KSC. The dashed profile was calculated using Model 3 and the solid profile was calculated using Model 4.

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APPENDIX A

DERIVATION OF MAXIMUM CLOUD RISE FORMULAS FOR INSTANTANEOUS AND CONTINUOUS SOURCES

Derivations are presented below of the formulas given in Section 3 for the maximum buoyant cloud rise from instantaneous and continuous sources. These derivations are based principally on material contained in a preprint of a paper by G. A. Briggs (1970) presented at the Second International Clean Air Congress.

A.1 INSTANTANEOUS CLOUD RISE FORMULAS

The derivations of the cloud rise formulas for instantaneous sources assume that the cloud has a horizontal component of motion nearly equal to the mean wind speed \bar{u} and nearly the same density ρ as the ambient air. For a cloud of radius r , the mass is then approximately $4/3 \pi r^3 \rho$. The vertical momentum is $w(4/3 \pi r^3 \rho)$, where w is the vertical velocity of the cloud center moving downwind at a speed \bar{u} so that

$$w = \bar{u} dz/dx = dz/dt \quad (A-1)$$

where x is the downwind distance from the point of release. The initial momentum divided by $4/3 \pi \rho$ is defined by

$$F_m = w_o r_o^3 = \text{constant} \quad (A-2)$$

where w_o is the initial vertical velocity imparted to the cloud over an effective radius r_o . Setting the time rate of change of vertical momentum equal to the buoyancy, we obtain the expression

$$d(w r^3)/dt = \bar{u} d(w r^3)/dx = b r^3 \quad (A-3)$$

where

b = the buoyant acceleration of the cloud $g(\rho - \rho_c)/\rho$

g = the acceleration due to gravity

ρ_c = the density of the cloud

ρ = the density of the ambient air

The initial value of $b r_o^3$ is defined by the expression

$$F_I = b r_o^3 \approx \frac{3g Q_I}{4 c_p \pi \rho T} = \text{constant} \quad (\text{A-4})$$

where

Q_I = heat released (cal)

c_p = specific heat of air at constant pressure ($\text{cal g}^{-1} \text{ } ^\circ\text{K}^{-1}$)

T = ambient air temperature ($^\circ\text{K}$)

A. 1. 1 Instantaneous Cloud Rise Formula for an Adiabatic Atmosphere

For an adiabatic atmosphere (potential temperature constant with height), the total buoyancy of the cloud is conserved and Equation (A-3) becomes

$$d(w r^3)/dt = \bar{u} d(w r^3)/dx = b r_o^3 = F_I \quad (\text{A-5})$$

Integration of Equation (A-5) with respect to x yields

$$w r^3 = F_I x/\bar{u} + F_m \quad (\text{A-6})$$

where the constant F_m results from Equation (A-2) and the boundary condition $x = 0$ at $t = 0$. Experimental evidence (Briggs, 1970) indicates a linear dependence of r with height which may be generalized to the form

$$r = \gamma_I z + r_R \quad (A-7)$$

where

- γ_I = the entrainment coefficient for an instantaneous source
- r_R = the reference cloud radius at the source when the initial cloud dimension is large
- z = the height above the source

Substitution of Equations (A-1) and (A-7) into Equation (A-6) gives

$$\bar{u} (\gamma_I z + r_R)^3 dz = F_I \frac{x}{\bar{u}} dx + F_m dx \quad (A-8)$$

which may be integrated to give

$$\frac{\bar{u}}{4 \gamma_I} (\gamma_I z + r_R)^4 = \frac{F_I}{2\bar{u}} x^2 + F_m x + C \quad (A-9)$$

The boundary condition that $x = z = 0$ at $t = 0$ defines C as $\bar{u} r_R^4 / 4 \gamma_I$. Equation (A-9) may then be solved for z to give the cloud rise as

$$z = \left[\frac{2 F_I}{\bar{u}^2 \gamma_I^3} x^2 + \frac{4 F_m}{\bar{u} \gamma_I^3} x + \left(\frac{r_R}{\gamma_I} \right)^4 \right]^{1/4} - \frac{r_R}{\gamma_I} \quad (A-10)$$

In general, the momentum term F_m is negligible in comparison with the buoyancy term F_I . The maximum buoyant rise of an instantaneous cloud in an adiabatic atmosphere is then given by

$$z_{mI} = \left[\frac{2 F_I t_{sl}^2}{\gamma_I^3} + \left(\frac{r_R}{\gamma_I} \right)^4 \right]^{1/4} - \frac{r_R}{\gamma_I} \quad (A-11)$$

where $x = \bar{u} t$ and t_{sl} is the time in seconds required for the cloud to achieve stabilization in an adiabatic atmosphere. Limited experimental evidence indicates that t_{sl} is a constant for each launch vehicle, ranging from about 180 to 380 seconds.

A.1.2 Instantaneous Cloud Rise Formula for a Stable Atmosphere

If heat is conserved as the cloud rises adiabatically in a stable environment, the rate at which each cloud element loses temperature relative to the ambient air entrained into the cloud as it rises is given by the product of the ambient potential temperature gradient and the rate of rise. The resulting decay of buoyancy is given by the expression

$$d(b r^3)/dt = \bar{u} d(b r^3)/dx = -w s r^3 \quad (A-12)$$

where

$$s = \frac{g}{T} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial z} \approx \frac{g}{T} \frac{\Delta \Phi}{\Delta z} \quad (A-13)$$

$$\frac{\Delta \Phi}{\Delta z} = \text{vertical gradient of ambient potential temperature}$$

Differentiating the central term of Equation (A-3) with respect to time, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} d^2(w r^3)/dt^2 &= \frac{d}{dt} \left[\bar{u} d(w r^3)/dx \right] \\ &= \bar{u} \frac{d}{dx} \left[d(w r^3)/dt \right] \end{aligned}$$

and, since $x = \bar{u} t$,

$$\begin{aligned} d^2(w r^3)/dt^2 &= \bar{u} \frac{d}{dx} \left[\bar{u} d(w r^3)/dx \right] \\ &= \bar{u}^2 \left[d^2(w r^3)/dx^2 \right] \end{aligned} \quad (A-14)$$

Also, by differentiating the right-hand term of Equation (A-3) with respect to time, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} d^2(w r^3)/dt^2 &= d(b r^3)/dt \\ &= \bar{u} d(b r^3)/dx \end{aligned} \quad (A-15)$$

Thus, equating Equations (A-14) and (A-15), we obtain

$$\bar{u}^2 d^2(w r^3)/dx^2 = \bar{u} d(b r^3)/dx \quad (A-16)$$

After substituting Equation (A-12) into Equation (A-16), the result is

$$\bar{u}^2 d^2(w r^3)/dx^2 = -s(w r^3) \quad (A-17)$$

If s is positive and approximately constant with height, the momentum can be expressed as the harmonic function

$$w r^3 = A \cos\left(s^{1/2} \frac{x}{\bar{u}}\right) + B \sin\left(s^{1/2} \frac{x}{\bar{u}}\right) \quad (A-18)$$

where A and B are constants to be determined. Thus,

$$d(w r^3)/dx = -\frac{A s^{1/2}}{\bar{u}} \sin\left(s^{1/2} \frac{x}{\bar{u}}\right) + \frac{B s^{1/2}}{\bar{u}} \cos\left(s^{1/2} \frac{x}{\bar{u}}\right) \quad (A-19)$$

and from Equation (A-3)

$$\frac{d(w r^3)}{dx} = \frac{b r^3}{\bar{u}} \quad (A-20)$$

Also,

$$\frac{d^2(w r^3)}{dx^2} = \frac{-As}{\bar{u}^2} \cos\left(s^{1/2} \frac{x}{\bar{u}}\right) - \frac{Bs}{\bar{u}^2} \sin\left(s^{1/2} \frac{x}{\bar{u}}\right) \quad (A-21)$$

and, from Equation (A-17),

$$\frac{d^2(w r^3)}{dx^2} = - \frac{s}{\bar{u}^2} (w r^3) \quad (A-22)$$

From Equations (A-2), (A-21) and (A-22), at time $t = 0$ and distance $x = 0$, the value of A is

$$A = (w r^3) \Big|_{t=0} = w_o r_o^3 = F_m$$

Similarly, the value of B from Equations (A-3), (A-4), (A-19) and (A-20) is

$$\frac{B s^{1/2}}{\bar{u}} = \frac{b r^3}{\bar{u}} \Big|_{t=0}$$

$$B = \frac{b r_o^3}{s^{1/2}} = \frac{F_I}{s^{1/2}}$$

Equation (A-18) can then be rewritten in the form

$$w r^3 = F_m \cos\left(s^{1/2} \frac{x}{\bar{u}}\right) + \frac{F_I}{s^{1/2}} \sin\left(s^{1/2} \frac{x}{\bar{u}}\right) \quad (A-23)$$

If we assume the cloud radius to be defined by Equation (A-7) and substitute this relationship in Equation (A-23), the result is

$$w (r_R + \gamma_I z)^3 = F_m \cos\left(s^{1/2} \frac{x}{\bar{u}}\right) + \frac{F_I}{s^{1/2}} \sin\left(s^{1/2} \frac{x}{\bar{u}}\right) \quad (A-24)$$

Substituting $w = \bar{u} dz/dx$,

$$\bar{u} (r_R + \gamma_I z)^3 dz = F_m \cos\left(s^{1/2} \frac{x}{\bar{u}}\right) dx + \frac{F_I}{s^{1/2}} \sin\left(s^{1/2} \frac{x}{\bar{u}}\right) \quad (\text{A-25})$$

Integrating Equation (A-25), we obtain

$$\frac{\bar{u} (r_R + \gamma_I z)^4}{4 \gamma_I} = \frac{F_m \bar{u}}{s^{1/2}} \sin\left(s^{1/2} \frac{x}{\bar{u}}\right) - \frac{F_I \bar{u}}{s} \cos\left(s^{1/2} \frac{x}{\bar{u}}\right) + C \quad (\text{A-26})$$

or

$$z = \left[\frac{4 F_m}{\gamma_I^3 s^{1/2}} \sin\left(s^{1/2} \frac{x}{\bar{u}}\right) - \frac{4 F_I}{\gamma_I^3 s} \cos\left(s^{1/2} \frac{x}{\bar{u}}\right) + C' \right]^{1/4} - \frac{r_R}{\gamma_I} \quad (\text{A-27})$$

Evaluating C' at $t = 0$ gives

$$C' = \frac{4 F_I}{\gamma_I^3 s} + \left(\frac{r_R}{\gamma_I} \right)^4 \quad (\text{A-28})$$

Rewriting Equation (A-27) with C' given by Equation (A-28) and $x = \bar{u} t$ gives

$$z = \left[\frac{4 F_m}{\gamma_I^3 s^{1/2}} \sin\left(s^{1/2} t\right) + \frac{4 F_I}{\gamma_I^3 s} \left(1 - \cos\left(s^{1/2} t\right)\right) + \left(\frac{r_R}{\gamma_I}\right)^4 \right]^{1/4} - \frac{r_R}{\gamma_I} \quad (\text{A-29})$$

The maximum buoyant cloud rise in a stable atmosphere z_{mI} , where F_m is negligible when compared with F_I , occurs at $t = \pi/s^{1/2}$. The resulting expression is

$$z_{mI} = \left[\frac{8 F_I}{\gamma_I^3 s} + \left(\frac{r_R}{\gamma_I}\right)^4 \right]^{1/4} - \frac{r_R}{\gamma_I} \quad (\text{A-30})$$

A.2 CONTINUOUS CLOUD RISE FORMULAS

The derivations of the buoyant cloud rise formulas for continuous sources also assume that the cloud density ρ is nearly the same as the density of the ambient air and that the horizontal component of cloud motion is approximately equal to the mean wind speed \bar{u} . The buoyancy flux (divided by $\pi\rho$) is given by the time derivative of the vertical momentum flux (divided by $\pi\rho$)

$$d(w \bar{u} r^2)/dt = \bar{u} d(w \bar{u} r^2)/dx = b \bar{u} r^2 \quad (\text{A-31})$$

The terms and form of Equation (A-31) are analogous to Equation (A-3), except that we are now considering a flux of both buoyancy and momentum. The initial momentum flux divided by $\pi\rho$ is defined by

$$F_m = (w \bar{u} r^2)_{t=0} = w_o^2 r_o^2 \quad (\text{A-32})$$

where w_o is the initial vertical velocity imparted to the cloud over an effective radius r_o . The initial value of the buoyancy flux (divided by $\pi\rho$) $b \bar{u} r^2$ is approximately defined by the expression

$$F_c = (b \bar{u} r^2)_{t=0} = b w_o r_o^2 \approx \frac{g Q_c}{\pi \rho c_p T} \quad (\text{A-33})$$

where Q_c is the effective rate of heat release in calories per second, and the other terms are defined in the same manner as those of Equation (A-4).

A.2.1 Continuous Cloud Rise Formula for an Adiabatic Atmosphere

For an adiabatic atmosphere, the buoyancy flux is conserved, and Equation (A-31) becomes

$$d(w \bar{u} r^2)/dt = \bar{u} d(w \bar{u} r^2)/dx = b w_o r_o^2 = F_c \quad (A-34)$$

Integration of Equation (A-34) with respect to x yields

$$w \bar{u}^2 r^2 = F_c x + F_m w_o \quad (A-35)$$

where the constant $F_m w_o$ is determined by Equation (A-32) and the boundary condition that $x = 0$ at $t = 0$. Substitution of Equations (A-1) and (A-7) into Equation (A-35) gives

$$\bar{u}^3 (\gamma_c z + r_R)^2 dz = F_c x dx + F_m w_o dx \quad (A-36)$$

where γ_c is the entrainment coefficient for a continuous source. Equation (A-36) may be integrated to find that

$$\frac{\bar{u}^3}{3 \gamma_c} (\gamma_c z + r_R)^3 = \frac{F_c}{2} x^2 + F_m w_o x + C \quad (A-37)$$

Since x and z are zero at $t = 0$, the constant C is equal to $(\bar{u} r_R)^3 / 3 \gamma_c$. Equation (A-37) may then be solved for z to give the cloud rise

$$z = \left[\frac{3 F_c}{2 \gamma_c^2 \bar{u}^3} x^2 + \frac{2 F_m w_o}{\gamma_c^2 \bar{u}^3} x + \left(\frac{r_R}{\gamma_c} \right)^3 \right]^{1/3} - \frac{r_R}{\gamma_c} \quad (A-38)$$

For buoyancy-dominated rise, the momentum term may be neglected, and the maximum buoyant rise for a continuous source is given by

$$z_{mc} = \left[\frac{3 F_c x_{sc}^2}{2 \gamma_c^2 \bar{u}^3} + \left(\frac{r_R}{\gamma_c} \right)^3 \right]^{1/3} - \frac{r_R}{\gamma_c} \quad (A-39)$$

where x_{sc} is the downwind distance in meters required for the cloud to reach stabilization. The value of x_{sc} is dependent on vehicle type, atmospheric stability, and the wind speed. For large vehicles, x_{sc} is 1 to 2 kilometers.

A.2.2 Continuous Cloud Rise Formula for a Stable Atmosphere

In analogy to Equation (A-12), the decay of the buoyancy flux (divided by $\pi \rho$) with time in a stable atmosphere is given by

$$d(b \bar{u} r^2)/dt = \bar{u} d(b \bar{u} r^2)/dx = -w s \bar{u} r^2 \quad (A-40)$$

where the terms are defined in the same manner as those of Equation (A-12).

Differentiating Equation (A-31) with respect to time, assuming $x = \bar{u} t$, and substituting Equation (A-40) leads to the expression

$$\bar{u}^2 \frac{d^2(w \bar{u} r^2)}{dx^2} = -s(w \bar{u} r^2) \quad (A-41)$$

If the quantity s is approximately constant with height, Equation (A-41) indicates that the vertical momentum flux (divided by $\pi \rho$) can be expressed by the harmonic function

$$(w \bar{u} r^2) = F_m \cos\left(s^{1/2} \frac{x}{\bar{u}}\right) + \frac{F_c}{s^{1/2}} \sin\left(s^{1/2} \frac{x}{\bar{u}}\right) \quad (A-42)$$

where the constants F_m and F_c are determined from Equations (A-32) and (A-33) and the boundary condition that $x = 0$ at $t = 0$.

Substitution of Equations (A-1) and (A-7) into Equation (A-42) yields

$$\bar{u}^2 (\gamma_c z + r_R)^2 dz = F_m \cos\left(s^{1/2} \frac{x}{\bar{u}}\right) dx + \frac{F_c}{s^{1/2}} \sin\left(s^{1/2} \frac{x}{\bar{u}}\right) dx \quad (A-43)$$

where γ_c is the entrainment coefficient for a continuous source. Integrating Equation (A-43) and solving for z with the boundary condition that $z = 0$ when $x = t = 0$ gives

$$z = \left[\frac{3 F_m}{\gamma_c^2 \bar{u} s^{1/2}} \sin\left(s^{1/2} t\right) + \frac{3 F_c}{\bar{u} \gamma_c^2 s} \left(1 - \cos\left(s^{1/2} t\right)\right) + \left(\frac{r_R}{\gamma_c}\right)^3 \right]^{1/3} - \frac{r_R}{\gamma_c} \quad (A-44)$$

For buoyancy dominated rise, the buoyant cloud rise is given by

$$z = \left[\frac{3 F_c}{\bar{u} \gamma_c^2 s} \left(1 - \cos\left(s^{1/2} t\right)\right) + \left(\frac{r_R}{\gamma_c}\right)^3 \right]^{1/3} - \frac{r_R}{\gamma_c} \quad (A-45)$$

The maximum rise of the continuous cloud in a stable atmosphere occurs at $t = \pi/s^{1/2}$ and is given by

$$z_{mc} = \left[\frac{6 F_c}{\bar{u} \gamma_c^2 s} + \left(\frac{r_R}{\gamma_c}\right)^3 \right]^{1/3} - \frac{r_R}{\gamma_c} \quad (A-46)$$

APPENDIX B
USER INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE NASA/MSFC MULTILAYER
DIFFUSION MODEL COMPUTER PROGRAM

B.1 PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The NASA/MSFC Multilayer Diffusion Model Program is constructed using 16 subroutines, including the main driver program. The program is written in the FORTRAN V language and is designed for execution on a UNIVAC 1108 computer. The program requires 29436₁₀ words of executable core storage on the UNIVAC 1108 including necessary Fortran library and system programs. The multilayer program uses 16707₁₀ locations for program variable storage with the remainder of storage used for machine instructions. The program consists of five main logic sections which provide different types of calculations and program output. A block diagram of these logic sections is given in Figure 5-1 in the main body of the report and a diagram of the program linkage is given in Section B.6. The subroutine linkage of each logic section is shown in Section B.7. Program assembly time is approximately 26 seconds and the average execution time is 0.01 seconds per calculation grid point.

B.1.1 Logic Section 1

Logic Section 1 calculates fields of dosage, concentration, time-mean alongwind concentration, and average alongwind concentration on a three-dimensional reference polar coordinate grid system. The orientation of the grid fixes north at 0 degrees and east at 90 degrees. The vertical coordinates are provided by the layer structure with optional heights within the layers. Options in this section include the calculation of dosage and concentration with cloud depletion by precipitation scavenging, deposition on the ground due to precipitation scavenging and simple time-dependent decay. Models 1 through 5 are used in Logic Section 1. This section uses subroutines READER, WASHT, TESTR, BREAK, ISØ, PEAK, EL, LATER, VERT, SIGMA, COORD, as well as the main driver program.

Subroutine READER reads and converts all of the program input data. All program input instructions reference logical tape 5 (card reader) and all output instructions reference logical tape 6 (printer). Model equations included in this subroutine are (4-2), (4-3), (4-5), (4-6), (4-17), (4-19), (4-20), (4-23), (4-24), (4-27) and (4-28) given in Section 4 of the main body of this report.

Subroutine WASHT calculates ground-level patterns of deposition due to precipitation scavenging using Model 5 (Equations (4-34) and (4-35)).

Subroutine TESTR defines the new layer structure for layer step-change Model 4.

Subroutine BREAK is the main calculation routine for Logic Section 1 and includes Models 1 through 5. Equations used in this subroutine include the peak terms of (4-1), (4-7), (4-15), (4-18), (4-29) and part of the error function of (4-18).

Subroutine ISØ evaluates the error function, Equation (4-18), used in the calculations of Model 4.

Subroutine PEAK calculates the peak terms for dosage and concentration in Models 1, 2 and 3 using Equations (4-1), (4-7) and (4-15).

Subroutine ACH has entry points EL and LATER. EL evaluates the term $L\{x_K\}$ as given by Equation (4-9) and LATER evaluates the crosswind terms in y used in Equations (4-1) and (4-15).

Subroutine VERT calculates the vertical and vertical reflection terms for Model 3 as given by Equation (4-15).

Subroutine SIGMA calculates the various standard deviations for the dosage and concentration distributions as given by Equations (4-4), (4-8), (4-13), (4-14), (4-16) and (4-22).

Subroutine ~~C~~COORD performs all coordinate transformations.

The layer models are written with reference to a cloud or plume coordinate system where the x-axis is oriented along the mean wind direction from the source, the y-axis is perpendicular to the x-axis in the crosswind direction, and the z-axis is directed vertically. The subroutine relates the cloud coordinate system which is relative to a source location to the fixed reference coordinate system.

B.1.2 Logic Section 2

Logic Section 2 calculates centerline dosage and maximum centerline concentration along the downwind cloud axis relative to the source location for Models 1, 2 and 3. Options include the calculation of dosage and concentration in the presence of cloud depletion by precipitation scavenging or simple time dependent decay. This section uses subroutines CENTRL, EL, PEAK, VERT and SIGMA, as well as the main driver program.

Subroutine CENTRL performs the main calculations and controls all output. All other subroutines used in this section have the same function as described above.

B.1.3 Logic Section 3

Logic Section 3 calculates isopleths of dosage and/or concentration in the horizontal plane, about the cloud alongwind axis, using Models 1, 2 and 3. Options include the calculation of dosage and concentration isopleths with cloud depletion by precipitation scavenging or simple time-dependent decay. This section uses subroutines ISOXY, EL, PEAK, VERT, and SIGMA, as well as the main driver program.

Subroutine ~~I~~SOXY performs the main calculations for Logic Section 3 and controls all output.

B.1.4 Logic Section 4

Logic Section 4 calculates isopleths of dosage and concentration in the vertical plane about the alongwind cloud axis at selected downwind distances for Models 1, 2 and/or 3. Options include calculations of dosage and concentration isopleths with cloud depletion by precipitation scavenging and simple time-dependent decay. This section uses subroutines ISOYZ, EL, PEAK, VERT, and SIGMA, as well as the main driver program.

Subroutine ISOYZ performs the main calculations for Logic Section 4 and controls all output. The functions of all other subroutines in this section have been described above.

B.1.5 Logic Section 5

Logic Section 5 of the program calculates deposition on the ground due to gravitational settling using Model Equations (4-36) through (4-51). This section uses subroutines DEPOS, SGP, COORD, as well as the main driver program.

Subroutine DEPOS controls the logic for calculating the deposition and outputs all calculations.

Subroutine SGP consists of the entry points SGP, UBARS, DEPSØ and BETAK, where SGP evaluates Equations (4-41), (4-42) and (4-46); UBARS evaluates Equations (4-39) and (4-40); DEPSØ evaluates Equations (4-37) and (4-38); and BETAK evaluates Equations (4-43), (4-44) and (4-47).

B.2 PROGRAM INPUT PARAMETERS

The data input parameters required for the computer program are listed in Table B-1. The information categories in the table are defined as follows:

TABLE B-1
DATA INPUT INFORMATION

NAMELIST	FORTRAN	Model	Units	Limits	Value ^③	Array Size ^⑦	Logic Section
NAM1	DATE	N/A	N/A	N/A	Blanks	2	N/A
	NP	N/A	N/A	≥ 0	N/A	1	N/A
NAM2	TESTNØ	N/A	N/A	N/A	Blanks	12	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
	ISKIP	N/A	N/A	①	0	30	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
	NXS	N/A	N/A	≤ 100	34	1	1, 5
	NYS	N/A	N/A	≤ 100	⑨	1	1, 5
	NZS	N/A	N/A	≤ 21	0	1	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
	NDI	N/A	N/A	≤ 10	0	1	3, 4
	NCI	N/A	N/A	≤ 10	0	1	3, 4
	NDXR	N/A	N/A	≤ 100	34	1	2, 3, 4
	NBK	N/A	N/A	≤ 10	0	1	1
	NP TS	N/A	N/A	≤ 100	NZS - 1	1	1, 2, 3, 4
	NVS	N/A	N/A	≤ 20	0	1	5
	NVB	N/A	N/A	≤ 20	0	1	5
	XX	x	Meters	> 0.0	⑩	100	1, 5
	YY	y	Degrees	$0.0 \leq y \leq 360.0$	⑪	100	1, 5

TABLE B-1 (Continued)

NAMELIST	FORTRAN	Model	Units	Limits	Value ^③	Array Size ^⑦	Logic Section
NAM2	Z	z_{B1} and z_{TK}	Meters	≥ 2.0	$z(1) = 2.0$	21	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
	DXR	x	Meters	> 0.0	^⑩	100	2, 3, 4
	DELX	Δx	Meters	≥ 0.0	0.0	20	1, 5
	DELY	Δy	Degrees	$0.0 \leq \Delta y \leq 360.0$	0.0	20	1, 5
	Q	Q	^②	≥ 0.0	0.0	20	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
	UBARK	\bar{u}_R and \bar{u}_{TK}	Meters Sec ⁻¹	≥ 0.1	0.1	21	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
	SIGAK	$\sigma_{AR} \{ \tau_{OK} \}$ & $\sigma_{ATK} \{ \tau_{OK} \}$	Degrees	≥ 0.5	0.5	21	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
	SIGEK	σ_{ER} & σ_{ETK}	Degrees	≥ 0.1	0.1	21	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
	SIGXØ	$\sigma_{x0} \{K\}$	Meters	> 0.0	N/A	20	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
	SIGYØ	$\sigma_{y0} \{K\}$	Meters	> 0.0	N/A	20	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
	SIGZØ	$\sigma_{z0} \{K\}$	Meters	≥ 0.0	$\frac{z\{K+1\} - z\{K\}}{\sqrt{12}}$	20	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
	ALPHA	α_K	N/A	≥ 0.0	1.0	20	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
	BETA	β_K	N/A	≥ 0.0	1.0	20	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
	ZRK	z_R	Meters	$\geq z(1)$	2.0	1	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
	TIMAV	T_A	Seconds	≥ 0.0	600.0	1	1
	THETAK	θ_{B1} & θ_{TK}	Degrees	$0.0 \leq \theta_K \leq 360.0$	0.0	21	1, 2, 3, 4, 5

TABLE B-1 (Continued)

NAMELIST	FORTRAN	Model	Units	Limits	Value ^③	Array Size ^⑦	Logic Section
NAM2	TAUK	τ_K	Seconds	> 0.0	N/A	1	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
	TAUOK	τ_{oK}	Seconds	≥ 0.0	600.0	1	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
	H	H_K	Meters	≥ 0.0	0.0	20	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
	XRY	x_{ry}	Meters	≥ 0.0	100.0	1	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
	XRZ	x_{rz}	Meters	≥ 0.0	100.0	1	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
	XLRY	x_{Ry}	Meters	≥ 0.0	0.0	1	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
	XLRZ	x_{Rz}	Meters	≥ 0.0	0.0	1	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
	ZZL	z	Meters	≥ 2.0	z	1	1, 2, 3, 4
	IZMØD	N/A	N/A	$= 0, 1, 2 \text{ or } 3$	1	20	1, 2, 3, 4
	DECAY	k	Seconds ⁻¹	≥ 0.0	0.0	1	1, 2, 3, 4
	ZLIM	z_{lim}	Meters	$= z_{TK}$	⑤	1	1, 2, 3, 4
	TIM1	t_1	Seconds	> 0.0	⑤	1	1, 2, 3, 4
	BLAMDA	Λ	Seconds ⁻¹	> 0.0	⑤	1	1, 2, 3, 4
	IFLAG	N/A	N/A	$= 0 \text{ or } 1$	0	100	4
	DI	$D_K \{x_K, y_K, K\}$	Grams Seconds ⁻¹ Meters ^④	> 0.0	⑤	10	3, 4
	CI	$x_K \{x_K, y_K, t_K\}$	Grams ⁻³ Meters ^④	> 0.0	⑤	10	3, 4
	TAST	t^*	Seconds	≥ 0.0	1.0	10	1

TABLE B-1 (Continued)

NAMLIST	FORTRAN	Model	Units	Limits	Value ^③	Array Size ^⑦	Logic Section
NAM2	JBØT	N/A	N/A	N/A	⑤	10	1
	JTØP	N/A	N/A	N/A	⑤	10	1
	VS	V_s	Meters Sec ⁻¹	>0.0	⑤	20	5
	PERC	f_i	N/A	>0.0	⑤	20	5
	ACCUR	R	N/A	⑥	⑤	20	5
	VB	V_{SK}	Meters Sec ⁻¹	>0.0	⑤	20	5
	PERCB	f_i	N/A	>0.0	⑤	20	5
	HB	H_{SK}	Meters	≥0.0	0.0	1	5
	T	T_K	Seconds	>0.0	⑤	20	5
	DELPHI	$\Delta\phi$	Degrees	≥0.0	180.0	1	1, 5
NAM3 ^⑧	ALPHL	α_L	N/A	≥0.0	ALPHA(JBØT & JTØP)	10	1
	BETL	β_L	N/A	≥0.0	BETA(JBØT & JTØP)	10	1
	TAUL	τ_L	Seconds	>0.0	TAUK	1	1
	TAUØL	τ_{oL}	Seconds	≥0.0	TAUØK	1	1
	ZRL	z_{RL}	Meters	≥2.0	ZRK	1	1
	UBARL	$\bar{u}_{BL} \text{ \& } \bar{u}_{TL}$	Meters Sec ⁻¹	≥0.0	UBARK(JBØT & JTØP)	11	1

TABLE B-1 (Continued)

NAMelist	FORTran	Model	Units	Limits	Value ^③	Array Size ^⑦	Logic Section
NAM3 ^⑧	SIGAL	$\sigma_{ABL} \{\tau_{oL}\}$ & $\sigma_{ATL} \{\tau_{oL}\}$	Degrees	≥ 0.0	SIGAK(JBØT & JTØP)	11	1
	SIGEL	σ_{EBL} & σ_{ETL}	Degrees	≥ 0.0	SIGEK(JBØT & JTØP)	11	1
	THETAL	θ_{BL} & θ_{TL}	Degrees	≥ 0 & ≤ 360.0	THETAK(JBØT & JTØP)	11	1

- ① See Section B.4.2 of Appendix B for the range of values of the ISKIP options.
- ② Units depend on model; see Section 4 in the main body of the report.
- ③ The column under Value is used to simplify the program input deck by providing default values should the parameter be intentionally omitted in the first data case or set to zero. All parameters in Table B-1 remain their previous value for all subsequent cases executed in series unless changed in the input list.
- ④ Units of dosage and concentration isopleth values must be consistent with the equation units whether output is in grams/meter³, parts per million, etc.
- ⑤ These parameters must have values other than zero only if they are used by the logic section selected and only in the applicable layers.
- ⑥ See Section B.4.2 of Appendix B on the description of ACCUR.
- ⑦ Several variables are dimensioned to a larger value in the program, but the extra space is used for other purposes.
- ⑧ The namelist NAM3 is read only if ISKIP(2) equals 3 and NBK is greater than zero. Caution must be used when selecting this option.

TABLE B-1 (Continued)

- ⑨ The default value of NYS depends on the spread between the minimum THETAK or THETAL and the maximum THETAK or THETAL. $NYS = \left[\frac{(\text{DELPHI}/2 + \text{MAX}) - (\text{MIN} - \text{DELPHI}/2)}{5.0} \right]$
- ⑩ The default values of XX and DXR are: 500, 600, 700, 800, 900, 1000, 1250, 1500, 1750, 2000, 2500, 3000, 3500, 4000, 5000, 6000, 7000, 8000, 9000, 10000, 12500, 15000, 17500, 20000, 25000, 30000, 35000, 40000, 50000, 60000, 70000, 80000, 90000, 100000 meters. Default values of XX and/or DXR are used only if NXS and/or NDXR are set to 0 respectively.
- ⑪ The default values of the YY are determined from the maximum THETAK or THETAL plus DELPHI/2 degrees and the minimum THETAK or THETAL minus DELPHI/2 degrees and are placed at 5-degree intervals. These values of YY are used only if NYS = 0. If NYS is set to 1, the program attempts to use the mean wind direction in the layer (see NYS in Section B.4.2).

NAMelist	- Name of the Fortran NAMelist list to which the variables belong.
FORTTRAN	- Fortran symbolic notation defining the program input.
MODEL	- Mathematical notation corresponding to the Fortran notation.
UNITS	- Dimensional units of the input parameters.
LIMITS	- Numerical limits on input values.
VALUE	- Default value should the parameter have a present value of 0.
ARRAY SIZE	- Maximum number of core locations for the input parameter.
LOGIC SECTION	- Logic section in which the variable is used.

B.3 DATA INPUT METHOD

This program uses the Fortran NAMelist method of inputting data. Input data must be in a specific form in order to be read using a NAMelist list. The first character in each card to be read must be blank. The first card in each NAMelist list contains the NAMelist name preceded by the character \$ (or & on the IBM 360). The last card in each NAMelist list contains \$END (&END on IBM 360) to terminate the list. The form of the remaining data items in the list may be:

a. *Variable Name = Constant* - The *variable name* may be a subscripted array name or a single variable name. Subscripts must be integer constants. The *constant* may be integer, real or Hollerith (nH alphanumeric characters) data.

b. *Array Name = Set of Constants* (separated by commas) - The *array name* is not subscripted. The *set of constants* consists of constants of the type integer or real. The number of constants must be less than or equal to the array size. Successive occurrences of the same constant can be represented in the form *k* constant*.

The sequence of the input data parameters within the list is not significant. A more detailed explanation of the Fortran NAMELIST can be found in any Fortran language manual. Section B.8 shows two example input data coding sheets. All program input parameters are set to zero prior to input of the first case. Parameters that are not used or have default values need not appear in the input deck. When multiple cases are stacked, all parameters retain their values from the last case and are changed only by input.

B.4 EXPLANATION OF PROGRAM INPUTS

This section contains a complete description of all program input parameters.

B.4.1 NAMELIST NAM1

- DATE - Run date consisting of up to 12 alphanumeric (Hollerith) characters.
- NP - Number of cases of input information. The NAMELIST NAM2 (followed by NAM3 if selected) is repeated NP times.

B.4.2 NAMELIST NAM2

- TESTNO - Case titling information consisting of up to 72 alphanumeric (Hollerith) characters.
- ISKIP(1) - This option controls the execution of Logic Section 5 for gravitational deposition, Model 6.
- a. If this option is set to 0, Logic Section 5, Model 6 is not executed.

- b. If this option is set to 1, gravitational deposition (Model 6) is executed.
- c. If this option is set to 2, gravitational deposition (Model 6) is executed and assumes a destruct or explosion occurs in the top layer.

ISKIP(2) - This option controls the execution of Logic Section 1 where dosage, concentration, time mean concentration, time of passage, and average cloud concentration patterns are calculated over a reference grid system using any one of or a combination of Models 1 through 5.

- a. If this option is set to 0, Logic Section 1 is not executed unless ISKIP(7) is set to 1, 3 or 4.
- b. If set greater than or equal to 1, Logic Section 1 with all selected models is executed.
- c. If it is desired to input the layer step change parameters for Model 4 rather than automatically calculate them, ISKIP(2) must be set to 3.

ISKIP(3) - This option controls the execution of Logic Section 2 where centerline dosage, maximum centerline concentration, centerline time-mean concentration, time of passage and centerline average cloud concentration are calculated downwind of the source along the cloud axis. This option is only available for Models 1, 2 and/or 3. For maximum centerline values from Model 4, see NYS below. See the explanation of DXR below when using the ISKIP(3) option.

- a. If this option is set to 0, Logic Section 2 is not executed.

- b. If set to 1, dosage and concentration are calculated at all specified heights.

ISKIP(4) - This option controls the execution of Logic Section 3 where isopleths of dosage and concentration are calculated in the horizontal plane about the downwind cloud axis. This option is only available for Models 1, 2 and/or 3.

- a. If this option is set to 0, Logic Section 3 is not executed.
- b. If set to 1, only dosage isopleths at ground level are calculated.
- c. If set to 2, only dosage isopleths at the specified layer boundaries are calculated.
- d. If set to 3, only dosage isopleths at all specified calculation heights are calculated.
- e. If set to 4, only concentration isopleths at ground level are calculated.
- f. If set to 5, only concentration isopleths at the specified layer boundaries are calculated.
- g. If set to 6, only concentration isopleths at all specified calculation heights are calculated.
- h. If set to 7, 8 or 9, dosage and concentration isopleths are calculated at ground level, specified layer boundaries or all specified calculation heights, respectively. (See the explanation of DXR below when using the ISKIP(4) option.)

ISKIP(5) - This option controls the execution of Logic Section 4 where isopleths of dosage and concentration are calculated in the

vertical plane about the downwind cloud axis. This option is available only for Models 1, 2 and/or 3.

- a. If this option is set to 0, Logic Section 4 is not executed.
- b. If set to 1, only dosage isopleths are calculated.
- c. If set to 2, only concentration isopleths are calculated.
- d. If set to 3, both dosage and concentration isopleths are calculated.

(See the explanation of DXR and IFLAG below when using the ISKIP(5) option.)

ISKIP(6) - This option controls the model calculations of dosage and concentration with simple decay.

- a. If this option is set to 0, the decay term is not included.
- b. If set to 1, the decay term is included in all model calculations in Logic Sections 1 through 4.

ISKIP(7) - This option controls the calculation of deposition on the ground (Model 5) due to precipitation scavenging and dosage and concentration with cloud depletion due to precipitation scavenging.

- a. If this option is set to 0, precipitation scavenging and deposition are not calculated.
- b. If set to 1, the maximum possible deposition on the ground is calculated. (Logic Section 1 only.)
- c. If set to 2, dosage and concentration with depletion due to precipitation scavenging is calculated (Logic Sections 1 through 4).

- d. If set to 3, deposition due to precipitation scavenging at ground level is calculated (Logic Section 1 only).
- e. If set to 4, both (c) and (d) above are calculated (Logic Section 1 only).

The above ISKIP options cannot be combined in certain problem runs. Allowable combinations of these options and possible models are shown in Table B-2.

- NXS - Number of radial distances XX on the reference grid system. If NXS is set to 0, the default value of 34 is used for NXS and the XX array is automatically filled (used only in Logic Sections 1 and 5).
- NYS - Number of angular coordinates YY on the reference grid system. If NYS is set to 0, NYS is calculated and the YY are determined from the mean layer wind directions. If NYS is set to 1, the program will calculate only the cloud centerline axis. The program will do this only if the source is located at the origin and if Model 4 is selected t* (TAST) must occur at less than 1.2 seconds. (Used only in Logic Sections 1 and 5, and with the NYS = 1 option only in 1.)
- NZS - Total number of initial layer boundaries.
- NDI - Number of dosage values for which isopleths are to be calculated in the horizontal and/or vertical planes. (Used only in Logic Sections 3 and 4.)
- NCI - Number of concentration values for which isopleths are to be calculated in the horizontal and/or vertical planes. (Used only in Logic Sections 3 and 4.)

TABLE B-2

ALLOWABLE ISKIP AND MODEL COMBINATIONS FOR ANY ONE CASE PROBLEM AT A PARTICULAR LAYER

ISKIP Selected	Allowable ISKIP and Model Combinations											
	ISKIP(1) = 1 or 2	ISKIP(2) = 1 or 3				ISKIP(3) = 1		ISKIP(4) = 1 to 9		ISKIP(5) = 1, 2 or 3	ISKIP(6) = 1	ISKIP(7) = 1, 3 or 4
		1 or 2	3	(1 or 2) & 4	3 and 4	1 or 2	3	1 or 2	3			
Model	6											
ISKIP(1) = 1 or 2	6	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	1 or 2	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
	3	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
	(1 or 2) and 4	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
ISKIP(3) = 1	3 and 4	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
	1 or 2	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
	3	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
	1 or 2	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
ISKIP(4) = 1 to 9	3	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
	1 or 2	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N

N = NO
Y = YES

TABLE B-2 (Continued)

ISKIP Selected	Model	Allowable ISKIP and Model Combinations												
		ISKIP(1) = 1 or 2	ISKIP(2) = 1 or 3				ISKIP(3) = 1		ISKIP(4) = 1 to 9		ISKIP(5) = 1, 2 or 3	ISKIP(6) = 1	ISKIP(7) =	
			1 or 2	3	(1 or 2)& 4	3 and 4	1 or 2	3	1 or 2	3			1 or 2	1, 3 or 4
ISKIP(5) = 1, 2 or 3	1 or 2	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	
	3	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	
ISKIP(6) = 1	-	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	
ISKIP(7) = 2	-	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	
ISKIP(7) = 1, 3 or 4	5	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	

N = NO
Y = YES

- NDXR - Number of radial distances input for all calculations in
Logic Sections 2, 3 and 4. (Default value is 34 and DXR
is automatically filled.)

- NBK - Number of distinct new layers in the layer step (structure)
change for Model 4. All new layers are formed by com-
bining two or more of the initial layers into one new layer.
(Logic Section 1, Model 4 only.)

- NPTS - Number of heights at which calculations are to be performed
for Logic Sections 1 through 4. (Default value is NZS -1.)

- NVS - Number of droplet or particle terminal fall velocities used
to calculate ground-level gravitational deposition from all
layers except the layer in which a destruct occurs. (Logic
Section 5, Model 6 only.)

- NVB - Number of droplet or particle terminal fall velocities used
to calculate ground-level gravitational deposition from the
layer in which a vehicle destruct occurs. (Logic Section 5,
Model 6 only.)

- XX - Array of radial distances for the coordinates of the reference
grid system used in Logic Sections 1 and 5. (Default values
are given in Table B-1 of Appendix B and default values are
used only if NXS = 0.)

- YY - Array of angular distances for the coordinates of the reference
grid system used in Logic Sections 1 and 5. (Default values
are given in Table B-1 of Appendix B and default values are
used only if NYS = 0 or 1.)

- Z - Array of layer boundary heights.
- DXR - Array of radial distances along the cloud axis used for calculations in Logic Sections 2, 3 and 4.
- DELX - Array of the radial distances to the source location in each layer.
- DELY - Array of the angular distances to the source location in each layer measured clockwise from zero degrees north.
- Q - Source strength for each initial layer.
- UBARK - Mean wind speed at ZRK followed by the mean wind speed at the top of each layer.
- SIGAK - Standard deviation of the wind azimuth angle for reference time τ_{oK} at ZRK followed by the standard deviation of the wind azimuth angle at the top of each layer.
- SIGEK - Standard deviation of the wind elevation angle at ZRK followed by the standard deviation of the wind elevation angle at the top of each layer.
- SIGXØ - Standard deviation of the alongwind concentration distribution of the source in the layer (alongwind source dimension).
- SIGYØ - Standard deviation of the crosswind concentration distribution of the source in the layer at a downwind distance XLRY from the true source (crosswind source dimension).
- SIGZØ - Standard deviation of the vertical concentration distribution of the source in the layer at a downwind distance XLRZ

from the true source (vertical source dimension). (Default value = $\left[z(K+1) - z(K) \right] / \sqrt{12}.$)

- ALPHA - Lateral diffusion coefficient in the layer. (Default value is 1.0.)
- BETA - Vertical diffusion coefficient in the layer. (Default value is 1.0.)
- ZRK - Reference height in the surface layer for meteorological measurements. (Default value is 2.)
- TIMAV - Time over which time-mean concentration and average cloud concentration are calculated. (Logic Section 1 only; also, default is 600.0.)
- THETAK - Mean wind direction at ZRK followed by the mean wind direction at the top of each layer.
- TAUK - Time required for cloud stabilization in the layers (source emission time).
- TAUØK - Reference time for the standard deviations of the wind azimuth angle SIGAK. (Default value is 600.0.)
- H - Effective source height in each layer (Model 3 only).
- XRY - Distance downwind from the virtual point source over which rectilinear expansion in the lateral occurs. (Default value is 100.0.)
- XRZ - Distance downwind from the virtual point source over which rectilinear expansion in the vertical occurs. (Default value is 100.0.)

- XLRY** - Reference distance from the true source at which SIGYØ is measured. (Default value is 0.0.)
- XLRZ** - Reference distance from the true source at which SIGZØ is measured. (Default value is 0.0.)
- ZZL** - Vertical calculation heights. This parameter can include any heights within the initial layer structure. (Used in Logic Sections 1 through 4.)
- IZMØD** - Model selection array identifying the model to use in each initial layer. (Used in Logic Sections 1 through 4 with a default value of 1.)
- DECAY** - Coefficient of time-dependent decay. (Used in Logic Sections 1 through 4.)
- ZLIM** - Maximum height through which precipitation scavenging can occur. This parameter must be set to a value equal to the upper boundary of the uppermost layer in which precipitation occurs. (Used in Logic Sections 1 through 4.)
- TIM1** - Time at which precipitation begins. (Used in Logic Sections 1 through 4.)
- BLAMDA** - Precipitation scavenging (washout) coefficient. (Logic Sections 1 through 4.)
- IFLAG** - Array used to indicate at which radial distances vertical isopleths are to be calculated. (Logic Section 4.)

 - a. If IFLAG(I) is set to 0, the Ith distance DXR(I) is ignored.

- b. If the I^{th} value of IFLAG is set to 1, isopleths are calculated at DXR(I).

- DI - Dosage values for which isopleth half-widths measured from the cloud centerline are calculated. (Logic Sections 3 and 4.)
- CI - Concentration values for which isopleth half-widths measured from the cloud centerline are calculated. (Logic Sections 3 and 4.)
- TAST - Time of layer structure change. (Logic Section 1 only)
- JBØT - Bottom layer of each distinct new layer formed by layer structure change. New layers are formed by two or more of the initial layers. (Logic Section 1 only.)
- JTØP - Top layer of each distinct new layer formed by layer structure change. (Logic Section 1 only.)
- VS - Droplet or particle terminal fall velocity distribution used in all layers except a layer in which a vehicle destruct occurs. (Logic Section 5.)
- PERC - Frequency of occurrence of each velocity category VS. (Logic Section 5.)
- ACCUR - Accuracy constant for the line source simulation used in Model 6, Logic Section 5. A value of 0.45 ensures that the calculated ground deposition is within 10 percent of the deposition expected from a vertical line source. If set to 0.32, the calculated deposition is within 5 percent of that expected from a vertical line source.

- VB - Droplet or particle terminal fall velocity distribution used in the layer in which a vehicle destruct occurs. The layer must be the top layer. (Logic Section 5.)
- PERCB - Frequency of occurrence of each velocity category VB. (Logic Section 5.)
- HB - Height at which a vehicle destruct occurs. (Logic Section 5.)
- T - Residence time of vehicle in the layer. (Logic Section 5.)
- DELPHI - Width of calculation sector. (Logic Sections 1 and 5 and the default value is 180.0.)

B.4.3 NAMELIST NAM3

The layer step change parameters in this list are read only if ISKIP(2) is set to 3 and NBK is greater than zero. These parameters are calculated automatically otherwise. (All parameters are applicable to Logic Section 1 only.)

- ALPHL - Lateral diffusion coefficient in each new layer. (Default value is 1.)
- BETL - Vertical diffusion coefficient in each new layer. (Default value is 1.)
- TAUL - Time required for cloud stabilization in the new layers.
- TAUØL - Reference time for the standard deviation of the wind azimuth angle SIGAL in the new layers. (Default value is 600.0.)

- ZRL - Reference height in the surface layer for meteorological measurements. This must be set only if the bottom new layer includes the initial surface layer. (Default value is 2.0.)
- UBARL - Mean wind speed at the bottom and top boundaries of each new layer. These values are input in ascending order of new layers with the value at the top boundary preceded by the bottom. If the bottom new layer contains the initial surface layer, UBARL at ZRL should be input as the bottom value of this layer.
- SIGAL - Standard deviation of the wind azimuth angle for reference time τ_{OL} at the bottom and top boundaries of each new layer. If the bottom new layer contains the initial surface layer, SIGAL at ZRL should be input as the bottom value of this layer.
- SIGEL - Standard deviations of the wind elevation angle at the bottom and top boundaries of each new layer. If the bottom new layer contains the initial surface layer, SIGEL at ZRL should be input as the bottom value of this layer.
- THETAL - Mean wind direction of the bottom and top boundaries of each new layer. If the bottom new layer contains the initial surface layer, THETAL at ZRL should be input as the bottom value of this layer.

B.5 ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

The NASA/MSFC Multilayer Diffusion Model has been designed for use on a UNIVAC 1108 computer, but can be adapted to other computers with few modifications.

Two statements in Subroutine READER which assume six bytes per word must be changed to conform to the computer used. They are marked as machine dependent statements. The program uses quote marks to identify a Hollerith field in some format statements. The computer program uses the standard UNIVAC 1108 Fortran library functions EXP, SQRT, SIN, COS, ALOG, ACOS and ABS. The names of some of these functions are different on other processors (CDC, IBM, etc.) requiring program changes. Subroutines in which these functions are used can be found by examining the External References table of each subroutine in the program listing in Appendix C. Also, in some program areas, division by zero can occur. When this happens, the program assumes that the result in the arithmetic register is zero and the error is ignored.

B.6 LINKAGE FOR SUBROUTINES IN COMPUTER PROGRAM FOR NASA/MSFC MULTILAYER DIFFUSION MODEL

The physical linkage for the computer program subroutines is shown in Figure B-1. Each connector represents a communication link between the subroutines.

B.7 LINKAGE FOR SUBROUTINES IN LOGIC SECTIONS 1 THROUGH 5

The linkage for subroutines used in Logic Sections 1 through 5 of the computer program for the NASA/MSFC Multilayer Diffusion Model is shown in Figure B-2. Each connector represents a communication link between the subroutines.

B.8 EXAMPLE INPUT DATA CODING SHEET

This section shows two example input data coding sheets. Example 1 shown in Figure B-3 is taken from a case problem in Section 6.2.1 of the main

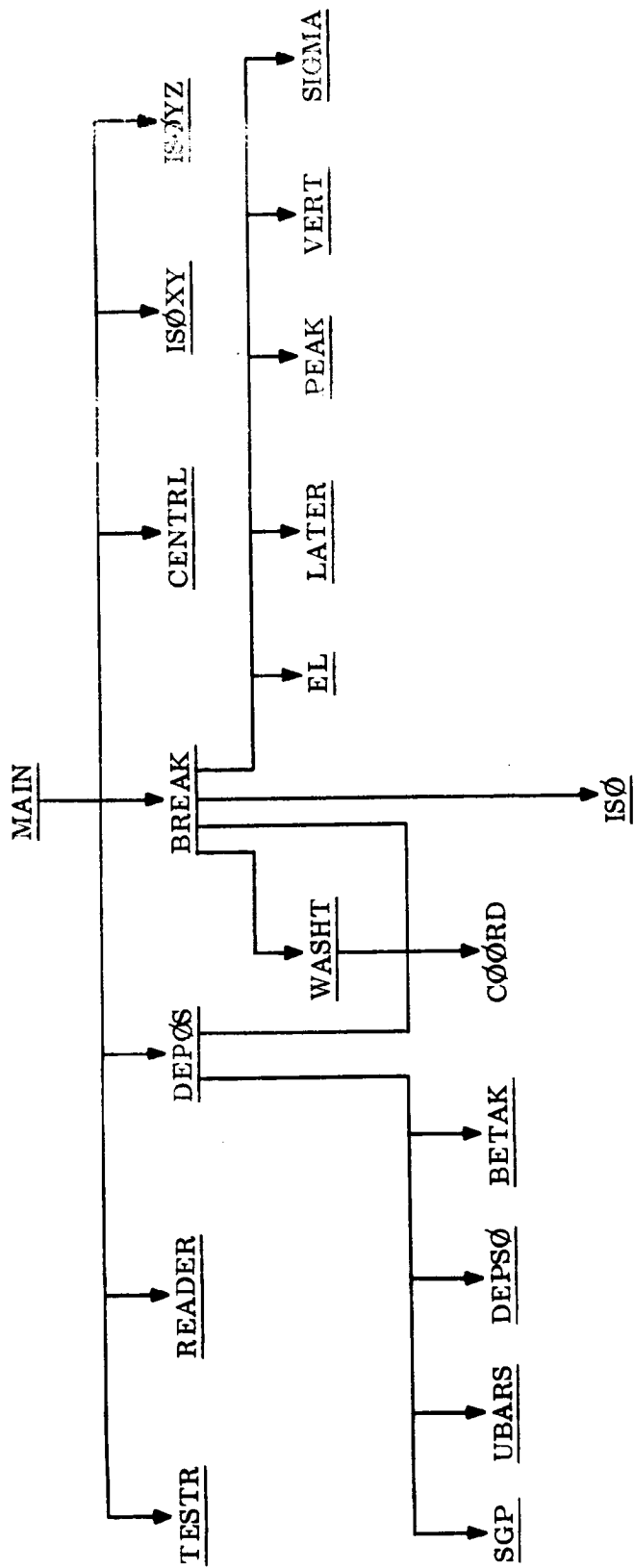
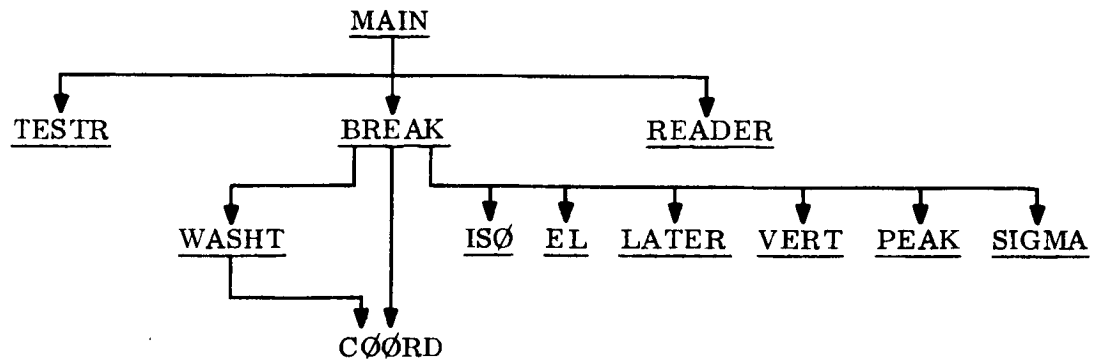
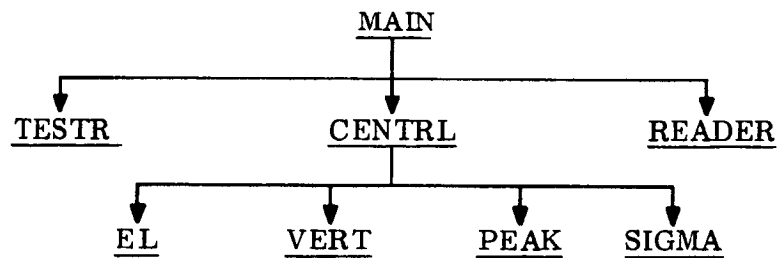


FIGURE B-1. Diagram of linkage between subroutines of computer program for NASA/MSFC Multilayer Diffusion Model.

LOGIC SECTION 1 LINKAGE



LOGIC SECTION 2 LINKAGE



LOGIC SECTION 3 LINKAGE

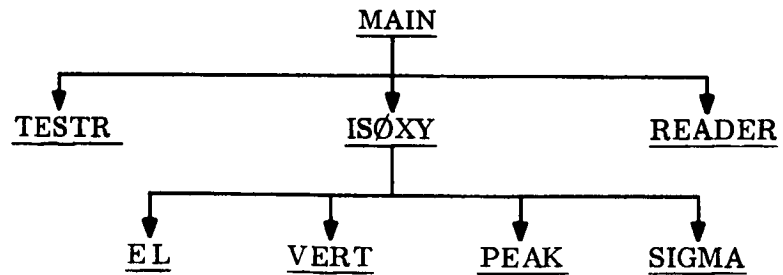
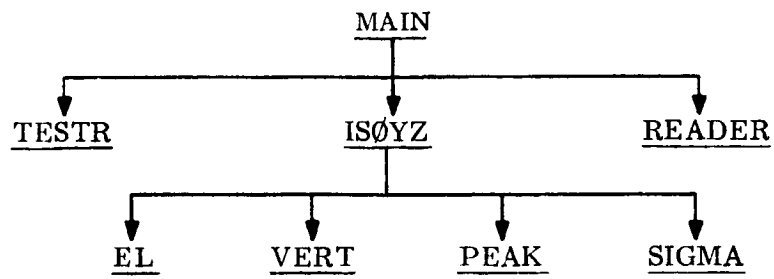


FIGURE B-2. Diagram of linkage between subroutines used in Logic Sections of computer program for the NASA/MSFC Multilayer Diffusion Model.

LOGIC SECTION 4 LINKAGE



LOGIC SECTION 5 LINKAGE

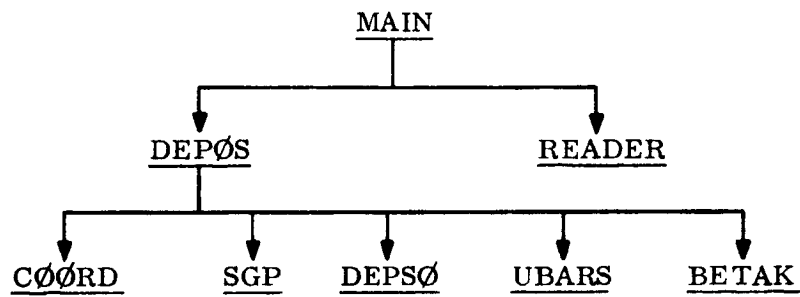


FIGURE B-2. (Continued)

body of this report with a sea-breeze meteorological situation and under normal launch conditions. The problem uses Model 4 to calculate dosage and concentration on the alongwind cloud axis. Necessary parameters for which a default value option was taken are not shown in Figure B-3. These parameters are NXS, XX, YY, DELX, DELY, ALPHA, BETA, ZRK, TIMAV, TAUØK, XRY, XRZ, XLRY, XLRZ, IZMØD and TAST. An example output listing for this problem is given in Appendix D, Example 1. Also, Example 3 in Appendix D is a duplicate of the above problem except dosage and concentration patterns in a 180-degree sector about the cloud axis were calculated by omitting the parameter NYS from the input (NYS = 0).

Example 2 shown in Figure B-4 is also taken from Section 6.2.1 in the main body of the report with a sea-breeze meteorological regime and for normal launch conditions. This problem uses Model 3 to calculate maximum centerline concentration and centerline dosage in Logic Section 2. A program output listing for these data is given in Appendix D, Example 2. Necessary parameters for which a default value option was taken are NDXR, DXR, DELX, DELY, ALPHA, BETA, ZRK, TIMAV, TAUØK, XRY, XRZ, XLRY and XLRZ.

APPENDIX C

COMPUTER PROGRAM LISTING

Appendix C contains a complete listing of the present configuration of the computer program for the NASA/MSFC Multilayer Diffusion Model, Version 2. The program is written in FORTRAN V and has been assembled and executed on a UNIVAC 1108 computer under the EXEC 8 Monitor.

NASA/MFSC MULTILAYER MODEL

FOR,US MODEL
FOR 010L-05/30/73-13:16:09 (2.3)

MAIN PROGRAM

STORAGE USED: CODE(1) 001224; DATA(0) 001030; BLANK COMMON(2) 000000

COMMON BLOCKS:

0003 PARAMT 002173
0004 PARAMS 025610

EXTERNAL REFERENCES (BLOCK, NAME)

0005 READER
0006 DEPOS
0007 TESTR
0010 BREAK
0011 CENTRL
0012 ISOXY
0013 ISOYZ
0014 NINTRS
0015 NMOUS
0016 NIOZS
0017 NIOIS
0020 NSTOPS

STORAGE ASSIGNMENT (BLOCK, TYPE, RELATIVE LOCATION, NAME)

0001	000015	1176	0001	000055	1346	0001	000067	1376	0001	000537	149L	0001	000102	1506	
0001	000550	150L	0001	000554	151L	0001	000566	152L	0001	000572	153L	0001	000600	160L	
0001	000073	20L	0001	000632	210L	0001	000634	220L	0001	000674	310L	0001	000730	400L	
0001	000740	405L	0001	001025	406L	0001	001053	410L	0001	001053	420L	0001	000605	4266	
0001	000615	433G	0001	001056	434L	0001	001154	440L	0001	000041	5L	0001	001201	500L	
0001	001005	516G	0001	001207	540L	0001	001213	560L	0001	001123	566G	0001	001143	5736	
0001	001217	580L	0001	001153	601G	0001	001217	700L	0000	000017	902F	0000	000023	903F	
0000	000031	904F	0000	000036	905F	0000	000202	906F	0000	000213	907F	0000	000220	908F	
0000	000260	909F	0000	000272	910F	0000	000310	913F	0000	000322	915F	0000	000340	916F	
0000	000362	917F	0000	000366	918F	0000	000470	919F	0001	000172	92L	0000	000474	920F	
0000	000566	921F	0000	000656	922F	0000	000712	923F	0000	000747	924F	0000	000761	925F	
0001	000222	93L	0001	000234	94L	0001	000310	96L	0001	000344	97L	0001	000407	98L	
0003	001725	ACCUR	0003	R	001056	ALPHA	0003	001777	ALPHL	0004	001510	ALPHNK	0004	001034	ANG
0004	R	001344	AVCON	0004	R	001200	AVMXCN	0003	R	001114	BETA	0004	002011	BETL	
0003	001605	CI	0004	R	000264	CON	0003	000014	DATE	0004	001344	BETANK	0003	R	
0004	K	000074	DELTHP	0004	R	000226	DELU	0003	R	000613	DELY	0004	000666	DEP	
0004	001656	DEPN	0003	001573	DI	0003	000667	DOS	0000	R	000012	DS1	0000	R	
0000	R	000014	D53	0000	R	000015	DS4	0000	R	000016	DS5	0003	R	001203	
0003	001776	HB	0004	I	000441	I	0004	I	000454	IBOT	0000	I	000007	IFLAG	
0004	000665	II	0004	I	000450	ILK	0003	I	000016	ISKIP	0004	I	000453	ITOP	
0003	I	001377	IZMOD	0004	I	000442	J	0003	I	001631	JBOT	0000	I	000646	
0003	I	001643	JTOP	0000	I	000001	JXJ	0000	I	000003	K	0004	I	000002	
0004	K	000437	L	0003	R	001426	LAMBDA	0004	R	025276	LAT	0004	I	000657	
0000	I	000004	LSP	0004	R	000651	MPWR	0000	I	000011	N	0003	I	000060	
0003	000057	NCI	0003	000061	NEXR	0004	I	000452	NNZ	0000	I	000000	NP	0003	
0003	000665	NVH	0003	000064	NVS	0004	001655	NXCI	0004	000054	NXS	0003	I	000055	

00100 40* C LAT = LATERAL TERM OF DOSAGE EQUATION MDL04000
 00100 41* C VER = VERTICAL TERM OF DOSAGE EQUATION MDL04100
 00100 42* C VRLF = REFLECTION TERM OF DOSAGE EQUATION MDL04200
 00100 43* C DXR = RADIAL DISTANCES FOR MAXIMUM PEAK DOSAGE AND CONCENTRATION MDL04300
 00100 44* C AND ISOPLETH AND CLOUD HALF-WIDTH CALCULATIONS MDL04400
 00100 45* C T = SOURCE EMISSION TIME IN LAYER FOR GRAVITATIONAL DEP. (SEC) MDL04500
 00100 46* C IFLAG = FLAG TO INDICATE AT WHICH DISTANCES DXR VERTICAL ISOPLETHS MDL04600
 00100 47* C ARE TO BE CALCULATED MDL04700
 00100 48* C ITAG = FLAG TO INDICATE WHICH RECEPTOR COORDINATES ARE OUTSIDE MDL04800
 00100 49* C OF CALCULATION SECTOR DELPHI MDL04900
 00100 50* C TESTNO = CASE TITLE MDL05000
 00100 51* C DI = DOSAGE ISOPLETH VALUES OF INTEREST MDL05100
 00100 52* C CI = CONCENTRATION ISOPLETH VALUES OF INTEREST MDL05200
 00100 53* C SIG2 = CALCULATED STANDARD DEVIATION OF THE VERTICAL DOSAGE MDL05300
 00100 54* C DISTRIBUTION MDL05400
 00100 55* C SIGY = CALCULATED STANDARD DEVIATION OF THE LATERAL DOSAGE MDL05500
 00100 56* C DISTRIBUTION MDL05600
 00100 57* C SIGX = CALCULATED STANDARD DEVIATION OF THE ALONG WIND DOSAGE MDL05700
 00100 58* C DISTRIBUTION MDL05800
 00100 59* C SQR2P = SQUARE ROOT TWO PI MDL05900
 00100 60* C L = LENGTH OF CLOUD IN ALONG WIND DIRECTION MDL06000
 00100 61* C TH = THETA*PI/180 MDL06100
 00100 62* C I = INDEX OF X COORDINATES MDL06200
 00100 63* C J = INDEX OF Y COORDINATES MDL06300
 00100 64* C KK = INDEX OF LAYERS MDL06400
 00100 65* C K = INDEX OVER CALCULATION HEIGHTS ZZL MDL06500
 00100 66* C ST01 = TEMP STORAGE MDL06600
 00100 67* C ST02 = TEMP STORAGE MDL06700
 00100 68* C ST03 = TEMP STORAGE MDL06800
 00100 69* C TRU = HALF CALCULATION SECTOR DELPHI MDL06900
 00100 70* C TAST = TIME OF LAYER STRUCTURE CHANGE (SECONDS) MDL07000
 00100 71* C NBK = NO OF DISTINCT GROUPS OF LAYERS THAT FORM INTO ONE AT TIME MDL07100
 00100 72* C TAST. MDL07200
 00100 73* C ILK = INDEX ON NEW LAYERS AFTER TIME TAST MDL07300
 00100 74* C NXS = NO OF X COORDINATES MDL07400
 00100 75* C NYS = NO OF Y COORDINATES MDL07500
 00100 76* C NZS = NO OF LAYER BOUNDARIES MDL07600
 00100 77* C N01 = NO OF DOSAGE ISOPLETHS MDL07700
 00100 78* C N01 = NO OF CONCENTRATION ISOPLETHS MDL07800
 00100 79* C NDAR = NO OF RADIAL DISTANCES DXR ALONG CLOUD AXIS MDL07900
 00100 80* C NPYS = NO OF CALCULATION HEIGHTS ZZL MDL08000
 00100 81* C RAL = PI/180 MDL08100
 00100 82* C NN2 = NZS-1 NO OF LAYERS MDL08200
 00100 83* C IT0P = TOP OF NEW LAYER AFTER TAST IN TERMS OF OLD LAYER STRUCTURE MDL08300
 00100 84* C IB0T = BOTTOM OF NEW LAYER AFTER TAST IN TERMS OF OLD LAYER MDL08400
 00100 85* C STRUCTURE (ITOP AND IBOT INDEXES) MDL08500
 00100 86* C XAST = CALCULATE DISTANCE TO TAST MDL08600
 00100 87* C SIGANK = SIGX OF NEW LAYER STRUCTURE MDL08700
 00100 88* C LAMBDA = WASHOUT COEFFICIENT MDL08800
 00100 89* C TIM1 = TIME OF START OF RAIN (SECONDS) MDL08900
 00100 90* C TIM2 = TIME RAIN STOPS (SECONDS) MDL09000
 00100 91* C ZLIM = MAXIMUM HEIGHT OF WASHOUT MDL09100
 00100 92* C WASHOU = CALCULATE WASHOUT AT GROUND MDL09200
 00100 93* C UBARK = WIND SPEED AT EACH LAYER BOUNDARY, LOWER BOUNDARY OF LAYER MDL09300
 00100 94* C 1 FOR UBARK IS ASSUMED AT ZRK (METERS/SEC) MDL09400
 00100 95* C SIGAK = SIGAP (INITIAL) AT EACH LAYER BOUNDARY, LOWER BOUNDARY OF MDL09500
 00100 96* C LAYER 1 FOR SIGAK IS ASSUMED AT ZRK (DEGREES) MDL09600

00100	97*	C	SIGEK = SIGEP (INITIAL) AT EACH LAYER BOUNDARY, LOWER BOUNDARY OF	MOL09700
00100	98*	C	LAYER 1 FOR SIGEK IS ASSUMED AT ZRK (DEGREES)	MOL09800
00100	99*	C	ZRK = REFERENCE HEIGHT IN SURFACE LAYER (METERS)	MOL09900
00100	100*	C	THETAK = WIND DIRECTION AT LAYER BOUNDARIES (DEGREES)	MOL10000
00100	101*	C	TAUK = TIME IN SECONDS REQUIRED FOR LATERAL CLOUD STABILIZATION	MOL10100
00100	102*	C	TAUOK = SAMPLING PERIOD IN SECONDS AT THE TOP OF THE LAYER	MOL10200
00100	103*	C	DECAY = DECAY COEFFICIENT IN DOSAGE EQUATION	MOL10300
00100	104*	C	UBARL = WIND SPEED AT BOTTOM AND TOP OF EACH NEW LAYER AFTER LAYER	MOL10400
00100	105*	C	CHANGE (METERS/SEC)	MOL10500
00100	106*	C	SIGAL = SIGAP AT BOTTOM AND TOP OF EACH NEW LAYER AFTER LAYER	MOL10600
00100	107*	C	CHANGE (DEGREES)	MOL10700
00100	108*	C	SIGEL = SIGEP AT BOTTOM AND TOP OF EACH NEW LAYER AFTER LAYER	MOL10800
00100	109*	C	CHANGE (DEGREES)	MOL10900
00100	110*	C	ZRL = REFERENCE HEIGHT IN SURFACE LAYER OF NEW STRUCTURE (METERS)	MOL11000
00100	111*	C	THETAL = WIND DIRECTION AT BOTTOM AND TOP OF EACH NEW LAYER AFTER	MOL11100
00100	112*	C	TAUL = TIME IN SECONDS FOR LATERAL CLOUD STABILIZATION IN NEW	MOL11200
00100	113*	C	LAYER STRUCTURE	MOL11300
00100	114*	C	TAUOL = TIME IN SECONDS OF SAMPLING PERIOD AT TOP OF NEW LAYER	MOL11400
00100	115*	C	JBOT = INPUT LAYER NUMBER OF BOTTOM OF NEW LAYER STRUCTURE	MOL11500
00100	116*	C	RELATIVE TO OLD	MOL11600
00100	117*	C	JTOP = INPUT LAYER NUMBER OF TOP OF NEW LAYER STRUCTURE	MOL11700
00100	118*	C	RELATIVE TO OLD	MOL11800
00100	119*	C	VS = SETTLING VELOCITY IN GRAVITATIONAL DEPOSITION MODEL	MOL11900
00100	120*	C	PERC = FREQUENCY OF VS	MOL12000
00100	121*	C	ACCUR = DESIRED ACCURACY COEFFICIENT (.45) INSURES THAT GROUND	MOL12100
00100	122*	C	DEPOSITION FROM NXC1 POINT SOURCES IN THE LAYER VARIES	MOL12200
00100	123*	C	LESS THAN TEN PERCENT FROM DEPOSITION EXPECTED FROM A	MOL12300
00100	124*	C	VERTICAL LINE SOURCE IN THE LAYER. FOR (.32) REDUCED TO	MOL12400
00100	125*	C	FIVE PERCENT	MOL12500
00100	126*	C	VB = SETTLING VELOCITIES FROM A BURST OR DESTRUCT IN LAYER NNZ	MOL12600
00100	127*	C	FREQUENCY OF VB	MOL12700
00100	128*	C	HB = HEIGHT OF BURST (METERS)	MOL12800
00100	129*	C	PPWR = CALCULATED WIND SPEED POWER LAW EXPONENT	MOL12900
00100	130*	C	GPWR = CALCULATED SIGEP POWER LAW EXPONENT	MOL13000
00100	131*	C	MPWR = CALCULATED SIGAP POWER LAW EXPONENT	MOL13100
00100	132*	C	DTHK = WIND ANGLE SHEAR	MOL13200
00100	133*	C	NVS = NUMBER OF SETTLING VELOCITIES VS	MOL13300
00100	134*	C	NVB = NUMBER OF SETTLING VELOCITIES VB	MOL13400
00100	135*	C	DATE = RUN DATE	MOL13500
00100	136*	C	II = INDEX ON VS AND VB	MOL13600
00100	137*	C	DEP = TEMP STORAGE	MOL13700
00100	138*	C	YBAKY = CALCULATED COORDINATE OF POINT ON CLOUD AXIS OF VS AT	MOL13800
00100	139*	C	INTERSECTION WITH GROUND (DEPOSITION)	MOL13900
00100	140*	C	XBARX = CALCULATED COORDINATE OF POINT ON CLOUD AXIS OF VS AT	MOL14000
00100	141*	C	INTERSECTION WITH GROUND (DEPOSITION)	MOL14100
00100	142*	C	UBARNK = CALCULATED WIND SPEED (DEPOSITION)	MOL14200
00100	143*	C	BETANK = CALCULATED BETA (DEPOSITION)	MOL14300
00100	144*	C	ALPHNK = CALCULATED ALPHA (DEPOSITION)	MOL14400
00100	145*	C	SQBAR = TEMP STORAGE	MOL14500
00100	146*	C	ANG = ANGLE TO POINT XBARX,YBARX (DEPOSITION)	MOL14600
00100	147*	C	NXC1 = NUMBER OF POINT SOURCES IN LAYER (DEPOSITION)	MOL14700
00100	148*	C	DEPN = CALCULATED VALUE OF GRAVITATIONAL DEPOSITION	MOL14800
00100	149*	C	SIGYNK = SIGY OF NEW LAYER STRUCTURE IN CALCULATION OF DOSAGE AND	MOL14900
00100	150*	C	CONCENTRATION	MOL15000
00100	151*	C	SIGENK = CALCULATED SIGEP (DEPOSITION)	MOL15100
00100	152*	C	SIGANK = CALCULATED SIGAP (DEPOSITION)	MOL15200
00100	153*	C	TIMEV = CONCENTRATION AVERAGING TIME (SECONDS)	MOL15300

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00100 154* C AVCON = AVERAGE CONCENTRATION
00100 155* C PASSTM = TIME OF CLOUD PASSAGE
00100 156* C AVMCN = MAXIMUM AVERAGE CONCENTRATION
00100 157* C XRY = DISTANCE DOWNWIND FROM THE VIRTUAL POINT SOURCE OVER
00100 158* C WHICH RECTILINEAR EXPANSION OCCURS LATERALLY (METERS)
00100 159* C XRL = DISTANCE DOWNWIND FROM THE VIRTUAL POINT SOURCE OVER
00100 160* C WHICH RECTILINEAR EXPANSION OCCURS VERTICALLY (METERS)
00100 161* C XRLY = DISTANCE FROM TRUE SOURCE TO POINT OF MEASUREMENT OF
00100 162* C SIGYO (METERS)
00100 163* C XRLZ = DISTANCE FROM TRUE SOURCE TO POINT OF MEASUREMENT OF
00100 164* C SIGZO (METERS)
00100 165* C
00100 166* C - PROGRAM INPUT PARAMETERS -
00100 167* C ISKIP, H, Z, Q, ALPHA, BETA, SIGYO, SIGZO, SIGXO, DELTHP, DELX,
00100 168* C DELY, IZMOD, ZL, XX, YY, DXR, T, IFLAG, TESTNO, DI, CI, TAST,
00100 169* C NBK, NXS, NYS, NZS, NDI, NCI, NDXR, TIM1, ZLIM, UBARK, SIGAK,
00100 170* C SIGEK, ZRK, THETAK, TAU, TAUOU, DECAY, UBARL, SIGAL, SIGEL, ZRL,
00100 171* C THETAL, TAU, TAUOL, JBOT, JTOP, VS, PERC, ACCUR, VB, PERCB, HB,
00100 172* C NVS, NVB, NPTS, DATE, TIMAV, LAMBDA, XRY, XZ, XLY, XLRZ,
00100 173* C
00100 174* C SOME OF THE ABOVE PARAMETERS ARE AUTOMATICALLY DETERMINED BY
00100 175* C THE PROGRAM, CONSULT THE PROGRAM DOCUMENTATION TO DETERMINE
00100 176* C WHICH THEY ARE. ALL INPUTS ARE READ VIA THE FORTRAN NAMELISTS
00100 177* C NAM1, NAM2, NAM3 IN SUBROUTINE READER.
00100 178* C
00100 179* C
00100 180* C
00100 181* C
00100 182* C
00101 183* C
00101 184* C
00101 185* C
00101 186* C
00101 187* C
00101 188* C
00101 189* C
00101 190* C
00103 191* C
00103 192* C
00103 193* C
00103 194* C
00103 195* C
00103 196* C
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00105 199* C
00105 200* C
00106 201* C
00107 202* C
00110 203* C
00110 204* C
00110 205* C
00113 206* C
00114 207* C
00115 208* C
00115 209* C
00116 210* C

- PROGRAM INPUT PARAMETERS -
ISKIP, H, Z, Q, ALPHA, BETA, SIGYO, SIGZO, SIGXO, DELTHP, DELX,
DELY, IZMOD, ZL, XX, YY, DXR, T, IFLAG, TESTNO, DI, CI, TAST,
NBK, NXS, NYS, NZS, NDI, NCI, NDXR, TIM1, ZLIM, UBARK, SIGAK,
SIGEK, ZRK, THETAK, TAU, TAUOU, DECAY, UBARL, SIGAL, SIGEL, ZRL,
THETAL, TAU, TAUOL, JBOT, JTOP, VS, PERC, ACCUR, VB, PERCB, HB,
NVS, NVB, NPTS, DATE, TIMAV, LAMBDA, XRY, XZ, XLY, XLRZ,

SOME OF THE ABOVE PARAMETERS ARE AUTOMATICALLY DETERMINED BY
THE PROGRAM, CONSULT THE PROGRAM DOCUMENTATION TO DETERMINE
WHICH THEY ARE. ALL INPUTS ARE READ VIA THE FORTRAN NAMELISTS
NAM1, NAM2, NAM3 IN SUBROUTINE READER.

NOTE ALL REFERENCES TO GROUND REFER TO SOME SLIGHT DISTANCE ABOVE
THE GROUND AS A STARTING PLANE FOR ALL MODELS

COMMON /PARAM/ TESTNO(12), DATE(2), ISKIP(30), NXS, NYS, NZS, NDI, NCI,
INDX, NBK, NPTS, NVS, NVB, XX(100), YY(100), Z(21), DXR(100), DELX(20),
ZDELY(20), Q(20), UBARK(21), SIGAK(21), SIGEK(21), SIGXO(20), SIGYO(20),
SIGZO(20), ALPHA(30), BETA(30), ZRK, TIMAV, THETAK(21), TAU, TAUOU, H(20),
XRY, XZ, XLY, XLRZ, ZL(100), IZMOD(20), DECAY, ZLIM, TIM1, LAMBDA,
SIFLAG(100), DI(10), CI(10), TAST(10), JBOT(10), JTOP(10), VS(20),
6PERC(20), ACCUR, VB(20), PERCB(20), HB, ALPH(10), BETL(10), TAU, TAUOL,
7ZRL, UBARL(20), SIGAL(20), SIGEL(20), THETAL(20), T1(20), DELPHI
COMMON /PARAMS/ UBARK(30), SIGAPI(30), DELTHP(30), SIGEP(30), THETA(30),
1DELU(30), CON(100), VER, VREF, PEAKO, SIGZ, SIGY, SIGX, SOR2P, L, TH, I, J, KK,
2STU1, ST02, ST03, TRD, TLK, RAD, NNZ, ITOP, IBOT, XAST(20), SIGXNK, ITAG(100),
3, JF, PP, RR, QP, RR, MPWR, LRI(15), LB2(6), I1, DEP, YBARY(100), XBARX, ANG(100),
4UBARNK(100), BETANK(100), ALPHNK(100), SQBAR, NXCI, DEPN(100, 100), LAT,
5SIGYNK, SIGENK(100), SIGANK(100)
DIMENSION WASHOU(100, 100), AVCON(100), PASSTM(100), AVMCN(100),
1005(100)
EQUIVALENCE (AVCON, RETANK), (PASSTM, ALPHNK), (AVMCN, UBARNK),
1(DDUS, YBARY), (WASHOU, DEPN)
REAL MPWR, L, LAT, LAMBDA
INTEGER TESTNO
DATA LB1/X IS, 'RAD', 'IAL', 'DIST', 'ANCE', 'LB2/Y IS', 'ANG', 'LEW', 'MOL20300
1 I, 'N DE', 'GREE', 'S'
*** INPUT SECTION ***
CALL READER(1, NP)
SGK2P = 2.5066283
RAU = .01745329
EXECUTE PROGRAM NP TIMES
DO 700 JXJ=1, NP

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00116 211* C
00121 212* CALL READER(2,NP) READ MODEL PARAMETERS
00122 213* IF (ISKIP(1).NE. 1.AND.ISKIP(1).NE. 2) GO TO 5
00123 214* EXECUTE GRAVITATIONAL DEPOSITION MODEL
00124 215* C
00125 216* CALL DEPOS(NP)
00126 217* GO TO 700
00127 218* S CONTINUE
00128 219* TRD = .5*DELPHI*RAD
00130 220* ILK = 1
00131 221* IF (ISKIP(7).EQ. 0) GO TO 20
00133 222* DO 10 I=1,NXS
00136 223* DO 10 J=1,NYS
00141 224* 10 WASHOU(I,J) = 0.0
00144 225* 20 CONTINUE
00146 226* KTK = 1
00147 227* K = 1
00152 228* DO 500 KK=1,NNZ
00153 229* TH = RAD*THETA(KK)
00156 230* *** LIST INPUT PARAMETERS ***
00157 231* WRITE (6,903) KK
00160 232* WRITE (6,904)
00162 233* IF (KK.NE. 1) GO TO 92
00163 234* WRITE (6,905) Q(KK),ZRK,UBARK(KK),UBARK(KK+1),SIGAK(KK),SIGAK(KK+1),
00162 235* 1),SIGEK(KK),SIGEK(KK+1),TAUK,TAUOK,SIGXO(KK),SIGXO(KK+1),SIGZO(KK),
00162 236* 2THETAK(KK),THETAK(KK+1),Z(KK),ALPHA(KK),BETA(KK),H(KK),DELX(KK),
00162 237* 3DELPHI(KK),DELPHI(KK+1),ZMOD(KK),TIMI,ZLIM,LAMBDA,TIMAV,XRY,XLRZ,XLRZ
00162 238* GO TO 93
00162 239* 92 CONTINUE
00162 240* WRITE (6,918) Q(KK),UBARK(KK),UBARK(KK+1),SIGAK(KK),SIGAK(KK+1),
00162 241* 1SIGEK(KK),SIGEK(KK+1),SIGXO(KK),SIGXO(KK+1),SIGZO(KK),THETAK(KK),
00162 242* 2THETAK(KK+1),Z(KK),ALPHA(KK),BETA(KK),H(KK),DELX(KK),DELY(KK),
00162 243* 3ZMOD(KK)
00162 244* 93 IF (KK.NE. NNZ) GO TO 94
00162 245* WRITE (6,919) Z(KK+1)
00162 246* 94 CONTINUE
00162 247* IF (NBK.EQ. 0.OR.KK.NE. JBOT(ILK)) GO TO 97
00162 248* LSP = ILK+2-1
00162 249* WRITE (6,920) ZRL,UBARL(LSP),UBARL(LSP+1),SIGAL(LSP),SIGAL(LSP+1),
00162 250* 1SIGEL(LSP),SIGEL(LSP+1),THETAL(LSP),THETAL(LSP+1),TAUL,TAUOL,
00162 251* 2ALPHA(NNZ+ILK),BETA(NNZ+ILK),TAST(ILK),JBOT(ILK),JTOP(ILK)
00162 252* GO TO 97
00162 253* 96 CONTINUE
00162 254* LSP = ILK+2-1
00162 255* WRITE (6,921) UBARL(LSP),UBARL(LSP+1),SIGAL(LSP),SIGAL(LSP+1),
00162 256* 1SIGEL(LSP),SIGEL(LSP+1),THETAL(LSP),THETAL(LSP+1),ALPHA(NNZ+ILK),
00162 257* 2BETA(NNZ+ILK),TAUL,TAUOL,TAST(ILK),JBOT(ILK),JTOP(ILK)
00162 258* 97 CONTINUE
00162 259* WRITE (6,922) UBARK(KK),THETA(KK),DELTHP(KK),DELU(KK),SIGAP(KK),
00162 260* 1SIGEP(KK)
00162 261* IF (NBK.EQ. 0.OR.KK.NE. JBOT(ILK)) GO TO 98
00162 262* WRITE (6,923) UBARK(NNZ+ILK),THETA(NNZ+ILK),DELTHP(NNZ+ILK),
00162 263* 1DELU(NNZ+ILK),SIGAP(NNZ+ILK),SIGEP(NNZ+ILK)
00162 264* 98 CONTINUE
00162 265* CALL TESTR(KTK)
00162 266* WRITE (6,917)
00162 267* IF (ISKIP(2).EQ. 0) GO TO 500

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00364 268*      IF (K .EQ. 1,AND,KK .EQ. 1) WRITE (6,909)
00364 269*      C
00367 270*      JF = NNZ+ILK-1
00370 271*      IF (K .GT. NPTS) GO TO 500
00372 272*      IF (ZL(K)-Z(KK+1)) 148,500,500
00375 273*      148 YKK = 900.0
00376 274*      IF (DELX(KK) .GT. 0.0) GO TO 160
00400 275*      IF (NBK .EQ. 0) GO TO 149
00402 276*      IF (KK .LT. IBOT.OR.KK .GT. ITOP) GO TO 149
00404 277*      IF (TAST(ILK-1) .LT. 1.2,AND,KK .GE. IBOT,AND,KK.LE.ITOP)GO TO 151
00406 278*      GO TO 160
00407 279*      149 IF (THETA(KK) .GE. 180.0) GO TO 150
00411 280*      YKK = THETA(KK)+180.0
00412 281*      GO TO 153
00413 282*      150 YKK = THETA(KK)-180.0
00414 283*      GO TO 153
00415 284*      151 IF (THETA(JF) .GE. 180.0) GO TO 152
00417 285*      YKK = THETA(JF)+180.0
00420 286*      GO TO 153
00421 287*      152 YKK = THETA(JF)-180.0
00422 288*      153 CONTINUE
00423 289*      IF (NYS .EQ. 1) YY(1) = YKK
00425 290*      160 DO 434 I=1,NXS
00430 291*      JCHK = 0
00431 292*      ICHK = 0
00432 293*      DO 310 J=1,NYS
00435 294*      IF (JCHK .NE. 0) GO TO 210
00437 295*      IF (YKK .GT. YY(J)) GO TO 210
00441 296*      YCL = YKK
00442 297*      ICHK = 1
00443 298*      GO TO 220
00444 299*      210 YCL = YY(J)
00445 300*      220 N = 1
00446 301*      CALL BREAK(K,N,XX(I),YCL)
00447 302*      IF (ICLK .EQ. 0) GO TO 310
00451 303*      DS1 = DOS(J)
00452 304*      DS2 = CON(J)
00453 305*      DS3 = AVCON(J)
00454 306*      DS4 = PASSTM(J)
00455 307*      DS5 = AVMCN(J)
00456 308*      JCHK = J
00457 309*      ICHK = 0
00460 310*      IF (YKK-YY(J)) 210,240,310
00463 311*      240 JCHK = -1
00464 312*      310 CONTINUE
00464 313*      C
00466 314*      *****OUTPUT SECTION *****
00470 315*      IF (ISKIP(7) .EQ. 1,OR,ISKIP(7) .EQ. 3) GO TO 434
00472 316*      IF (I .NE. 1) GO TO 405
00474 317*      IF (JCHK .NE. 0) GO TO 400
00477 318*      WRITE (6,906) ZL(K)
00500 319*      GO TO 405
00504 320*      400 WRITE (6,925) ZL(K),YKK
00507 321*      405 WRITE (6,907) XX(1)
00512 322*      IF (ISKIP(7) .EQ. 2,OR,ISKIP(7) .EQ. 4) WRITE (6,915)
00515 323*      IF (ISKIP(6) .EQ. 1) WRITE(6,924)
00520 324*      DO 420 J=1,NYS
00520 324*      IF (JCHK .NE. J) GO TO 406

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MOL26700
 MOL26800
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 MOL31900
 MOL32000
 MOL32100
 MOL32200
 MOL32300


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00646 382* 1', TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=,E14.8/16X, TIME OF PASSAGE=MDL38100
00646 383* 2',E14.8', AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=,E14.8)
00647 384* 909 FORMAT (11,45X,*,** DOSAGE AND CONCENTRATION PATTERNS ***)
00650 385* 910 FORMAT (11,32X,*,** DEPOSITION AT GROUND-LEVEL DUE TO PRECIPITATION
00650 386* 10N SCAVENGING ***)
00651 387* 913 FORMAT (101,44X,*,** PRECIPITATION DEPOSITION AT GROUND ***)
00652 388* 915 FORMAT (32X,*,** PRECIPITATION SCAVENGING IS INCLUDED IN DOSAGE AND
00652 389* 1CONCENTRATION ***)
00653 390* 916 FORMAT (11,*,** X=,F10.3,2('), Y=,F10.3,*, DEPOSITION=,E14.8)/(18X,MDL38600
00653 391* 12('Y=,F10.3', DEPOSITION=,E14.8))
00654 392* 917 FORMAT (12X,18(6H-----))
00655 393* 918 FORMAT (10 6',E14.8', UBAR AT BOTTOM=,F8.4', UBAR AT TOP=,F8,MDL39100
00655 394* 14', SIGAK AT BOTTOM=,F8.5', SIGAK AT TOP=,F8.5', SIGEK AT BOTTMOL39200
00655 395* 20M=,F8.5', SIGEK AT TOP=,F8.5', SIGXO=,F9.4', SIGYO=,F9.4',MDL39300
00655 396* 3, SIGZO=,F9.4', THETAK AT BOTTOM=,F8.4', THETAK AT TOP=,F8.4',MDL39400
00655 397* 4, Z=,F9.3', ALPHA=,F4.2', BETA=,F4.2', H=,F9.3', DELX=,E1MDL39500
00655 398* 54.8', DELY=,E14.8/1 IZMOD=,11)
00656 399* 919 FORMAT (1X,10H Z AT TOP=,F10.4)
00657 400* 920 FORMAT (10 ZRL=,F7.3', UBARL AT BOTTOM=,F8.4', UBARL AT TOP=,MDL39700
00657 401* 1F8.4', SIGAL AT BOTTOM=,F8.5', SIGAL AT TOP=,F8.5', SIGEL AT BMDL39800
00657 402* 20TOME=,F8.5', SIGEL AT TOP=,F8.5', THETAL AT BOTTOM=,F8.4',MDL40000
00657 403* 3THETAL AT TOP=,F8.4', TAUL=,F8.3', TAUL=,F8.3', ALPHA=,F4,2MDL40100
00657 404* 4', BETL=,F4.2', TAST=,E14.8', JBOT=,12', JTOP=,12) MDL40200
00660 405* 921 FORMAT (10 UBARL AT BOTTOM=,F8.4', UBARL AT TOP=,F8.4', SIGAL MDL40300
00660 406* 1AT BOTTOM=,F8.5', SIGAL AT TOP=,F8.5', THETAL AT BOTTOM=,F8.4',MDL40400
00660 407* 2, SIGEL AT TOP=,F8.5', THETAL AT BOTTOM=,F8.4', THETAL AT TOPMDL40500
00660 408* 3=,F8.4', TAUL=,F8.3', TAUL=,F8.3', ALPHA=,F4.2', BETL=,F4MDL40600
00660 409* 4.2', TAST=,E14.8', JBOT=,12', JTOP=,12) MDL40700
00661 410* 922 FORMAT (1M0,56HCALCULATED INPUT PARAMETERS FOR MODELS 1,2,3 **** UMDL40800
00661 411* 1BAK =,F10.5,9H, THETA =,F10.5,10H, DELTHP =,F10.5,8H, DELU =,F10.5MDL40900
00661 412* 2/1X,09H, SIGAP =,F10.5,9H, SIGEP =,F10.5) MDL41000
00662 413* 923 FORMAT (1M0,63HCALCULATED INPUT PARAMETERS FOR LAYER CHANGE MODELSMDL41100
00662 414* 1 **** UBAR =,F10.5,9H, THETA =,F10.5,10H, DELTHP =,F10.5/1X,8H DEMDL41200
00662 415* 2LU =,F10.5,9H, SIGAP =,F10.5,9H, SIGEP =,F10.5) MDL41300
00663 416* 924 FORMAT (41X,49H* DECAY IS INCLUDED IN DOSAGE AND CONCENTRATION *) MDL41400
00664 417* 925 FORMAT (10,15X,*,** CALCULATION HEIGHT Z=,F9.3', CLOUD AXIS IS
00664 418* 1T',F8.3', DEGREES AZIMUTH BEARING RELATIVE TO ORIGIN')
00665 419* STOP
00666 420* END

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END OF COMPILATION: NO DIAGNOSTICS.

FOR US BREAK
FOR 010L-03/14/73-21:37:15 (0.1)

SUBROUTINE BREAK ENTRY POINT 001070

STORAGE USED: CODE(1) 001131; DATA(0) 000063; BLANK COMMON(2) 000000

COMMON BLOCKS:

0003 PARAM 002173
0004 PARAMS 025610

EXTERNAL REFERENCES (BLOCK, NAME)

0005 COORD
0006 LL
0007 SIGMA
0010 PEAK
0011 VERT
0012 LATER
0013 ISO
0014 WASHT
0015 EXP
0016 IERR35

STORAGE ASSIGNMENT (BLOCK, TYPE, RELATIVE LOCATION, NAME)

0001	000053	125L	0001	000236	130L	0001	000243	135L	0001	000250	140L
0001	000342	150L	0001	000440	160L	0001	000443	165L	0001	000541	175L
0001	000611	195L	0001	000746	200L	0001	000746	200L	0001	000534	255G
0001	000755	310L	0001	001014	311L	0001	000910	AS	0003	001725	ACCUR
0003	001059	ALPHA	0003	001777	ALPHA	0004	001510	ALPHAK	0000	R	000003
0004	R	001344	AVCON	0003	001114	BETA	0004	001344	BETANK	0003	002011
0003	001605	CI	0004	R	003264	CVH	0003	001423	DECAY	0003	002172
0004	000374	DELTHP	0004	000226	DELU	0003	000567	DELX	0004	000656	DEP
0004	001656	DEPN	0003	001573	DI	0004	R	000567	LC5	0004	R
0003	001203	H	0003	001776	HB	0004	000441	I	0000	I	000012
0000	I	000017	IC2	0000	I	000013	IC3	0000	000055	II	0004
0000	000037	INJP3	0000	I	000006	IS	0003	I	000005	ISMS	0004
0004	I	000453	JIOP	0003	I	001377	IZMOD	0004	001531	JBOT	0004
0003	001643	JIOP	0004	I	000443	J	0004	R	001426	LAMBDA	0004
0004	000652	LBI	0004	I	000443	KK	0004	R	000437	L	0004
0003	I	000052	NK	0004	000057	L82	0000	I	000011	M	0004
0004	000052	NK	0003	000060	NCI	0003	000057	NCI	0003	000061	NOXR
0004	000052	NK	0003	000063	NPT5	0003	000065	NVB	0003	000064	NVS
0003	000054	NAS	0003	000055	NYS	0003	000055	NYS	0004	R	001510
0003	001701	PERC	0003	001752	PLRCH	0004	000547	PPWR	0003	R	000037
0004	000451	RAD	0003	000710	SIGAK	0003	002052	SIGAL	0004	025404	SIGANK
0003	000735	SAGEK	0003	000576	SIGEL	0004	025100	SIGENK	0004	000132	SIGEP
0004	R	000501	SIGANK	0003	000762	SIGXO	0004	R	000434	SIGY	0004
0004	R	000433	SIGZ	0003	001622	SIGZO	0004	001654	SGBAR	0004	R
0004	R	000445	SIOZ	0004	R	000445	S1	0000	R	000415	S2
0003	R	000457	TAST	0003	001261	TANK	0003	002023	TAUL	0003	001502
0003	I	000000	TESTRO	0004	000446	TH	0004	000170	THETA	0003	001154
											002122

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0003 R 001153 TIMAV      0003 R 001425 T1V1      0000 R 000007 TMP01      0000 R 000020 TMP02      0004 000447 TRD
0004 R 000000 UBAR      0003 000663 UBARK      0003 002026 UBARL      0004 001200 UBARNK      0003 001726 VB
0004 R 000430 VER      0004 R 000431 VREF      0003 001655 VS      0000 R 000001 X      0004 000455 XAST
0004 R 001033 XBARX      0003 001231 XLPY      0003 001232 XLRZ      0003 001227 XRY      0004 001230 XRZ
0000 R 000004 XS      0003 000066 XX      0000 R 000002 Y      0004 000657 YBARY      0003 000232 YY
0003 R 000376 Z      0003 R 001424 ZLIM      0003 001152 ZPK      0003 000025 ZRL      0003 R 001233 ZZL

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00101 1* SUBROUTINE BREAK(K,N,XO,YO) DRK00100
00102 2* COMMON /PARANT/ TESTHO(12),DATE(2),ISKIP(130),NXS,NYS,NZS,NDI,NCI, BRK00200
00103 3* INDXR,NLK,NPTS,NVS,NVP,XX(100),YY(100),ZZ(100),DXX(100),DELY(20), BRK00300
00104 4* 2DELY(20),G(20),UBARK(121),SIGAK(121),SIGEK(121),SIGX(20),SIGYO(20), BRK00400
00105 5* 3SIGZO(20),ALPHA(30),DETA(30),ZFK,TIMAV,THEIAK(21),TAUK,TAUOK,H(20)BRK00500
00106 6* 4,XRY,XRZ,XLY,XLRZ,ZZL(100),IZMOD(20),DECAY,ZLIM,TIMI,LAWDA, BRK00600
00107 7* 5IFLAG(130),CI(10),CI(10),TAST(10),JEOT(10),JTOP(10),VS(20), BRK00700
00108 8* 6PENC(20),ALCUR,VRI(20),PERCB(20),H3,ALPUL(10),FEEL(10),TAUL,TAUOL, BRK00800
00109 9* 7ZRL,UBARL(20),SIGAL(20),SIGEL(20),THETA(20),T(20),DELPHI BRK00900
00110 10* COWZCH /PARANT/ UBARK(130),SIGAP(130),DELTHP(30),SIGCP(30),THETA(30), BRK01000
00111 11* 10ELU(30),COW(100),VER,VREF,PEAKO,SIG7,SIGY,SIGX,SUR2P,L,TH,1,J,KK, BRK01100
00112 12* 2STOI,SIG2,STO3,TRD,ILK,RAD,NNZ,ITOP,IBOT,AAST(20),SIGXNK,ITAG(100)BRK01200
00113 13* 3,JF,PP,AP,GP,RP,NP,R,L(1),S),ALB2(16),II,DEP,YBARY(100),XBARX,ANG(130), BRK01300
00114 14* 4UBARKK(100),DELTA(100),ALPHAK(100),SQBAR,NXC1,DEPM(100,100),LAT, BRK01400
00115 15* 5SIGYK,SIGLX(100),SIGXNK(100) BRK01500
00116 16* DIMENSION AVCON(100),PASSTM(100),AVXCH(100),DOS(100),ERFX(6) BRK01600
00117 17* EQUIVALENCE (AVCON,BFTANK), (PASSTM,ALPHNK), BRK01700
00118 18* 1(AVXCH,UBARK), (DOS,YBARY), (ANG(10),ERFX) BRK01800
00119 19* REAL MP,R,L,LAT,LAWDA BRK01900
00120 20* INTEGER TESTING BRK02000
00121 21* *** THIS SUBROUTINE CALCULATES DOSAGE,CONCENTRATION AND WASHOUT **BRK02100
00122 22* *** ON A GENERAL GRID WITHIN THE SECTOR DELPHI. BRK02200
00123 23* NF = N BRK02300
00124 24* C DETERMINE LOCATION OF RECEPTOR RELATIVE TO SOURCE AND WIND BRK02400
00125 25* C DIRECTION BRK02500
00126 26* CALL COORD(N,KK,X,Y,XO,YO,ASP,YS,1) BRK02600
00127 27* DCS(J) = 0.0 BRK02700
00128 28* COM(J) = 0.0 BRK02800
00129 29* IS*5 = 0 BRK02900
00130 30* IF (NKK.NE. 0.AND.IBOT .LE. KK.AND.KK .LE. ITOP) GO TO 135 BRK03000
00131 31* IS = 1 BRK03100
00132 32* IF (N.EQ. 9) GO TO 310 BRK03200
00133 33* C CALCULATION OF MODELS 1,2,3 BRK03300
00134 34* 125 CALL EL(X,O) BRK03400
00135 35* CALL SIGMA(X,O,O) BRK03500
00136 36* CALL PEAK(NF,K) BRK03600
00137 37* CALL VERT(N,NF) BRK03700
00138 38* CALL LATER(Y) BRK03800
00139 39* ANG(5) = SIGY BRK03900
00140 40* ANG(6) = SIGX BRK04000
00141 41* IF (SIGY) 130,130,126 BRK04100
00142 42* 126 IF (SIGZ .LE. 0.0.AND.IZMOD(KK) .EQ. 3) GO TO 130 BRK04200
00143 43* TMPG1 = X/UBAR(KK) BRK04300
00144 44* DOS(J) = PEAK/LAT*(VER+VREF) BRK04400
00145 45* IF (ISKIP(O) .EQ. 1) DOS(J) = DOS(J)*EXP(-DECAY*TMPG1) BRK04500
00146 46* IF (ISKIP(1).LE.1.OR.ISKIP(7).EQ.3.OR.TIMI.GE.TMPG1) GO TO 127 BRK04600
00147 47* IF (Z(KK) .GT. ZLIM) GO TO 127 BRK04700

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NASA/MSC MULTILAYER DIFFUSION MODEL, VERSION 2 H E CRAMER CO

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00147 48* AB = EXP(-LAMBDA*(TMPQ1-TM1))
00150 49* DUS(J) = DUS(J)*AB
00151 50* 127 CONTINUE
00152 51* ANG(1) = UBAR(KK)
00153 52* ANG(2) = SIGX
00154 53* CON(J) = DUS(J)*UBAR(KK)/(SOK2P*SIGX)
00155 54* 130 IF (IS.EG. 1) GO TO 310
00156 55* GO TO 140
00157 56* 135 IS = 0
00158 57* IF (N.E. 9) GO TO 125
00159 58* IF (N.E. 9) GO TO 125
00160 59* C CALCULATION OF THE FULL TRANSITION MODEL, MODEL#
00161 60* 140 DO 200 M=1,ITOP
00162 61* 15*5 = 1
00163 62* N = IF
00164 63* CALL COORD(N,M,X,Y,XO,YO,ASPI,XS,2)
00165 64* IF (N.EG. 9) GO TO 200
00166 65* CALL EL(X,-1)
00167 66* CALL SIGMA(X,M,0)
00168 67* IF (M.EG. KK) ANG(4) = SIGYNK
00169 68* ST01 = 1.414214*SIG2
00170 69* TMPQ1 = 1.0/ST01
00171 70* ST02 = 0.0
00172 71* IF (SIGYNK) 200,200,147
00173 72* 147 IF (SIG2) 200,200,148
00174 73* 148 IC1 = -1
00175 74* IC3 = 0
00176 75* SI = -1.0
00177 76* 150 SI = SI+1.0
00178 77* S2 = 2.0*SI*(Z(ITOP+1)-Z(IBOT))
00179 78* ERFX(J) = (S2+2.0*Z(IBOT)-Z(M)-ZL(K))*TMPQ1
00180 79* IF (ERFX(3) .GT. 3.0) IC3 = IC3+1
00181 80* IF (IC3 .GE. 2) GO TO 160
00182 81* ERFX(1) = (S2-Z(M)+ZL(K))*TMPQ1
00183 82* ERFX(2) = (S2+Z(M+1)-ZL(K))*TMPQ1
00184 83* ERFX(4) = (S2-2.0*Z(IBOT)+Z(M+1)+ZL(K))*TMPQ1
00185 84* CALL ISO(1,4)
00186 85* IC1 = IC1 + 1
00187 86* DO 155 M=1,4
00188 87* 155 ST02 = ST02+ERFX(MS)
00189 88* 160 SI = 0.0
00190 89* IC2 = 0
00191 90* IC3 = 0
00192 91* 165 SI = SI+1.0
00193 92* S2 = 2.0*SI*(Z(ITOP+1)-Z(IBOT))
00194 93* ERFX(4) = (S2-2.0*Z(IBOT)+Z(M+1)+ZL(K))*TMPQ1
00195 94* IF (-3.0 .GT. ERFX(4)) IC3 = IC3+1
00196 95* IF (IC3 .GE. 2) GO TO 175
00197 96* ERFX(1) = (S2-Z(M)+ZL(K))*TMPQ1
00198 97* ERFX(2) = (S2+Z(M+1)-ZL(K))*TMPQ1
00199 98* ERFX(3) = (S2+2.0*Z(IBOT)-Z(M)-ZL(K))*TMPQ1
00200 99* CALL ISO(1,4)
00201 100* IC2 = IC2+1
00202 101* DO 170 M=1,4
00203 102* 170 ST02 = ST02+ERFX(MS)
00204 103* GO TO 165
00205 104* 175 ST03 = 1.0

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00263 105* IF (IC1 .EQ. IC2) GO TO 185
00265 106* IF (IC1 .GT. IC2) ST02 = ST02-4.0*FLOAT(IC1-IC2)
00267 107* IF (IC1 .LT. IC2) ST02 = ST02+4.0*FLOAT(IC2-IC1)
00271 108* 185 CONTINUE
00272 109* IF (I2400(M) .EQ. 3) ST03 = 1.0/(Z(M+1)-7(M))
00274 110* XBARX = EXP(-.5*(Y/SIGYNK)**2)
00275 111* 190 TMP02 = X/UBAR(JF)
00276 112* S1 = (G(M)*ST03/(2.0*SOR2P*UBAR(JF)*SIGYNK))*XBARX*ST02
00277 113* IF (ISKIP(O) .EQ. 1) S1 = S1*EXP(-DECAY*TMP02)
00301 114* IF (ISKIP(7).LE.1.0R.ISKIP(7).EQ.3.0R.TIM1.GE.TMP02+TAST(ILK-1))
00301 115* GO TO 195
00303 116* IF (Z(M) .GT. ZLIM) GO TO 195
00305 117* S1 = S1*EXP(-LAMBDA*(TMP02+TAST(ILK-1)-TIM1))
00306 118* 195 CONTINUE
00307 119* S2 = (S1*UBAR(JF)/(SOR2P*SIGYNK))
00310 120* DOS(J) = DOS(J)+S1
00311 121* CON(J) = CON(J)+S2
00312 122* 200 CONTINUE
00314 123* ANG(1) = UBAR(JF)
00315 124* ANG(2) = SIGYNK
00316 125* 310 CONTINUE
00317 126* ERFX(1) = ANG(1)*TIMAV/(2.8284271*ANG(2))
00320 127* CALL ISO(1,1)
00321 128* AVCON(J) = (DOS(J)/TIMAV)*ERFX(1)
00322 129* PASST(J) = 4.3*ANG(2)/ANG(1)
00323 130* AVXCH(J) = DOS(J)/PASST(J)
00324 131* IF (DOS(J) .GT. 0.0) GO TO 311
00326 132* PASST(J) = 0.0
00327 133* 311 CONTINUE
00327 134* C ** CALCULATE WASHOUT **
00330 135* IF (ISKIP(7).EQ.0.0R.ISKIP(7).EQ.2) GO TO 340
00332 136* IF (Z(KK)-ZL(K)) 340,315,340
00335 137* 315 IF (Z(KK) .GT. ZLIM) GO TO 340
00337 138* CALL WASH(X,Y,ISW5,XU,YO,N,K)
00340 139* 340 CONTINUE
00341 140* RETURN
00342 141* END
BRK10200
BRK10300
BRK10400
BRK10500
BRK10600
BRK10700
BRK10800
BRK10900
BRK11000
BRK11100
BRK11200
BRK11300
BRK11400
BRK11500
BRK11600
BRK11700
BRK11800
BRK11900
BRK12000
BRK12100
BRK12200
BRK12300
BRK12400
BRK12500
BRK12600
BRK12700
BRK12800
BRK12900
BRK13000
BRK13100
BRK13200
BRK13250
BRK13300
BRK13400
BRK13500
BRK13600
BRK13700

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END OF COMPILATION: NO DIAGNOSTICS.

NASA/MSFC MULTILAYER DIFFUSION MODEL, VERSION 2 H E CRAMER CO

FOR US DEPOS
FOR 010L-03/14/73-21:37:19 (0.1)

SUBROUTINE DEPOS ENTRY POINT 001062

STORAGE USED: CODE(1) 001102; DATA(0) 000431; BLANK COMMON(2) 000000

COMMON BLOCKS:

0003 PARAM 002173
0004 PARAM 025610

EXTERNAL REFERENCES (BLOCK, NAME)

0005 SGP
0006 ULARS
0007 BETAK
0010 COORD
0011 DEPSO
0012 INDOUS
0013 INO2S
0014 NEXRES
0015 INO1S
0016 SORT
0017 SIN
0020 CCS
0021 EXP
0022 TERR35

STORAGE ASSIGNMENT (BLOCK, TYPE, RELATIVE LOCATION, NAME)

0001	000026	1156	0001	000174	12L	0001	000140	2046	0001	000163	2176	0001	000206	2306
0001	000207	2336	0001	000254	2516	0001	000264	2566	0001	000323	2716	0001	000353	2776
0001	000421	3226	0001	000376	3516	0001	000547	3556	0001	000625	3706	0001	000637	3736
0001	000413	40L	0001	000667	4016	0001	000776	4306	0001	001005	4356	0001	001021	4456
0001	000415	45L	0001	001022	4506	0001	000536	50L	0001	000343	55L	0001	000057	7L
0001	000743	70L	0001	000745	71L	0001	000112	8L	0001	000125	9L	0000	000020	900F
0000	000134	901F	0000	000157	902F	0000	000200	903F	0000	000216	904F	0000	000222	905F
0000	000233	906F	0000	000310	907F	0000	000314	908F	0000	000344	909F	0000	0001725	ACCUR
0003	R 001056	ALPHA	0003	001777	ALPHL	0003	001510	ALPHNK	0004	R 001334	ANG	0000	R 000015	ASP
0003	R 001114	BETA	0004	001344	BETANK	0003	002011	UFTL	0003	001605	CI	0004	000264	CON
0003	R 000014	LATE	0003	001423	DECAY	0003	R 002172	DELPHI	0004	R 000374	DELTHP	0004	000226	DELU
0003	R 000567	DELX	0003	R 000313	CLLY	0004	R 000566	LEP	0004	R 001356	DEPN	0000	R 000011	DHK
0003	001573	LI	0004	R 000455	DIK	0003	000423	DXR	0003	001203	H	0003	R 001776	HR
0004	I 000441	I	0004	000454	ISOT	0003	001427	IFLAG	0004	I 000665	II	0004	000450	ILK
0000	000400	INJPS	0003	I 000316	ISKIP	0003	000502	ITAG	0004	000453	ITOP	0000	I 000012	I2
0003	001377	LEMOU	0004	I 000442	J	0003	001631	JROT	0004	I 000453	JF	0003	001643	JTOP
0004	I 000443	KK	0004	R 000437	L	0003	R 001426	LAMBDA	0004	000453	JF	0004	000652	L41
0004	000057	LB2	0004	R 000651	MDXR	0000	I 000600	M	0003	I 000453	JF	0004	000652	L41
0003	000057	LB1	0003	000061	MDXR	0004	I 000452	MZ	0003	I 000453	JF	0004	000652	L41
0000	I 000005	MIAX	0000	I 000003	MTAL	0000	I 000004	NTAP	0003	I 000453	JF	0004	000652	L41
0003	I 000064	NVS	0004	I 001055	NACI	0003	I 000054	NXS	0003	I 000453	JF	0004	000652	L41
0004	000432	PEAKD	0003	R 001701	PERC	0003	R 001752	PERCB	0003	I 000453	JF	0004	000652	L41

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000101 SUBROUTINE DEPOS(NP)
000102 COMMON /PARAMT/ TESTNO(12),DATE(2),ISKIP(30),NXS,NYS,NZS,NDI,NCI,
000103 INDXR,IBK,NPTS,NVBS,NVR,XX(100),YY(100),Z(21),DXR(100),DELXI(20),
000104 DELY(20),O(20),UBARK(21),SIGAK(21),SIGEK(21),SIGX(20),SIGY(20),
000105 SIGZ(20),ALPHA(30),BETA(30),ZRK,TI,AV,THEIAK(21),TAUK,TAUOK,H(20),
000106 4*XY,XZ,XLR,ZLR(100),I2=0(20),DECAY,ZLIM,TIM,LAYBDA,
000107 5FELAG(160),DI(10),CI(10),TAST(10),JDOT(10),JTOP(10),VS(20),
000108 6PERC(20),ACUR,VD(20),PERC(20),HVALPH(10),BETL(10),TAUL,TAUOL,
000109 7ZPL,UBARKL(20),SIGAL(20),SIGEL(20),THEIAL(20),T(20),DELPHI
000110 COMMON /PARAMS/ UBARK(30),SIGAP(30),DELTHP(30),SIGLP(30),THEIA(30),
000111 10DELU(30),CUI(100),VER,VREF,PEND,SIGZ,SIGY,SIGX,SUR2P-L,TH,I,J,KK,
000112 12S101,SIG2,SIG3,TRD,ILK,RAD,INZ,I1TOP,I801,AWST(20),SIGXNK,ITAG(100),
000113 13JF,PPSR,QWR,KPWR,LI(15),ALB2(6),I1,EEP,YBARY(100),XBARK,ANG(100),
000114 14UBARKX(100),BETANK(100),ALPHXNK(100),SOBAR,NXCI,DEPN(100,100),LAT,
000115 15SIGYNK,SIGLXK(100),SIGANK(100)
000116 ***** THIS SUBROUTINE CALCULATES GRAVITATIONAL DEPOSITION AT GROUND
000117 C C C
000118 C C C
000119 C C C
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000125 C C C
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NASA/MSC MULTILAYER DIFFUSION MODEL, VERSION 2 H E CRANER CO

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00202 40*      WRITE (6,901) (I,VS(I),I,PERC(I),I=1,NVS)
00213 41*      IF (ISKIP(1).NE.2) GO TO 12
00215 42*      WRITE (6,908) (I,VB(I),I,PLRCB(I),I=1,NVS)
00227 43*      12 CONTINUE
00227 44*      DO 15 I=1,NVS
00232 45*      DO 15 I=1,NVS
00232 46*      15 DEPN(I,N) = C.0
00232 47*      THETA(I) = THETA(1)
00241 48*      TH = THETA(1)*RAD
00242 49*      TRO = .5*DELPHI/RAD
00243 50*      IF (THETA(1).LT.180.0) THET = (THETA(1)+180.0)*RAD
00245 51*      IF (THETA(1).GE.180.0) THET = (THETA(1)-180.0)*RAD
00247 52*      DTHK(1) = 0.0
00250 53*      DO 20 N=2,NZ5
00253 54*      DO 25 N=2,NZ5
00255 55*      DO 25 N=2,NZ5
00255 56*      DTHK(N) = DTHK(N)*RAD
00257 57*      NTAD = 1
00263 58*      NTAL = 1
00264 59*      IF (ISKIP(1).EQ.2) NTAD = 2
00266 60*      IF (ISKIP(1).EQ.1.AND. NNZ.EQ.1) NTAL = 2
00270 61*      DO 73 JF=NTAL,NTAD
00273 62*      NTAP = NVS
00274 63*      IF (JF.EQ.2) NTAP = NVB
00276 64*      DO 73 I=1,NTAP
00301 65*      IF (JF.EQ.2.OR.VS(II).LE.10.0) GO TO 35
00303 66*      WRITE (6,903) VS(II)
00305 67*      RETURN
00307 68*      35 CONTINUE
00310 69*      NTAK = 1
00311 70*      NTAR = NNZ
00312 71*      IF (ISKIP(1).NE.2) GO TO 45
00314 72*      IF (JF.EQ.2) GO TO 40
00316 73*      NTAR = NTAN-1
00317 74*      GO TO 45
00320 75*      40 NTAK = NNZ
00321 76*      45 DO 72 KKENIAK,NTAR
00324 77*      IF (JF.EQ.2) GO TO 50
00326 78*      S = (Z(KK+1)-Z(KK))*3333333+Z(KK)
00327 79*      CALL SGP(S,KK,SIGENK(1),1)
00330 80*      CALL UJARS(S,KK,1,UBHK)
00330 81*      DETERMINE NO. SOURCES IN LINE SOURCE SIMULATION
00331 82*      DHK = ACCUM*SIGENK(1)*SQBAR*SQRT(1.0+VS(II)/UBHK)
00332 83*      IF (DHK.LT.10.0) DHK = 10.0
00334 84*      S = (Z(KK+1)-Z(KK))/DHK
00335 85*      NXCI = S+1.0
00336 86*      IF (NXCI.LT.3) NXCI = 3
00340 87*      IF (JF.EQ.1) WRITE (6,909) VS(II),KK,NXCI
00346 88*      DHK = (Z(KK+1)-Z(KK))/FLOAT(NXCI)
00347 89*      STOI = Z(KK)
00350 90*      GO TO 55
00351 91*      50 NXCI = 1
00352 92*      STOI = C.0
00353 93*      DHK = 1/3
00354 94*      55 DO 60 IZ=1,NXCI
00357 95*      STOI = STOI+DHK
00360 96*      ZZL(IZ) = STOI

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DPS04000
DPS04100
DPS04200
DPS04300
DPS04400
DPS04500
DPS04600
DPS04700
DPS04800
DPS04900
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DPS08900
DPS09000
DPS09100
DPS09200
DPS09300
DPS09400
DPS09500
DPS09600

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00361 97* CALL SGP(ZZL(IZ),KK,SIGENK(IZ),1)
00362 98* CALL SGP(ZZL(IZ),KK,SIGENK(IZ),2)
00363 99* CALL UARS(ZZL(IZ),KK,I2,UBHK)
00364 100* CALL BETAK(ZZL(IZ),KK,I2)
00365 101* 60 CONTINUE
00366 102* DO 71 I=1,NXS
00372 103* DO 71 J=1,NYS
00375 104* CALL COORD(I,X,Y,XX(I),YY(J),ASP,XS,1)
00376 105* IF (N.EQ. 9) GO TO 71
00377 106* DO 70 IZ=1,NXC1
00378 107* PHI = ADS(ASP-(THET+ANG(IZ)))
00379 108* IF (PHI .GT. 3.1415926536) PHI = 6.2831853072-PHI
00380 109* Y = XS*SIN(PHI)
00381 110* X = XS*COS(PHI)
00382 111* IF (X.LT. 0.0) GO TO 70
00383 112* CALL DEF50(X,KK,I2)
00384 113* DEP = DEP*EXP(-.5*(Y/SIGYHK)**2)
00385 114* DEPN(I,J) = DEPN(I,J)+DEP
00386 115* 70 CONTINUE
00387 116* 71 CONTINUE
00388 117* 72 CONTINUE
00389 118* 73 CONTINUE
00390 119* DO 75 I=1,NXS
00391 120* WRITE (6,902) XX(I),YY(J),DEPN(I,J),J=1,NYS)
00392 121* 75 CONTINUE
00393 122* DO 90 I=1,NXS
00394 123* DO 90 J=1,NYS
00395 124* DEPN(I,J) = 0.0
00396 125* 90 CONTINUE
00397 126* WRITE (6,904)
00398 127* RETURN
00399 128* 900 FORMAT ('G',** DATA INPUTS LAYER ,I2,', UBARK AT BOTTOM=,F8.4', SIGAK AT TOP=,F8.5', SIGAK AT BOT=,F8.5',
00400 129* 1', UBARK AT TOP=,F8.4', SIGAK AT BOT=,F8.5', SIGAK AT TOP=,F8.5', SIGAK AT BOT=,F8.5', SIGAK AT TOP=,F8.5', SIGAK AT BOT=,F8.5',
00401 130* 2,F8.5', SIGAK AT BOT=,F8.5', SIGAK AT TOP=,F8.5', SIGAK AT BOT=,F8.5', SIGAK AT TOP=,F8.5', SIGAK AT BOT=,F8.5', SIGAK AT TOP=,F8.5',
00402 131* 3', DELX=,E14.8', DELY=,E14.8', SIGY0=,F9.4', SIGZ0=,F9.4', SIGZ0=,F9.4', SIGZ0=,F9.4', SIGZ0=,F9.4', SIGZ0=,F9.4', SIGZ0=,F9.4',
00403 132* 4 ALPHA=,F4.2', BETA=,F4.2', THETA=,F8.4', TAU=,F8.4', TAU=,F8.4', TAU=,F8.4', TAU=,F8.4', TAU=,F8.4', TAU=,F8.4', TAU=,F8.4',
00404 133* SF8.3', TAU=,F8.3', TAU=,F8.3', TAU=,F8.3', TAU=,F8.3', TAU=,F8.3', TAU=,F8.3', TAU=,F8.3', TAU=,F8.3',
00405 134* 6THETA AT TOP=,F8.4')
00406 135* 901 FORMAT (1H0,3(3HVS(,I2,2H)=F10.5,7H, PERC(,I2,2H)=F10.5,2H, )/(1DPS13600
00407 136* 1X,3(3HVS(,I2,2H)=F10.5,7H, PERC(,I2,2H)=F10.5,2H, )/(1DPS13600
00408 137* 902 FORMAT (1H0,6X,3H X=F10.2,3(5H **Y=F10.2,6H, DEP=,E14.8,1H )/(20DPS13800
00409 138* 1X,3(5H **Y=F10.2,6H, DEP=,E14.8,1H )/(20DPS13800
00410 139* 903 FORMAT (1H0,6X,7H ***** ERROR ***** VS HAS EXCEEDED MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE 14000
00411 140* 1LE VALUE 1V, VS=,F9.4)
00412 141* 904 FORMAT (12A,18(6H-----)/)
00413 142* 905 FORMAT (1H1,48X,36H***** GRAVITATIONAL DEPOSITION *****
00414 143* 15', SIGAK AT TOP=,F8.5', SIGAK AT BOT=,F8.4', SIGAK AT TOP=,F8.5', SIGAK AT BOT=,F8.4', SIGAK AT TOP=,F8.5', SIGAK AT BOT=,F8.4',
00415 144* 15', SIGAK AT TOP=,F8.5', SIGAK AT BOT=,F8.4', SIGAK AT TOP=,F8.5', SIGAK AT BOT=,F8.4', SIGAK AT TOP=,F8.5', SIGAK AT BOT=,F8.4',
00416 145* 2.8', SIGY0=,F9.4', SIGZ0=,F9.4', SIGZ0=,F9.4', SIGZ0=,F9.4', SIGZ0=,F9.4', SIGZ0=,F9.4', SIGZ0=,F9.4', SIGZ0=,F9.4',
00417 146* 3', T=,E14.8', Z=,F9.3', THETA AT TOP=,F8.4')
00418 147* 907 FORMAT (1X,10H Z AT TOP=,F10.4)
00419 148* 908 FORMAT (1X,10H HEIGHT OF BUNST 18=,F10.4,3HVB(,I2,2H)=,F10.5,8H, PERC(,I2,2H)=,F10.5,6H, PERC(,I2,2H)=,F10.5,6H,
00420 149* 1RCB(,I2,2H)=,F10.5,2H, /((1X,3(3HVS(,I2,2H)=,F10.5,7H, PERC(,I2,2H)=,F10.5,2H, )/(1X,3(3HVS(,I2,2H)=,F10.5,7H, PERC(,I2,2H)=,F10.5,2H,
00421 150* 2)=,F10.5,2H, ))
00422 151* 909 FORMAT (10,10X,VS =,F8.4', LAYER NO. ,I2,', NO. OF SOURCES =,DPS15200
00423 152* 1,16)
00424 153*

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NASA/MSFC MULTILAYER DIFFUSION MODEL, VERSION 2 H E CRAVER CO

PAGE 31

DATE 031473

00473 154*

END

DPS15400

END OF COMPILATION: NO DIAGNOSTICS.

NASA/MSFC MULTILAYER DIFFUSION MODEL, VERSION 2 H E CRAVER CO

FOR US CENTRAL
FOR 010L-03/14/73-21:37:22 (0.1)

SUBROUTINE CENTRAL ENTRY POINT 000363

STORAGE USED: COUE(1) 000373; DATA(0) 000174; BLANK COMMON(2) 000000

COMMON BLOCKS:

0003 PARANT 002173
0004 PARANS 025610

EXTERNAL REFERENCES (BLOCK, NAME)

0005 EL
0006 SIGMA
0007 PEAK
0010 VERT
0011 ISO
0012 P*OUS
0013 M1025
0014 EXP
0015 NEMR35

STORAGE ASSIGNMENT (BLOCK, TYPE, RELATIVE LOCATION, NAME)

0001	000236	100L	0001	000014	1156	0001	000060	1356	0001	000054	20L	0001	000305	2116
0001	000336	400L	0001	000341	410L	0001	000203	80L	0000	000003	900F	0000	000031	901F
0000	000056	905F	0000	000052	905F	0000	000064	907F	0000	000134	909F	0000	000134	909F
0003	001725	ACCUR	0003	001056	ALPHA	0003	001777	ALPHL	0004	001510	ALPHNK	0004	001034	ANG
0004	001344	AVCON	0004	001200	AVXCN	0003	001114	BETA	0004	001344	BETANK	0003	002011	BETL
0003	001605	CI	0004	000264	CON	0003	000014	DATE	0003	001423	DECAY	0003	002172	DELPHI
0004	000074	DELTHP	0004	000226	DELU	0003	000567	LFLX	0004	000013	DELY	0004	000666	DEP
0004	001656	DEPN	0003	001573	DI	0004	000647	LOS	0003	000423	DXR	0003	001726	ERFX
0003	001203	H	0004	001776	HU	0004	000441	I	0004	000454	IBOT	0003	001427	IFLAG
0004	000605	II	0004	000450	ILK	0003	000156	INJPS	0004	000016	ISKIP	0004	000502	ITAG
0004	000433	ITOP	0003	001377	IZMOD	0004	000442	J	0003	001631	JUOT	0004	000646	JF
0003	001643	JTOP	0000	000000	K	0004	000443	KK	0004	000437	L	0003	001426	LAMEDA
0004	002576	LAT	0004	000652	LJ1	0004	000657	LB2	0004	000451	MPWR	0003	000062	N9K
0003	000060	ICI	0003	000657	NOI	0003	000061	INXR	0004	000452	IRIZ	0003	000063	NPTS
0003	000065	INB	0003	000064	INVS	0004	001655	IXCI	0003	000454	NXS	0003	000055	NYS
0003	000066	IN45	0004	000064	INVS	0004	000432	PEAKU	0003	001701	PERC	0003	001752	PERCB
0004	000447	PPWR	0003	000637	O	0004	000650	LPWR	0004	000451	RAD	0003	000710	SIGAK
0003	002052	SIGAL	0004	025444	SIGANK	0004	000436	SIAP	0003	000735	SIGEX	0003	002076	SIGFL
0004	025300	SIGENK	0004	00132	SIGEP	0004	000435	SIGX	0004	000433	SIGZ	0003	000762	SIGXO
0004	000434	SIGY	0004	025277	SIGYNK	0003	001076	SIGYO	0004	000445	STO2	0003	001032	SIGZO
0004	001654	SWBAR	0004	000436	SOF2P	0004	000444	STO1	0004	000445	STO3	0004	000446	STO3
0003	002146	T	0003	001617	TAST	0003	001201	TAUK	0003	002123	TAUL	0003	001202	TAUCK
0003	002024	TAUOL	0003	000200	TESTNO	0003	000440	TH	0004	000170	THETA	0003	001154	THETAK
0003	002122	THE TAL	0003	001153	TI*AV	0003	001495	TI*1	0000	000302	THPQ1	0004	000447	THD
0004	000000	U*AR	0003	000663	U*ARK	0003	002026	U*ARL	0004	001200	U*ARK	0003	001726	V8
0004	000430	VER	0004	000431	VREF	0003	001655	VS	0004	000455	XAST	0004	001033	XRAPX
0003	001231	XLRY	0003	001232	XLRZ	0003	001227	APY	0003	001230	XNZ	0003	000066	XX

0003 R 001424 ZLIM

0003 R 000376 Z

0003 000232 YY
0003 R 001233 ZLZ0000 R 000001 YO
0003 002025 ZRL0004 000667 YBARY
0003 001152 ZRK

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00101 SUBROUTINE CENTRL
00102 COMMON /PARAMT/ TESTNO(12),DATE(2),ISKIP(30),NXS,NYS,NZS,NDI,NCI,
00103 INDXR,NBK,NPTS,NVSNVB,XX(100),YY(100),ZZ(100),DXR(100),DELY(20),
00104 2DELY(20),Q(20),UBARK(21),SIGAK(21),SIGEK(21),SIGX(20),SIGYO(20),
00105 3SIGZO(20),ALPHA(30),BETA(30),ZRK,TIMAV,THETAK(21),TAUK,TAUOK,H(20),
00106 4XRY,XRZ,XLRY,XLRZ,ZZL(100),IZMOD(20),DECAT,ZLIM,TIMI,LAMBDA,
00107 5IFLAG(100),DI(10),CI(10),TAST(10),JBOT(10),JTOP(10),VS(20),
00108 6PERC(20),ACCUR,VB(20),PERCB(20),HB,ALPHL(10),BETL(10),TAUL,TAUOL,
00109 7ZRL,UBARL(20),SIGAL(20),SIGEL(20),THETAL(20),T(20),DELPHI
00110 COMMON /PARAMS/ UBARK(30),SIGAP(30),DELTHP(30),SIGEP(30),THETA(30),
00111 1DELV(30),CON(100),VER,VREF,PEAKD,SIGZ,SIGY,SIGX,SQR2P,L,TH,I,J,KK,CTLO100
00112 2STO1,STO2,STO3,TRO,ILK,RAD,NNZ,ITOP,IBOT,XAST(20),SIGXNK,ITAG(100),
00113 3JF,PP,R,OP,R,MPWR,LB1(S),LB2(6),II,DEP,YBARY(100),XBARK,ANG(100),
00114 4UBARK(100),BETANK(100),ALPHNK(100),SGBAR,NXC1,DEPN(100),LAT,
00115 5SIGYNK,SIGENK(100),SIGANK(100)
00116 DIMENSION DOS(100),ERFX(6),AVCON(100),PASSTM(100),AVMXCN(100),
00117 EQUIVALENCE (DOS,YBARY),(ANG(10),ERFX),(AVCON,BETANK),
00118 1(PASSTM,ALPHNK),(AVMXCN,UBARKN)
00119 INTEGER TESTNO
00120 REAL MPWR,L,LAMBDA
00121 C *** THIS SUBROUTINE CALCULATES PEAK DOSAGE AND PEAK CONCENTRATION
00122 C *** AT RADIAL DISTANCES DXR ALONG THE CLOUD AXIS.
00123 C *** ISKIP(19)
00124 C *** CONTROLS THE PLOTTING OF PEAK DOSAGE AND PEAK CONCENTRATION
00125 C *** VS. DXR.
00126 C WRITE (6,907)
00127 K = 1
00128 DO 400 KK=1,NNZ
00129 IF (K.GT. NPTS) GO TO 410
00130 IF (ZZL(K)-Z(KK+1)) 10,400,400
00131 10 CONTINUE
00132 TH = RAD*THETA(KK)
00133 J = 1
00134 IF (THETA(KK).LT. 180.0) YO = THETA(KK)*180.0
00135 IF (THETA(KK).GE. 180.0) YO = THETA(KK)-180.0
00136 20 CONTINUE
00137 DO 100 I=1,NDXR
00138 C ***** CALCULATION SECTION *****
00139 CALL EL(DXR(I),0)
00140 CALL SIGMA(DXR(I),0,0)
00141 IF (SIGY) 100,100,30
00142 30 IF (SIGZ.LE. 0.0.AND. IZMOD(KK).EQ. 3) GO TO 100
00143 CALL PEAK(2,K)
00144 CALL VERT(K,2)
00145 TMPQ1 = DXR(I)/UBARK(KK)
00146 DOS(I) = STG1*(STO2+STO3)
00147 IF (ISKIP(6).EQ. 1) DOS(I) = DOS(I)*EXP(-DECAY*TMPQ1)
00148 IF (ISKIP(7).NE. 2.OR.TIMI.GE. TMPQ1) GO TO 80
00149 IF (Z(KK).GT. ZLIM) GO TO 80
00150 DOS(I) = DOS(I)*EXP(-LAMBDA*(TMPQ1-TIMI))
00151 80 CONTINUE
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00162 52*      ERFX(1) = UBAR(KK)*TIMAV/(2.8284271*SIGX)
00163 53*      CALL ISO(1,1)
00164 54*      AVCON(1) = (DOS(1)/TIMAV)*ERFX(1)
00165 55*      PASSTM(1) = 4.3*SIGX/UBAR(KK)
00166 56*      AVMXCN(1) = DOS(1)/PASSTM(1)
00167 57*      90 CONTINUE
00170 58*      CON(1) = DUS(1)*UBAR(KK)/(SON2P*SIGX)
00171 59*      100 CONTINUE
00171 60*      C      *** SOLUTION OUTPUT SECTION ***
00173 61*      WRITE (6,900) KK,ZZL(K),Y0
00174 62*      IF (ISKIP(6) .EQ. 1) WRITE (6,906)
00175 63*      IF (ISKIP(7) .EQ. 2) WRITE (6,901)
00176 64*      110 WRITE (6,908)
00177 65*      DO 115 I=1,NDXR
00178 66*      115 WRITE (6,909) DXR(I),DOS(I),CON(1),AVCON(1),PASSTM(1),AVMXCN(1)
00179 67*      C
00180 68*      380 K = K+1
00181 69*      IF (K .GT. NPTS) GO TO 410
00182 70*      IF (ZZL(K) .LT. Z(KK+1)) GO TO 20
00183 71*      400 CONTINUE
00184 72*      410 WRITE (6,905)
00185 73*      RETURN
00186 74*      900 FORMAT ('0',12X,'* CALCULATIONS FOR LAYER',13,'*, AT HEIGHT ',F10.3,CTL07300
00187 75*      1,' WITH CLOUD AXIS AT ',F8.3,' DEGREES RELATIVE TO SOURCE *',/) CTL07400
00188 76*      901 FORMAT ('33X,'* PRECIPITATION SCAVENGING IS INCLUDED IN DOSAGE, CONC',CTL07500
00189 77*      1ENTRATION, ETC',/) CTL07600
00190 78*      905 FORMAT ('12X,18(6H-----)/) CTL07900
00191 79*      906 FORMAT ('41X,9H* DECAY IS INCLUDED IN DOSAGE, CONCENTRATION, ETC) CTL08000
00192 80*      907 FORMAT ('1',33X,'** MAXIMUM CENTERLINE CONCENTRATION, CENTERLINE CTL08100
00193 81*      1DOSAGE, ETC **',/) CTL08200
00194 82*      908 FORMAT ('54X,'* TIME MEAN',37X,'* AVERAGE',/,'* RADIAL DISTANCE DOSAGE CTL08300
00195 83*      1 CONCENTRATION ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION TIME OF PASSAGE ACTL08400
00196 84*      2 LONGWIND CONCENTRATION') CTL08500
00197 85*      909 FORMAT ('1X,F10.3,5X,E14.8,2X,E14.8,2X,E14.8,9X,E14.8,6X,E14.8) CTL08550
00198 86*      END CTL08600

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END OF COMPILATION: 110 DIAGNOSTICS.

NASA/MSFC MULTILAYER DIFFUSION MODEL, VERSION 2 H E CRAMER CO

FOR US ISOXY
FOR 010L-03/14/73-21:37:25 (0.1)

SUBROUTINE ISOXY ENTRY POINT 000642

STORAGE USED: CODE(1) 000662; DATA(0) 000240; BLANK COMMON(2) 000000

COMMON BLOCKS:

0003 PARAMT 002173
0004 PARAMS 025610

EXTERNAL REFERENCES (BLOCK, NAME)

0005 EL
0006 SIGMA
0007 PEAK
0010 VERT
0011 NMODS
0012 NMODS
0013 EXP
0014 ALGG
0015 SCRT
0016 NMODS
0017 NERR3S

STORAGE ASSIGNMENT (BLOCK, TYPE, RELATIVE LOCATION, NAME)

0001	00037	1236	0001	000105	1446	0001	000116	1536	0001	000147	1706	0001	000103	20L
0001	000334	2236	0001	000377	2406	0001	000500	2546	0001	000507	2716	0001	000547	3046
0001	000556	3116	0001	000136	50L	0001	000362	536L	0001	000421	535L	0001	000422	536L
0001	000425	540L	0001	000521	57L	0001	000570	590L	0001	000142	60L	0001	000274	62L
0001	000570	620L	0001	000605	630L	0001	000610	640L	0001	000356	65L	0001	000357	66L
0000	000605	906F	0000	000027	907F	0000	000035	909F	0000	000043	909F	0000	000070	910F
0000	000104	911F	0000	000113	912F	0000	000117	913F	0000	000140	919F	0000	000155	920F
0003	001725	ACCUR	0003	001056	ALPHA	0003	001777	ALPHA	0004	001310	ALPHAK	0004	001034	ANG
0000	000004	B	0003	001114	BETA	0004	001304	GETANK	0003	002111	BETL	0003	001605	CI
0004	000264	CUN	0003	000014	DATE	0003	001423	DECAY	0004	002172	DELPHI	0004	000074	DELTHP
0004	000226	DELU	0003	000567	DELX	0003	000613	DELY	0004	000346	DEP	0004	001556	DEPN
0004	001573	VI	0004	000667	DOS	0003	001423	DXR	0003	000365	II	0003	001776	HH
0003	000441	I	0004	000454	IBCT	0003	001427	IFLAG	0004	000365	II	0004	000450	ILK
0004	000441	I	0003	0002016	ISKIP	0004	000502	ITAG	0004	000153	ITOP	0003	001377	IZMOD
0004	000442	J	0003	001631	JUOT	0004	000645	JF	0003	001243	JTOP	0000	000000	K
0004	000443	KK	0004	000437	L	0003	001426	LAMPDA	0004	002576	LAT	0004	000652	LN1
0004	000637	LB2	0004	000651	MPER	0000	000302	N	0003	000152	NRK	0003	000060	NCI
0003	000357	NO1	0003	001655	NO1	0003	000054	NO2	0003	000055	NO2	0003	000065	NVB
0003	000664	NVS	0004	001701	PERC	0003	001752	PERCB	0004	000156	PLT	0004	000647	PPXR
0003	000637	C	0004	000650	QPER	0004	000451	RAD	0000	000001	S	0003	000710	SIGAK
0003	000652	SIGAL	0004	000444	SIGANK	0004	000035	SIGAP	0003	000735	SIGEX	0003	000762	SIGFL
0004	000632	SIGEL	0004	000132	SIGELP	0004	000435	SIGX	0004	000301	SIGXNK	0003	000762	SIGXO
0004	000434	SIGY	0004	000436	SIGYK	0003	001005	SIGYO	0004	000033	SIGZO	0003	001032	SIGZO
0004	001054	SUBAK	0004	000436	SUBAP	0004	000436	SUBAP	0004	000436	SUBAP	0004	000436	SUBAP

0003 001202 TAUOK
0003 001154 THETAK
0004 000447 TRD
0003 001726 VB
0004 001033 XBARK
0003 000666 XX
0003 001152 ZRK

0003 002023 TAVL
0004 R 000170 TETA
0000 R 000203 TPO1
0004 001200 UBARK
0004 000455 XAST
0003 001230 XRZ
0003 R 001424 ZLIM

0003 001201 TAU
0004 R 000440 TH
0003 R 001425 TIM1
0003 002026 UBARK
0003 001655 VS
0003 001227 XRY
0003 R 000376 Z

0003 001617 TAST
0003 I 000000 TESTNO
0003 001153 TIMAV
0003 000663 UBARK
0004 002431 VREF
0003 001232 XLRZ
0003 000232 YF
0003 R 001233 ZZL

0003 002146 T
0003 002024 TAUOL
0003 002122 THETAL
0004 R 000663 UBARK
0004 000430 VBR
0003 001231 XERY
0004 000667 YBARY
0003 002025 ZHL

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SUBROUTINE ISOXY
COMMON /PARAMT/ TESTNO(12),DATE(2),ISKIP(30),NXS,NYS,NZS,NDI,NCI,
INDXR,HUK,NPTS,NVS,NVR,XX(100),YY(100),ZZ(100),DXR(100),CEX(20),
ZUELY(20),Q(20),UBARK(21),SIGAK(21),SIGEK(21),SIGXO(20),SIGYO(20),
SIGZO(20),ALPHA(30),THETA(30),ZRX,TIMAV,THETAK(21),TAUK,TAUOK,H(20),
4,XNY,XRZ,XLRZ,Z7L(100),IZYOD(20),DECAY,ZLIN,TIM1,LAMBDA,
5IFLAG(100),DI(10),CI(10),TASI(10),JROT(10),JTOP(10),VS(20),
6PERC(20),ALCUR,V8(20),PERCU(20),H0,ALPHL(10),RETL(10),TAUL,TAUOL,
7ZRL,UBARK(20),SIGAL(20),SIGEL(20),THETAL(20),T(20),DELPHI
COMMON /PARAMS/ UBARK(30),SIGAP(30),CELTHP(30),SIGEP(30),THETA(30),
1DELU(30),CUR(100),VEP,VREF,PEAKD,SIGZ,SIGY,SIGX,SR2P,L,TH,I,J,KK,
12STOL,STO2,STO3,TRD,ILK,RAD,NINZ,ITOP,IRGT,XAST(20),SIGXNK,ITAG(100),
3,JF,PP,R,GWR,HWR,LRI(5),LB2(6),II,LEP,YBARY(100),XBARK,ANG(100),
4UBARK(100),BETANK(100),ALPHNK(100),SOPAR,HXCI,DEPN(100),LAT,
5SIGYK,SIGXNK(100),SIGANK(100)
DIMENSION UOS(100),PLT(2,100,10)
EQUIVALENCE (UOS,YBARY),(PLT,DEPN)
INTEGER TESTNO
REAL WPR,L,LAMBDA
*** THIS SUBROUTINE CALCULATES DOSAGE AND CONCENTRATION ISOPLETHS
*** IN THE X,Y PLANE AROUND THE CLOUD AXIS. THE ISOPLETH PRODUCED
*** IS THE LATERAL DISTANCE FROM THE CLOUD AXIS. ISKIP(4)
*** CONTROLS AT WHICH HEIGHTS ISOPLETHS ARE CALCULATED)
WRITE (6,909)
IF (ISKIP(4) .EQ. 1) WRITE (6,913)
IF (ISKIP(7) .EQ. 2) WRITE (6,906)
K = 1
DO 630 KK=1,MIZ
IF (K .GT. NPTS) GO TO 640
IF (ZL(K)-Z(KK+1)) 10,630,630
10 CONTINUE
TH = RAD*THETA(KK)
IF (THETA(KK) .GE. 180.0) S = THETA(KK)-180.0
IF (THETA(KK) .LT. 180.0) S = THETA(KK)+180.0
WRITE (6,910) S
20 DO 30 I=3,9.3
IF (ISKIP(4) .EQ. N) GO TO 60
30 CONTINUE
DO 40 I=2,0.3
IF (ISKIP(4) .EQ. N) GO TO 50
40 CONTINUE
IF (K .GT. 1) RETURN
GO TO 60
50 IF (Z(KK)-ZL(K)) 620,60,620
CALCULATION SECTION

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00167 46* 60 DO 540 I=1,NDXR
00172 47* J = 1
00173 48* CALL EL(DXK(I),0)
00174 49* CALL SIGMA(DXR(I),0,0)
00175 50* IF (SIGZ) 540,540,51
00200 51* 61 IF (SIGZ) .LE. 0.0.AND.IZMOD(KK) .EQ. 3) GO TO 540
00202 52* CALL PEAK(Z,K)
00203 53* CALL VERT(K,2)
00204 54* TMPQ1 = DXK(I)/UBAR(KK)
00205 55* DOS(I) = S101*(ST02+ST03)
00206 56* IF (ISKIP(4) .EQ. 1) DOS(I) = DOS(I)*EXP(-DECAY*TMPQ1)
00210 57* IF (ISKIP(7) .NE. 2.OR.TIM1 .GE. TMPQ1) GO TO 62
00212 58* IF (Z(KK) .GT. ZLI") GO TO 62
00214 59* DOS(I) = DVS(I)*EXP(-LAMBDA*(TMPQ1-TIM1))
00215 60* 62 CONTINUE
00216 61* CON(I) = DVS(I)*UBAR(KK)/(50K2F*SIGX)
00217 62* TMPQ1 = 2.0*SIGY*SIGY
00220 63* IF (ISKIP(4) .LE. 6.AND.ISKIP(4) .GE. 4) GO TO 530
00222 64* DO 6 J=1,NDI
00225 65* B = DVS(I)/DI(J)
00226 66* IF (B .LE. 1.0) GO TO 65
00230 67* PLT(1,I,J) = SORT(TMPQ1*ALOG(B))
00231 68* GO TO 66
00232 69* 65 PLT(1,I,J) = 3.0
00233 70* 66 CONTINUE
00235 71* 530 IF (ISKIP(4) .LE. 3) GO TO 540
00237 72* DO 530 J=1,NCI
00242 73* B = CON(I)/CI(J)
00243 74* IF (B .LE. 1.0) GO TO 535
00245 75* PLT(2,I,J) = SORT(TMPQ1*ALOG(B))
00246 76* GO TO 536
00247 77* 535 PLT(2,I,J) = 9.0
00250 78* 536 CONTINUE
00252 79* 540 CONTINUE
00254 80* WRITE (6,907) ZZL(K)
00257 81* IF (ISKIP(4) .LE. 6.AND.ISKIP(4) .GE. 4) GO TO 570
00257 82* *****WRITE ISOPLETHS *****
00261 83* WRITE (6,908)
00263 84* DO 560 I=1,NDXR
00266 85* 560 WRITE (6,919) DXR(I),DI(J),PLT(1,I,J),J=1,NDI
00277 86* 570 IF (ISKIP(4) .LE. 3) GO TO 590
00301 87* WRITE (6,911)
00303 88* DO 580 I=1,NDXR
00306 89* 580 WRITE (6,940) DXR(I),CI(J),PLT(2,I,J),J=1,NCI
00317 90* 590 CONTINUE
00317 91* C 620 CONTINUE
00320 92* K = K+1
00321 93* IF (K .GT. NPTS) GO TO 640
00322 94* IF (ZZL(K) .LT. Z(KK+1)) GO TO 20
00324 95* 630 CONTINUE
00326 96* 640 WRITE (6,912)
00330 97* RETURN
00332 98* 906 FORMAT (10X,' PRECIPITATION SCAVENGING HAS BEEN INCLUDED IN DOSAGE
00333 99* 1 AND CONCENTRATION IN CALCULATING ISOPLETHS')
00333 100* 907 FORMAT (1H,'54X,101* HEIGHT =,F10.2,2H *')
00334 101* 908 FORMAT (1H,'54X,101* DOSAGE ISOPLETHS *')
00335 102*

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NASA/MSFC MULTILAYER DIFFUSION MODEL, VERSION 2 H E CRANER CO

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00336 103* 909 FORMAT (1H1,37X,56H**** ISOPLETHS HORIZONTAL PLANE AROUND CLOUD AIXY10100
00336 104* 1X15 ****/45X,43H** Y IS LATERAL DISTANCE FROM CLOUD AXIS **//) IXY10200
00337 105* 910 FORMAT (30X,23H** ANGLE TO CLOUD AXIS=F8.3,30H DEGREES RELATIVE TIXY10300
00337 106* 10 SOURCE **) IXY10400
00340 107* 911 FORMAT (1H,53X,27H* CONCENTRATION ISOPLETHS *) IXY10500
00341 108* 912 FORMAT (12X,18(6H-----)) IXY10600
00342 109* 913 FORMAT (22X,89H* THE DECAY TERM HAS BEEN INCLUDED IN DOSAGE AND COIXY10700
00342 110* INCONCENTRATION IN CALCULATING ISOPLETHS *) IXY10800
00343 111* 919 FORMAT (1H,56X,10H-RADIAL DISTANCE R=F10.2/(9X,3(10H * DOSAGE=E1IXY10900
00343 112* 14.8,4H, Y=F10.2))) IXY11000
00344 113* 920 FORMAT (1H,56X,18H-RADIAL DISTANCE R=F10.2/(3(16H *CONCENTRATION=IXY11100
00344 114* 1,E14.8,4H, Y=F10.2))) IXY11200
00345 115* ENO IXY11300

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END OF COMPILATION: I/O DIAGNOSTICS.

NASA/MSFC MULTILAYER DIFFUSION MODEL, VERSION 2 H E CRAMER CO

FOR US ISOYZ
FOR 010L-03/14/73-21:37:28 (0.1)

SUBROUTINE ISOYZ ENTRY POINT 000540

STORAGE USED: CODE(1) 000554; DATA(0) 000225; BLANK COMMON(2) 000000

COMMON BLOCKS:

0003 PARAMT 002173
0004 PARAMS 025610

EXTERNAL REFERENCES (BLOCK, NAME)

0005 EL
0006 SIGMA
0007 PEAK
0010 VERT
0011 HARDUS
0012 NI025
0013 EXP
0014 ALOG
0015 SIRT
0016 NI015
0017 NERR35

STORAGE ASSIGNMENT (BLOCK, TYPE, RELATIVE LOCATION, NAME)

0001	00035	1226	0001	00050	1316	0001	00255	1776	0001	00103	20L	0001	000317	2140
0001	000227	22L	0001	000277	24L	0001	000420	2466	0001	000427	2536	0001	000300	26L
0001	000466	206G	0001	000475	2736	0001	000303	40L	0001	000341	42L	0001	000342	44L
0001	000345	020L	0001	000362	676L	0001	000441	690L	0001	000507	690L	0001	000507	710L
0000	000005	915F	0000	000031	916F	0000	000035	917F	0000	000044	918F	0000	000066	919F
0000	000073	920F	0000	000077	921F	0000	000120	922F	0000	000142	925F	0003	001725	ACCUR
0003	001056	ALPHA	0003	001777	ALPHL	0004	001510	ALPHNK	0004	001605	CI	0000	R	000003
0003	001114	BETA	0004	001344	BLTANK	0003	002011	BETL	0004	000074	DELTHP	0004	R	000264
0003	000014	DATE	0003	R	001423	DECAY	0003	002172	DELPHI	0004	001656	DEPN	0004	R
0003	000567	DELX	0003	000613	DELY	0004	000566	DEP	0004	001776	H3	0004	R	001573
0004	R	000667	0003	R	000423	DXR	0003	001703	H	0004	000450	ILK	0004	I
0004	000454	IBOT	0003	I	001427	IFLAG	0004	000665	II	0004	001377	I2MOD	0004	I
0003	I	000016	0004	000502	ITAG	0004	000453	ITOP	0003	I	000300	K	0004	I
0003	0001631	JOOT	0004	000646	JF	0003	001643	JTOP	0004	000652	LR1	0004	I	000443
0004	R	000437	0003	R	001426	LAMBDA	0004	025276	LAT	0004	000657	LR2	0004	I
0004	R	000431	0003	I	000004	N	0003	000662	MPK	0003	I	000057	N01	0004
0004	I	000061	0004	I	000452	N42	0003	000663	NOTS	0003	000064	NVS	0004	I
0004	001655	NACI	0003	000054	NXS	0003	000665	NYS	0003	000456	NZS	0004	000432	PEAKD
0004	001701	PERC	0003	001752	PERCB	0004	R	001656	PLT	0004	000447	PPWR	0003	000637
0004	000550	PPWR	0004	000451	RAD	0004	R	000001	S	0003	000710	SIGAK	0003	002052
0004	025444	SIGANK	0004	000316	SIGAP	0004	000745	SIGEK	0003	002776	SIGEL	0004	025300	SIGEM
0004	000132	SIGEP	0004	R	000435	SIGX	0004	000501	SIGXNK	0003	000762	SIGXO	0004	R
0004	025277	SIGYK	0003	001076	SIGYU	0004	R	001433	SIGZ	0003	00132	SIGZO	0004	000434
0004	R	000436	0004	R	000444	ST01	0004	R	000445	ST02	0004	R	001654	SOBAR
0003	001617	TAST	0003	001201	TAUK	0003	002123	TAUL	0003	001202	TAUOK	0003	002146	T
													002024	TAUOL

NASA/MSFC MULTILAYER DIFFUSION MODEL, VERSION 2 H E CRAVER CO

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0003 1 000000 TESTNO      0004 000440 TH      0004 R 000170 THETA      0003 001154 THETAK      0003 002122 THETAL
0003 001153 TIMAV      0003 R 001425 TIMV      0000 R 000002 THPQ1      0004 000447 TPD      0004 000000 UBAR
0003 000663 UBARK      0003 002026 UBARL      0004 001250 UBARNK      0004 000430 VER      0004 000430 VER
0004 000431 VREF      0003 001655 VS      0004 000435 XAST      0003 001231 XLRY      0003 001231 XLRY
0003 001232 ALRZ      0003 001227 XRY      0003 001230 XZ      0003 000667 YBARY      0004 000667 YBARY
0003 000232 YV      0003 R 000376 Z      0003 001152 ZRK      0003 002025 ZPL
0003 K 001233 ZL

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SUBROUTINE ISOYZ
COMMON /PAKAMT/ TESTNO(12),DATE(2),ISKIP(12),NKS,NYS,NZS,NDI,NCI,
1NDXR,NBK,NPTS,NVS,NVE,XX(100),YY(100),ZZ(100),DXR(100),DELX(20),
2DELY(20),DELZ(20),UBARK(21),SIGAK(21),SIGEK(21),SIGX(20),SIGY(20),
3SIGZ(20),ALPHA(30),BETA(30),ZK,ZK,ZK,ZK,ZK,ZK,ZK,ZK,ZK,ZK,ZK,ZK,
4XRY,XRZ,XLY,XLR,ZZL(100),IZMO(20),DECAY,ZLIM,TIM1,LAMBDA,
5IFLAG(10),DI(10),CI(10),TAST(10),JROT(10),JTOP(10),VS(20),
6PERC(20),ALCUR,VR(20),PERC(20),HBB,ALPHL(10),DELTL(10),TAUL,TAUOL,
7ZRL,UBARL(40),SIGAL(20),SIGEL(20),THETAL(20),T(20),DELPHI
COMMON /PAKAMS/ UBARK(30),SIGAP(30),DELTP(30),SIGEP(30),THETA(30),
1DELUT(30),CON(100),VER,VREF,PEAFD,SIGZ,SIGY,SIGX,SUR2P,L,TH,I,J,KK,
2STOI,STO2,STO3,TPD,ILK,RAU,NMZ,ITOP,IDOT,AAST(20),SIGXNK,ITAG(100),
3JF,APP,R,GP,R,GP,R,LPI(5),L32(6),II,DEP,YOAPY(100),XLBARY,ANG(100),
4UEARK(100),RLTANK(100),ALPINK(100),SOPAR,XCL,DEPN(100,100),LAT,
5SIGYNK,SIGXNK(100),SIGANK(100)
DIMENSION COS(100),PLT(2,100,10)
EQUIVALENCE (COS,YOARY),(PLT,DEPH)
INTEGER TESTNO
REAL KP,R,L,LAMBDA
**** THIS SUBROUTINE CALCULATES DOSAGE AND CONCENTRATION ISOPLETHS IYZ02000
**** IN THE Y-Z PLANE AROUND THE CLOUD AXIS. THE ISOPLETH PRODUCED IYZ02100
**** IS THE LATERAL DISTANCE FROM THE CLOUD AXIS. THE ARRAY IFLAG IYZ02200
**** CONTROLS AT WHICH DISTANCES DXR ISOPLETHS WILL BE
**** CALCULATED
WRITE (6,9.15)
IF (ISKIP(6) .EQ. 1) WRITE (6,9.21)
IF (ISKIP(7) .EQ. 2) WRITE (6,9.22)
IF (ISKIP(7) .EQ. 2) WRITE (6,9.22)
DO 710 I=1,NXNR
IF (IFLAG(I) .EQ. 0) GO TO 710
K = 1
S = 0.0
DO 670 KK=1,NMZ
IF (K .GT. NPTS) GO TO 710
IF (ZL(K)-Z(KK+1)) 10,670,670
10 CONTINUE
IF (THETA(KK) .GE. 180.0) S = THETA(KK)-180.0
IF (THETA(KK) .LT. 180.0) S = THETA(KK)+180.0
20 CONTINUE
J = 1
CALL EL(DXR(I),0)
CALL SIGMA(DXR(I),0,0)
IF (SIGY) 670,670,21
21 IF (SIGZ .LC. 0.0.AND.12MOO(KK) .EQ. 3) 60 TO 670
CALL VERT(K,2)
CALL VERT(K,2)

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00160 47* TMP01 = DXK(I)/URAR(KK)
00161 48* DOS(I) = SIOI*(STO2*STO3)
00162 49* IF (ISKIP(6) .EQ. 1) DOS(I) = DOS(I)*EXP(-DECAY*TMP01)
00163 50* IF (ISKIP(7) .NE. 2.0R.TIM1 .GE. TMP01) GO TO 22
00164 51* IF (ZIKK) .GT. ZLIM) GO TO 22
00165 52* DOS(I) = DOS(I)*EXP(-LAMBDA*(TMP01-TIM1))
00166 53* 22 CONTINUE
00167 54* CON(I) = DUS(I)*UBAR(KK)/(SOK2P*SIGX)
00168 55* TMP01 = 2.*SIGX*SIGY
00169 56* IF (ISKIP(5) .EQ. 2) GO TO 40
00170 57* DO 26 J=1,NDI
00171 58* B = DGS(I)/DI(J)
00172 59* IF (B .LE. 1.0) GO TO 24
00173 60* PLT(1,K,J) = SORT(TMP01*ALOG(B))
00174 61* GO TO 26
00175 62* 24 PLT(1,K,J) = 0.0
00176 63* 26 CONTINUE
00177 64* 40 IF (ISKIP(5) .EQ. 1) GO TO 620
00178 65* DO 44 J=1,NCI
00179 66* U = CON(I)/CI(J)
00180 67* IF (U .LE. 1.0) GO TO 42
00181 68* PLT(2,K,J) = SORT(TMP01*ALOG(U))
00182 69* GO TO 44
00183 70* 42 PLT(2,K,J) = 0.0
00184 71* 44 CONTINUE
00185 72* 620 CONTINUE
00186 73* K = K+1
00187 74* IF (K .GT. NPTS) GO TO 670
00188 75* IF (ZLIK) .LT. Z(KK+1)) GO TO 20
00189 76* 670 CONTINUE
00190 77* C OUTPUT SECTION
00191 78* WRITE (6,917) DXR(I)
00192 79* IF (ISKIP(5) .EQ. 2) GO TO 680
00193 80* WRITE (6,916)
00194 81* DO 675 N=1,K
00195 82* 675 WRITE (6,918) ZZL(N), (DT(J),PLT(1,N,J),J=1,NDI)
00196 83* 680 IF (ISKIP(5) .EQ. 1) GO TO 690
00197 84* WRITE (6,919)
00198 85* DO 685 N=1,K
00199 86* 685 WRITE (6,945) ZZL(N), (CI(J),PLT(2,N,J),J=1,NCI)
00200 87* 690 CONTINUE
00201 88* C
00202 89* 710 CONTINUE
00203 90* 720 WRITE (6,940)
00204 91* RETURN
00205 92* 15 *****/40X,42H* YK IS LATERAL DISTANCE FROM CLOUD AXIS *///
00206 93* 915 FORMAT (11H,36X,50H***** ISOPLETHS VERTICAL PLANE AROUND CLOUD AXIS *///)
00207 94* 916 FORMAT (60A,12H** DOSAGE **)
00208 95* 917 FORMAT (56A,21H** RADIAL DISTANCE R=F10.2,3H **)
00209 96* 918 FORMAT (110H HEIGHT Z=F10.2,2(11H, * DOSAGE=E14.6,5H, YW=F10.2)/120X,2(11H, * DOSAGE=E14.6,5H, YW=F10.2))
00210 97* 919 FORMAT (57A,19H** CONCENTRATION **)
00211 98* 920 FORMAT (12A,18(6H-----))
00212 99* 921 FORMAT (22A,29H* THE DECAY TERM HAS BEEN INCLUDED IN DOSAGE AND COIY20900
00213 100* INCONCENTRATION IN CALCULATING ISOPLETHS *)
00214 101* 922 FORMAT (18A, * PRECIPITATION SCAVENGING HAS BEEN INCLUDED IN DOSAGEIY210000
00215 102* 1 AND CONCENTRATION IN CALCULATING ISOPLETHS')
00216 103*
00316 00316

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00317 104* 925 FORMAT (1CH HEIGHT Z=F10.2,2(18H, * CONCENTRATION=E14.8,5H, YW=,IYZ10200
 00317 105* 1F10.2)/(20X,2(18H, * CONCENTRATION=E14.8,5H, YW=,F10.2)))
 00320 106* END
 IYZ10300
 IYZ10400

END OF COMPILATION: NO DIAGNOSTICS.

FOR US READER
FOR 010L-03/14/73-21:37:31 (0.1)

SUBROUTINE READER ENTRY POINT 002213

STORAGE USED: CODE(1) 002230; DATA(0) 000462; BLANK COMMON(2) 000000

COMMON BLOCKS:

0003 PARANT 002173
0004 PARAMS 025610

EXTERNAL REFERENCES (BLOCK, NAME)

0005 NRPL\$
0006 NRDU\$
0007 NIC1\$
0010 HIC2\$
0011 ALOG
0012 NEXF6\$
0013 HAIL\$
0014 NEFR3\$

STORAGE ASSIGNMENT (BLOCK, TYPE, RELATIVE LOCATION, NAME)

0001	000112	10L	0000	000402	100F	0001	000120	12L	0001	000007	1266	0001	000130	14L
0001	000032	1436	0001	000037	1476	0001	000617	152L	0001	000633	155L	0001	000136	16L
0001	000061	1616	0001	000721	162L	0001	000735	165L	0001	001012	172L	0001	000104	1756
0001	001043	175L	0001	001047	178L	0001	000186	18L	0001	001144	192L	0001	001206	193L
0001	001213	197L	0001	000320	2L	0001	000154	20L	0001	001244	202L	0001	001265	205L
0001	001326	210L	0001	001334	215L	0001	001366	222L	0001	001426	225L	0001	001432	223L
0001	000162	24L	0001	001515	246L	0001	001506	242L	0001	000226	2436	0001	001574	243L
0001	001640	250L	0001	002243	2536	0001	002170	26L	0001	000252	2636	0001	001730	260L
0001	000214	27L	0001	001737	270L	0001	001754	260L	0001	002006	290L	0001	000231	30L
0001	002025	300L	0001	000317	3016	0001	002031	310L	0001	002341	320L	0001	002045	330L
0001	000407	3076	0001	000246	34L	0001	002047	340L	0001	000433	3536	0001	002154	355L
0001	002157	300L	0001	000475	3706	0001	002161	370L	0001	000363	40L	0001	000375	42L
0001	000012	4226	0001	000403	44L	0001	000712	4416	0001	000415	46L	0001	001004	4606
0001	001017	4056	0001	000423	48L	0001	000054	5L	0001	001375	5066	0001	000462	52L
0001	000507	54L	0001	001230	5436	0001	001351	5636	0001	000312	57L	0001	001400	5716
0001	000523	59L	0001	001772	6L	0001	001462	6126	0001	001422	6366	0001	000545	65L
0001	001666	6556	0001	001772	7056	0001	002116	7406	0001	002124	7456	0001	000100	8L
0003	R 001725	ACCUR	0003	R 001056	ALPHA	0003	R 001777	ALPHL	0004	001310	ALPHAK	0004	001034	ANG
0003	R 001114	BETA	0004	R 001344	BETANK	0003	R 002011	BETL	0004	000433	BLAMDA	0004	001605	CI
0004	R 002264	CUN	0003	R 000014	DATE	0003	R 001473	DEGAY	0004	R 002172	DELPHI	0004	R 000074	DELTHP
0003	R 001573	DI	0003	R 000567	DELX	0003	R 000613	LELY	0004	000366	DEP	0004	R 001203	H
0003	R 001573	DI	0004	R 000053	DIF1	0004	R 000054	DI2	0004	000423	DXR	0004	R 001656	DEPN
0003	R 001776	HD	0004	R 000441	I	0004	000454	150T	0004	001427	IFLAG	0004	I 000565	II
0004	R 000450	ILK	0004	R 000440	INJPS	0003	I 000016	15XIP	0004	000502	ITAG	0004	000453	ITOP
0003	I 001377	14N00	0003	I 000016	12F1	0004	I 000442	J	0003	I 001331	JLOT	0004	000646	JF
0003	I 001643	JTOP	0004	R 000443	KK	0004	R 000437	L	0003	R 001426	LAMBDA	0004	025276	LAT
0004	R 000652	Lb1	0004	R 000657	Lb2	0004	R 000651	M	0004	R 000651	MPWR	0004	I 000052	N
0000	000055	NAM1	0000	000065	NAM2	0000	000065	NAM3	0003	I 000062	NBK	0003	I 000060	NCI

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0003 I 000057 NUT 0003 I 000061 NDXR 0004 I 000452 NNZ 0003 I 000063 NPTS 0000 I 000045 NTK
0000 I 000044 NIAL 0003 I 000065 NVS 0004 I 000064 NVS 0003 I 000054 NXS
0003 I 000055 NTS 0003 I 000056 NZS 0000 K 000050 P 0004 001055 NXC1 0003 I 000054 NXS
0003 R 001752 PERCB 0004 R 000047 PWR 0003 R 000637 Q 0004 000432 PEAKD 0003 R 001701 PERC
0000 R 000046 S 0004 R 001200 SAVE 0003 R 000710 SIGAK 0004 000434 RAD 0004 R 000451 RAD
0004 R 000036 SIGAP 0003 R 000735 SIGEK 0003 R 000762 SIGEL 0004 000434 SIG 0004 R 000454 SIGANK
0004 000435 SIGX 0004 000501 SIGXNK 0003 R 001032 SIGZ 0004 000434 SIGY 0004 R 000436 SIGR2P
0003 R 001006 SIGY 0004 000443 SIGZ 0003 R 001032 SIGZ 0004 000434 SIGY 0004 R 000436 SIGR2P
0000 R 000042 SH121 0004 000444 ST01 0004 000445 ST02 0004 000446 ST03 0000 R 000047 S1
0003 R 001617 TAST 0003 R 001201 TAU 0004 000447 TRO 0003 R 001202 TAUOK
0003 R 002024 TAUOL 0003 R 001153 TIMAV 0004 000448 THT 0003 R 001154 THTAK
0003 R 002122 THETA 0003 R 002023 TAU 0004 000449 THTA 0003 R 001154 THTAK
0003 R 000063 UBAR 0004 000450 THTA 0004 000451 THTA 0004 R 000000 UBAR
0004 000431 VHEF 0003 R 001655 VS 0004 000452 THTA 0004 000430 VER
0003 R 001232 XLR 0003 R 001230 XRY 0004 000453 XBARX 0003 R 001231 XLR
0004 000067 YBARY 0003 R 000232 YY 0004 000454 XBARX 0003 R 000066 XX
0003 R 002025 ZHL 0003 R 000376 Z 0004 000455 XBARX 0003 R 000066 XX
0003 R 000376 Z 0003 R 001424 ZLIM 0004 000456 XBARX 0003 R 001152 ZRK

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00101 1* SUBROUTINE READER(IFF,NP) RDR00100
00103 2* COMMON /PANAMT/ TESTNO(12),DATE(2),ISKIP(30),NXS,NYS,NZS,NDI,NCI, RDR00200
00105 3* INDXR,NKG,NPTS,NVS,NVR,XX(100),YY(100),ZZ(21),DXK(100),DELX(20), RDR00300
00107 4* 2DELX(20),URARK(21),SIGAK(21),SIGEK(21),SIGEX(21),SIGYO(20), RDR00400
00109 5* SIGZ(20),ALPHA(30),BETA(30),ZFK,TIMAV,THETA(21),TAUK,TAUOK,H(20), RDR00500
00111 6* 4,XRY,XRZ,XLR,ZZL(100),IZNO(20),DECAT,ZLIM,TIM1,LAMBDA, RDR00600
00113 7* SIFLAG(100),DI(10),CI(10),TAST(10),JROT(10),JTOP(10),AVS(20), RDR00700
00115 8* 6PERC(20),ALCUR,VR(20),PERCB(20),H3,ALPH(10),BETL(10),TAUL,TAUOL, RDR00800
00117 9* 7ZRL,UBARPL(20),SIGAL(20),SIGEL(20),THETA(20),T(20),DELPHI RDR00900
00119 10* COMMON /PANAMS/ UBAR(30),SIGAP(30),DELTP(30),SIGLP(30),THETA(30),RDR01000
00121 11* 1DELJ(30),CUL(100),VLR,VHEF,PEAKS,SIGZ,SIGY,SIGX,SUR2P,L,TH,I,J,K,RDR01100
00123 12* 2ST01,ST02,ST03,TRO,ILK,RAD,RHZ,ITOP,INCT,AAST(20),SIGXNK,ITAG(100),RDR01200
00125 13* 3-JF,PPWR,GPWR,PPWR,LP1(5),LB2(6),I1,DEP,YBARY(100),XBARX,ANG(100),RDR01300
00127 14* 4UBARNK(100),BEITANK(100),ALPHNK(100),SORAR,NXCI,DEPN(100),LAT, RDR01400
00129 15* SSIGYNK,SIGLKN(100),SIGANK(100) RDR01500
00131 16* THIS SUBROUTINE READS ALL INPUT DATA AND CALCULATES NECESSARY RDR01600
00133 17* LAYER PARAMETERS RDR01700
00135 18* INTEGER TESTNO RDR01800
00137 19* REAL PPWR,L,LAMBDA RDR01900
00139 20* DIMENSION XSV(34),SAVE(30),I2R1(1) RDR02000
00141 21* EQUIVALENCE (SAVE,UBARNK),(I2R1,ISKIP) RDR02100
00143 22* C DEFAULT XX AND DXR VALUES RDR02200
00145 23* DATA XSV/500.,600.,700.,800.,900.,1000.,1250.,1500.,1750.,2000., RDR02300
00147 24* 12500.,3000.,3500.,4000.,5000.,6000.,7000.,8000.,9000.,10000., RDR02400
00149 25* 212500.,15000.,17500.,25000.,25000.,30000.,35000.,40000.,50000., RDR02500
00151 26* 360000.,70000.,90000.,90000.,100000., RDR02600
00153 27* MACHINE DEPENDENT STATEMENT ASSUMES SIX BYTES/WORD RDR02700
00155 28* DATA TESTNO/12*6H /DATE/2*6H RDR02800
00157 29* DATA SR121/2.066751E-01/ RDR02900
00159 30* SR121 = 1.0/SQRT(12.0) RDR03000
00161 31* NAMELIST /HAR2/ TESTNO,ISKIP,NXS,NYS,NZS,NDI,NCI,NDXR,NKG,NPTS, RDR03100
00163 32* INVS,NVR,XX,YY,ZZ,DXR,DELX,DELY,C,UBARNK,SIGAK,SIGEK,SIGX,SIGY, RDR03200
00165 33* 2SIGZ,ALPHA,BETA,ZRK,ZLIM,TIMAV,THETA,TAUK,TAUOK,H,XRY,XRZ,XLR,Z, RDR03300
00167 34* 3ZL,IZNO,ILCAY,ZLIM,TIM1,LAMBDA,IFLAG,DI,CI,TAST,JBOT,JTOP, RDR03400
00169 35* 4VS,PERC,ALCUR,VB,PERCB,H3,T,DELPHI RDR03500
00171 36* RDR03600

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00122 37* NAMELIST/NAM3/ ALPHL,BETL,TAUL,TAUL,ZRL,
00122 38* IUBARL,SIGAL,SIGEL,THETAL
00123 39* IF (IFF .GT. 1) GO TO 2
00123 40* C ZERO OUT INPUT LISTS FOR PROCESSORS WHERE CORE IS NOT
00123 41* C INITIALIZED TO ZERO, 1147 IS LENGTH OF COMMON/PARAMT/ MINUS
00123 42* C 12 FOR TESTNO AND 2 FOR DATE
00125 43* DO 1 I=1,1133
00130 44* 1 IZRI(I) = 0
00132 45* READ (5,NAM1)
00135 46* RETURN
00136 47* 2 READ (5,NAM2)
00141 48* WRITE (6,1000) TESTNO,DATE
00153 49* NNZ = NZS-1
00154 50* LAMDA = BLMADA
00155 51* IF (NXS .GT. 0) GO TO 5
00155 52* C DEFAULT XX
00157 53* NXS = 34
00160 54* DO 4 I=1,NXS
00163 55* 4 XX(I) = XSV(I)
00165 56* 5 CONTINUE
00166 57* IF (TAUOK .GT. 0.0) GO TO 6
00166 58* C DEFAULT TAUOK
00166 59* TAUOK = 600.0
00170 60* 6 IF (DELPHI .GT. 0.0) GO TO 8
00171 61* C DEFAULT DELPHI
00173 62* DELPHI = 100.0
00174 63* 8 DO 16 I=1,NNZ
00177 64* IF (ALPHA(I) .GT. 0.0) GO TO 10
00177 65* C DEFAULT ALPHA
00201 66* ALPHA(I) = 1.0
00202 67* 10 IF (DELTA(I) .GT. 0.0) GO TO 12
00202 68* C DEFAULT DELTA
00204 69* DELTA(I) = 1.0
00205 70* 12 IF (SIGZ0(I) .GT. 0.0) GO TO 14
00205 71* C DEFAULT SIGZ0
00207 72* SIGZ0(I) = (Z(I+1)-Z(I))*SR121
00210 73* 14 IF (IZMOD(I) .GT. 0) GO TO 16
00210 74* C DEFAULT IZMOD
00212 75* IZMOD(I) = 1
00213 76* 16 CONTINUE
00215 77* IF (XRY .GT. 0.0) GO TO 18
00215 78* C DEFAULT XRY
00217 79* XRY = 100.0
00220 80* 18 IF (XNZ .GT. 0.0) GO TO 20
00220 81* C DEFAULT XNZ
00222 82* XNZ = 100.0
00223 83* 20 IF (TIMAV .GT. 0.0) GO TO 24
00223 84* C DEFAULT TIMAV
00225 85* TIMAV = 600.0
00226 86* 24 IF (ZRK .GT. 0.0) GO TO 26
00226 87* C DEFAULT ZRK
00230 88* ZRK = 2.0
00231 89* 26 IF (ISKIP(7) .EQ. 0.0) ISKIP(7) .EQ. 2) GO TO 27
00233 90* IF (ISKIP(2) .EQ. 0) ISKIP(2) = 1
00235 91* IF (NPTS .LT. NNZ) NPTS = 0
00237 92* 27 IF (NPTS .GT. 0) GO TO 30
00241 93* NPTS = NNZ

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00242 94* DO 28 I=1,NNZ
00242 95*   C   DEFAULT ZRL
00245 96*   28 ZRL(I) = Z(I)
00247 97*   30 IF (NDXR .GT. 0) GO TO 34
00251 98*   NDXR = 34
00252 99*   DO 32 I=1,NXS
00255 100*   32 UXR(I) = XSV(I)
00257 101*   34 DO 36 I=1,NZS
00257 102*   C   CHECK MINIMUM LIMITS
00257 103*   IF (SIGAK(I) .LT. .5) SIGAK(I) = .5
00262 104*   IF (SIGEK(I) .LT. .1) SIGEK(I) = .1
00264 105*   IF (SIGEL(I) .LT. .1) SIGEL(I) = .1
00266 106*   IF (UBARK(I) .LT. .1) UBARK(I) = .1
00270 107*   36 CONTINUE
00272 108*   IF (RHK .EQ. 0) GO TO 57
00274 109*   IF (ISKIP(2) .EQ. 3) GO TO 40
00274 110*   C   DETERMINE LAYER CHANGE PARAMETERS
00276 111*   ZRL = ZPK
00277 112*   II = -1
00300 113*   DO 38 I=1,NBK
00303 114*   II = II+2
00304 115*   NTAL = JBO1(I)
00305 116*   NTAK = JTOP(I)
00306 117*   UBARK(II) = UBARK(NTAL)
00307 118*   UBARK(II+1) = UBARK(NTAK+1)
00310 119*   SIGAL(II) = SIGAK(NTAL)
00311 120*   SIGAL(II+1) = SIGAK(NTAK+1)
00312 121*   SIGEL(II) = SIGEK(NTAL)
00313 122*   SIGEL(II+1) = SIGEK(NTAK+1)
00314 123*   THETAL(II) = THETAK(NTAL)
00315 124*   THETAL(II+1) = THETAK(NTAK+1)
00316 125*   ALPHA(II) = ALPHA(NTAL)
00317 126*   BETL(II) = BETA(NTAL)
00320 127*   38 CONTINUE
00322 128*   TAUOL = TAUOK
00323 129*   TAUOL = TAUOL
00324 130*   GO TO 52
00325 131*   40 READ (5,NAM3)
00325 132*   C   READ LAYER CHANGE PARAMETERS
00330 133*   IF (TAUOL .GT. 0.0) GO TO 42
00330 134*   C   DEFAULT TAUOL
00332 135*   TAUOL = 600.0
00333 136*   42 IF (ZRL .GT. 0.0) GO TO 44
00333 137*   C   DEFAULT ZRL
00335 138*   ZRL = 10.0
00335 139*   44 DO 48 I=1,NBK
00336 140*   IF (ALPHL(I) .GT. 0.0) GO TO 46
00341 141*   C   DEFAULT ALPHL
00343 142*   ALPHL(I) = 1.0
00344 143*   46 IF (BETL(I) .GT. 0.0) GO TO 48
00344 144*   C   DEFAULT BETL
00346 145*   BETL(I) = 1.0
00347 146*   48 CONTINUE
00351 147*   NTAL = 2*NBK
00352 148*   DO 50 I=1,NTAL
00352 149*   C   CHECK MINIMUM VALUES
00352 150*   IF (SIGAL(I) .LT. .5) SIGAL(I) = .5

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00357 151* IF (UBARL(1).LT. .1) URARL(1) = .1
00361 152* IF (SIGEL(1).LT. .1) SIGEL(1) = .1
00363 153* 50 CONTINUE
00365 154* 52 NTAK = NNZ+1
00366 155* NTAL = NNZ+NRK
00367 156* COMBINE ALPHA AND BETA WITH ALPHA AND BETL
00372 157* DO 54 I=NTAK,NTAL
00373 158* ALPHA(I) = ALPHA(I-NNZ)
00374 159* BETA(I) = BETL(I-NNZ)
00376 160* IF (TAGT(I-NNZ) .GT. 0.0) GO TO 54
00377 161* IF (TAGT(I-NNZ) .GT. 0.0) GO TO 54
00378 162* TAST(I-NNZ) = 1.0
00379 163* 54 CONTINUE
00380 164* 57 IF (Z(1).GT. 0.0) GO TO 58
00381 165* Z(1) = 2.0
00382 166* 58 CONTINUE
00383 167* S = (Z(2)/ZRK)
00384 168* S1 = 1.0/ALOG(S)
00385 169* P = ALG(UBARK(2)/UBARK(1))*S1
00386 170* IF (P+1.0) 65,64,65
00387 171* 64 P = -.9999999
00388 172* 65 CONTINUE
00389 173* 65 CALCULATE UBAR FOR LAYER 1
00390 174* UBARK(1) = (UBARK(1)/(1.0+P))*(Z(2)-ZRK)*ZRK**P)*(Z(2)**(1.0+P))-
00391 175* ZRK**((1.0+P))
00392 176* PPWR = P
00393 177* IF (NNZ.LT. 2) GO TO 152
00394 178* DO 150 I=2,NNZ
00395 179* 150 CALCULATE UBAR FOR LAYERS 2 TO NNZ
00396 180* UBARK(I) = 0.5*(UBARK(I+1)+UBARK(I))
00397 181* 152 P = ALG(SIGAK(2)/SIGAK(1))*S1
00398 182* IF (P + 1.0) 155,154,155
00399 183* 154 P = -.9999999
00400 184* 155 CONTINUE
00401 185* 155 CALCULATE SIGAP FOR LAYER 1
00402 186* SIGAP(1) = ((SIGAK(1)*(TAUK/TAUOK)**(0.2)*RAD)/((1.0+P)*
00403 187* (Z(2)-ZRK)*ZRK**P))*(Z(2)**(1.0+P))-ZRK**((1.0+P))
00404 188* NPWR = P
00405 189* IF (NNZ.LT. 2) GO TO 162
00406 190* DO 160 I=2,NNZ
00407 191* 160 CALCULATE SIGAP FOR LAYERS 2 TO NNZ
00408 192* SIGAP(I) = ((SIGAK(I+1)+SIGAK(I))*(TAUK/TAUOK)**(0.2)*RAD)*0.5
00409 193* 162 P = ALG(SIGEK(2)/SIGEK(1))*S1
00410 194* IF (P + 1.0) 165,164,165
00411 195* 164 P = -.9999999
00412 196* 165 CONTINUE
00413 197* 165 CALCULATE SIGEP FOR LAYER 1
00414 198* SIGEP(1) = (SIGEK(1)/(1.0+P))*(Z(2)-ZRK)*ZRK**P)*(Z(2)**(1.0+P))-
00415 199* ZRK**((1.0+P))*RAD
00416 200* IF (NNZ.LT. 2) GO TO 172
00417 201* NPWR = P
00418 202* DO 170 I=2,NNZ
00419 203* 170 CALCULATE SIGEP FOR LAYERS 2 TO NNZ
00420 204* SIGEP(I) = ((SIGEK(I+1)+SIGEK(I))*RAD)*0.5
00421 205* 172 DO 160 I=1,NNZ
00422 206* J = I
00423 207*

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00467 206* C CALCULATE THETA FOR ALL LAYERS
00470 209* IF (ABS(THETAK(J)-THETAK(J+1)) .LT. 180.0) GO TO 178
00472 210* IF (THETAK(J) .GT. THETAK(J+1)) GO TO 175
00474 211* THETAK(J) = THETAK(J)+360.0
00475 212* GO TO 178
00476 213* 175 THETAK(J+1) = THETAK(J)+360.0
00477 214* 178 CONTINUE
00500 215* THETA(1) = (THETAK(J)+THETAK(J+1))*0.5
00501 216* IF (THETA(1) .GE. 360.0) THETA(1) = THETA(1)-360.0
00503 217* C CALCULATE WELTHP FOR ALL LAYERS
00505 219* CELTHP(1) = (THETAK(J+1)-THETAK(J))
00507 220* DO 185 I=1,NIZ
00509 221* C CALCULATE WELU FOR ALL LAYERS
00511 222* WELU(1) = WELK(1+1)-WELK(1)
00513 223* IF (WELU(1) .GT. 0) GO TO 250
00515 224* IF (WELU(1) .LT. 0) GO TO 250
00517 225* M = JTOP(1)
00519 226* IF (JTOP(1) .GT. 1) GO TO 193
00521 227* S = (Z(M+1)/ZML)
00523 228* S1 = 1.0/ALOG(S)
00525 229* P = ALOG(WELU(2)/WELU(1))*S1
00527 230* IF (P + 1.0) 192,191,192
00530 231* 191 P = -.9999999
00532 232* 192 CONTINUE
00534 233* C CALCULATE UBAR FOR NEW LAYER 1 (IF CONTAINS SURFACE)
00536 234* UBAR(MIZ+1) = (UBARL(1)/((1.0+P)*(Z(M+1)-ZML)*ZRL**P))*(Z(M+1)**
00538 235* 1((1.0+P)-ZRL*(1.0+P)))
00540 236* OPAR = P
00542 237* GO TO 197
00544 238* C CALCULATE UBAR FOR NEW LAYER 1 (IF DOES'NT CONTAIN SURFACE)
00546 239* UBAR(MIZ+1) = (UBARL(1)+UBARL(2))*0.5
00548 240* 197 IF (WELU(1) .GT. 2) GO TO 202
00550 241* DO 200 I=2,NFK
00552 242* J = I+2-1
00554 243* C CALCULATE UBAR FOR NEW LAYERS 2 TO NFK
00556 244* UBAR(MIZ+1) = (UBARL(J+1)+UBARL(J))*0.5
00558 245* 202 IF (JTOP(1) .GT. 1) GO TO 210
00560 246* P = ALOG(SIGEL(2)/SIGEL(1))*S1
00562 247* IF (P + 1.0) 205,204,205
00564 248* 204 P = -.9999999
00566 249* 205 CONTINUE
00568 250* C CALCULATE SIGEP FOR NEW LAYER 1 (IF CONTAINS SURFACE)
00570 251* SIGEP(MIZ+1) = (SIGEL(1)/((1.0+P)*(Z(M+1)-ZML)*ZRL**P))*(Z(M+1)**
00572 252* 1((1.0+P)-ZRL*(1.0+P))*RAD
00574 253* GO TO 215
00576 254* C CALCULATE SIGEP FOR NEW LAYER 1 (IF DOES'NT CONTAIN SURFACE)
00578 255* SIGEP(MIZ+1) = ((SIGEL(2)+SIGEL(1))*RAD)*0.5
00580 256* 215 IF (WELU(1) .GT. 2) GO TO 222
00582 257* DO 220 I=2,NFK
00584 258* J = I+2-1
00586 259* C CALCULATE SIGEP FOR NEW LAYERS 2 TO NFK
00588 260* SIGEP(MIZ+1) = ((SIGEL(J+1)+SIGEL(J))*RAD)*0.5
00590 261* 222 DO 230 I=1,NFK
00592 262* J = I+2-1
00594 263* C CALCULATE THETA FOR NEW LAYERS 1 TO NFK
00596 264* IF (ABS(THETAL(J)-THETAL(J+1)) .LT. 180.0) GO TO 228
00598 265* IF (THETAL(J) .GT. THETAL(J+1)) GO TO 225
00600 266*

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00600 265*      THETA(J) = THETA(J)+360.0
00601 266*      GO TO 228
00602 267*      225 THETA(J+1) = THETA(J+1)+360.0
00603 268*      228 CONTINUE
00604 269*      THETA(NNZ+1) = (THETA(J)+THETA(J+1))*0.5
00605 270*      IF (THETA(NNZ+1) .GE. 360.0) THETA(NNZ+1) = THETA(NNZ+1)-360.0
00606 271*      C
00607 272*      CALCULATE DELTHP FOR ALL NEW LAYERS
00608 273*      CALCULATE DELTHP(NNZ+1) = (THETA(J+1)-THETA(J))
00609 274*      DO 235 I=1,NSK
00610 275*      J = I*2-1
00611 276*      CALCULATE DELTHP FOR ALL NEW LAYERS
00612 277*      235 DELTHP(NNZ+1) = UBAHL(J+1)-UBAHL(J)
00613 278*      237 IF (JOT(1) .GT. 1) GO TO 242
00614 279*      P = ALOG(5.0*DELTHP(2)/SIGAL(1))*S1
00615 280*      IF (P + 1.0) 240,239,240
00616 281*      239 P = -.9999999
00617 282*      240 CONTINUE
00618 283*      C
00619 284*      CALCULATE SIGAP FOR NEW LAYER 1 (IF CONTAINS SURFACE)
00620 285*      SIGAP(NNZ+1) = ((SIGAL(1)*TAUL/TAUOL)**((0.2)*RAD)/((1.0+P)
00621 286*      1*(2*(N+1)-ZKL)*ZRL**P))*2*(N+1)**((1.0+P)-ZKL**((1.0+P)))
00622 287*      GO TO 243
00623 288*      C
00624 289*      CALCULATE SIGAP FOR NEW LAYER 1 (IF DOES'NT CONTAIN SURFACE)
00625 290*      242 SIGAP(NNZ+1) = ((SIGAL(2)+SIGAL(1))*RAD)*0.5
00626 291*      243 CONTINUE
00627 292*      IF (NSK .LT. 2) GO TO 250
00628 293*      UO 245 I=2,NSK
00629 294*      J = I*2-1
00630 295*      CALCULATE SIGAP FOR NEW LAYERS 2 TO NSK
00631 296*      245 SIGAP(NNZ+1) = ((SIGAL(J+1)+SIGAL(J))*((TAUL/TAUOL)**((0.2)*RAD)*0.5)
00632 297*      250 CONTINUE
00633 298*      IF (ISKIP(1) .EQ. 0) DECAY = 0.0
00634 299*      IF (ISKIP(1) .EQ. 0) ANU.ISKIP(2) .EQ. 0 GO TO 370
00635 300*      DEFAULT YY
00636 301*      N = 1
00637 302*      DO 260 I=1,NNZ
00638 303*      IF (NSK .EQ. 0) GO TO 260
00639 304*      IF (I .GT. JTOP(N)) N = N+1
00640 305*      IF (N .GT. NSK) GO TO 260
00641 306*      IF (JOT(N) .LE. 1.0) .LE. JTOP(N)) GO TO 270
00642 307*      260 J = J+1
00643 308*      SAVE(J) = THETA(I)
00644 309*      GO TO 280
00645 310*      270 IF (JOT(N) .NE. 1) GO TO 280
00646 311*      J = J+1
00647 312*      SAVE(J) = THETA(NNZ+N)
00648 313*      280 CONTINUE
00649 314*      DIF1 = SAVE(1)
00650 315*      DIF2 = SAVE(1)
00651 316*      IF (J .LE. 1) GO TO 340
00652 317*      DO 330 I=2,J
00653 318*      IF (SAVE(I) .GT. SAVE(I-1)) GO TO 310
00654 319*      IF (SAVE(I)-SAVE(I-1)) .GT. 180.0) GO TO 300
00655 320*      IF (SAVE(I) .GT. DIF1) DIF1 = SAVE(I)
00656 321*      IF (SAVE(I) .LT. DIF2) DIF2 = SAVE(I)
00657 322*      GO TO 330
00658 323*
00659 324*
00660 325*
00661 326*
00662 327*
00663 328*
00664 329*
00665 330*
00666 331*
00667 332*
00668 333*
00669 334*
00670 335*
00671 336*
00672 337*
00673 338*
00674 339*
00675 340*
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00701 366*
00702 367*
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00705 370*
00706 371*
00707 372*
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00710 375*
00711 376*
00712 377*
00713 378*
00714 379*
00715 380*
00716 381*
00717 382*

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00720 322* 300 SAVE(I) = SAVE(I)+360.0
00721 323* GO TO 330
00722 324* 310 IF (ABS(SAVE(I)-SAVE(I-1)) .GT. 180.0) GO TO 320
00723 325* GO TO 290
00724 326* 320 SAVE(I) = SAVE(I)-360.0
00725 327* GO TO 290
00726 328* 330 CONTINUE
00727 329* 340 DIF1 = DIF1+0.5*DELPHI
00728 330* DIF2 = DIF2+0.5*DELPHI
00729 331* NYS = (DIF1-DIF2/5.0)+1.0
00730 332* N = DIF2/5.0
00731 333* DIF2 = N*5
00732 334* YY(I) = DIF2
00733 335* DO 350 I=2,NYS
00734 336* 350 YY(I) = YY(I-1)+5.0
00735 337* DO 360 I=1,NYS
00736 338* IF (YY(I) .GT. 360.0) YY(I) = YY(I)-360.0
00737 339* IF (YY(I) .LT. 0.0) YY(I) = YY(I)+360.0
00738 340* IF (YY(I) .LT. 180.0) GO TO 355
00739 341* YY(I) = YY(I)-180.0
00740 342* GO TO 360
00741 343* 355 YY(I) = YY(I)+180.0
00742 344* 360 CONTINUE
00743 345* 370 CONTINUE
00744 346* WRITE (6,NAM2)
00745 347* IF (ISKIP(2) .EQ. 3) WRITE (6,NAM3)
00746 348* RETURN
00747 349* C MACHINE DEPENDENT STATEMENT ASSUMES SIX BYTES/WORD
00748 350* 1000 FORMAT ('1',11X,'***** TITLE=',12A6,'1', DATE=',2A6,' *****')
00749 351* END

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END OF COMPILATION: NO DIAGNOSTICS.

NASA/HSEC MULTILAYER DIFFUSION MODEL, VERSION 2 H E CRAMER CO

QFOR,US SGP
FCH 010L-03/14/73-21:37:37 (0.1)

0000 R 000023 IMPO2 0004 000047 TRD 0004 R 000000 UBAR 0003 R 000563 UBARK 0003 R 002026 UBARL
 0004 K 001200 UBARK 0004 R 001726 VB 0004 000431 VREF 0003 R 001655 VS
 0000 R 000011 VV 0004 000455 XAST 0000 R 000020 XKNK 0000 R 000020 XKNK
 0003 001231 XLRV 0003 001232 XLRZ 0003 001237 XRY 0003 000066 XX
 0000 R 000015 AAX 0000 R 000022 XY 0003 000232 YY 0003 R 000376 Z
 0003 001424 LIM 0003 R 001152 ZRK 0003 002125 ZRL 0003 R 001233 ZZL

00101 1* SUBROUTINE SGP (Z,H,N,SIG,IN)
 00103 2* COMMON /PARAM/ TESTNO(12),DATE(2),ISKIP(30),NXS,NYS,NZS,NDI,NCI,
 00103 3* 1NDXR,IBK,NPTS,NVS,NVB,XX(100),YY(100),ZZ(100),DXR(100),DELX(20),
 00103 4* 2DELZ(20),Q(20),UBARK(21),SIGAK(21),SIGEK(21),SIGX(20),SIGYO(20),
 00103 5* 3SIGZO(20),ALPHA(30),BETA(30),ZHK,TI*AV,THETA(21),TAUK,TAUOK,H(20)SGP0J500
 00103 6* 4,XRY,XRZ,XLRZ,ZL(100),IZ*OD(20),DFCAY,ZLIM,TIMI,LAMEDA,
 00103 7* 5IFLAG(100),DI(100),CI(100),TASI(100),JPOT(100),JTOP(100),VS(20),
 00103 8* 6PERC(20),ACUR,VR(20),PFRC(20),HB,ALP(100),BETL(100),TAUL,TAUOL,
 00103 9* 7ZRL,UBARL(40),SIGAL(20),SIGEL(20),THE TAL(20),T(20),DELPHI
 00103 10* 8COMMON /PARAMS/ UBAR(30),SIGAP(30),DEL TUP(30),SIGEP(30),THETA(30),SGP0J900
 00103 11* 9ICELU(30),CON(100),VER,VREF,PEAKD,SIGZ,SIGY,SIGX,SGR2PL,TH,I,J,KK,SGP0J100
 00103 12* 102ST01,ST02,ST03,TRD,ILK,PADJNZ,I TOP,IBCT,XAST(20),SIGXHK,ITAG(100)SGP0J1200
 00103 13* 11JF,PPAR,CPR,MPR,LBI(5),LN2(6),II,DEP,YJACY(100),XBAX,ANG(100),SGP0J1300
 00103 14* 12UBARK(100),DEL TANK(100),ALPHANK(100),SGRRAR,XCI,DEPN(100),LAT,
 00103 15* 13SIGYK,SIGXHK(100),SIGARK(100)
 00103 16* 14DIMENSION DTHK(21)
 00103 17* 15EQUIVALENC (XAST,DTHK)
 00103 18* 16INTEGER TESTNO
 00103 19* 17REAL MPAR,L,LAMQDA
 00103 20* 18SUBROUTINE SGP CALCULATES SIGENK AND SIGARK WITH OR WITHOUT
 00103 21* 19DESTRUCT IN THE LATER.
 00103 22* 20S = C.0
 00103 23* 21MN = H-1
 00103 24* 22HHRK = ZH
 00103 25* 23HHRK = 1.0
 00103 26* 24IF (N.EQ. 1) GO TO 5
 00103 27* 25HHRK = ZH
 00103 28* 26HHRK = Z(N+1)
 00103 29* 27S SG3 = SIGEN(1)
 00103 30* 28IF (IN.EQ. 2) SG3 = SIGAP(1)
 00103 31* 29IF (IN.LE. 2) GO TO 30
 00103 32* 30DO 25 M=2,MN
 00103 33* 31IF (IN.EQ. 2) GO TO 10
 00103 34* 32SG1 = SIGEN(M+1)
 00103 35* 33SG2 = SIGEN(M)
 00103 36* 34GO TO 20
 00103 37* 35SG1 = SIGAP(M+1)
 00103 38* 36SG2 = SIGAP(M)
 00103 39* 3720 S = S+(SG1+SG2)*(Z(M+1)-Z(M))*0.5
 00103 40* 3825 CONTINUE
 00103 41* 3930 IF (IN.EQ. 2) GO TO 35
 00103 42* 40SG1 = SIGEN(N+1)
 00103 43* 41SG2 = SIGEN(N)
 00103 44* 42PPR = C*PR+1.0
 00103 45* 43GO TO 40
 00103 46* 44SG1 = SIGAP(N+1)
 00103 47* 45SG2 = SIGAP(N)
 00103 48* 46
 00103 49* 47

NASA/MSFC MULTILAYER DIFFUSION MODEL, VERSION 2 H E CRANER CO

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00153 48* PWR = MPWR+1.0
00154 49* 40 IF (N.EQ. 1) GO TO 42
00156 50* S = S+(ZH-Z(N))*(S61-S62)/(Z(N+1)-Z(N))*(ZH-Z(N))+SG2)*0.5
00157 51* 42 SIG = (S+(SG3*(HANK*PWR-ZRK**PWR)/(PWR*(HANK-ZRK)*ZRK** (PWR-1.0
00158 52* 1)))*(RAD/HPRK)
00159 53* RETURN
00160 54* ENTRY UPARS(ZH,N,IZ,UBHK)
00161 55* SUBROUTINE UBARS CALCULATES UBARK, X NK, Y NK, CAP THETA (ANG)
00162 56* XBARX = 0.0
00163 57* YBARY(IZ) = C.0
00164 58* VV = VS(II)
00165 59* PWR = PWR+1.0
00166 60* IF (JF.EQ. 2) VV = VB(II)
00167 61* IF (N.EQ. 1) GO TO 50
00168 62* NN = N-1
00169 63* DO 45 N=1,NN
00170 64* S1 = SIN(DTHK(N+1))-SIN(DTHK(N))
00171 65* S2 = COS(DTHK(N+1))-COS(DTHK(N))
00172 66* S = UBARK(N)/(VV*(DTHK(N+1)-DTHK(N)))/(Z(N+1)-Z(N))
00173 67* XBARX = XBARX+(S1*S)
00174 68* YBARY(IZ) = YBARY(IZ)+(S2*(-S))
00175 69* 45 CONTINUE
00176 70* 50 TMPQ1 = 1.0/(Z(N+1)-Z(N))
00177 71* S = (DTHK(N+1)-DTHK(N))*TMPQ1*(ZH-Z(N))+DTHK(N)
00178 72* S1 = SIN(S)-SIN(DTHK(N))
00179 73* S2 = COS(S)-COS(DTHK(N))
00180 74* IF (N.EQ. 1) GO TO 52
00181 75* UBHK = (UBARK(N+1)-UBARK(N))*TMPQ1*0.5*(ZH-Z(N))+0.5*UBARK(N)
00182 76* GO TO 54
00183 77* 52 UBHK = (UBARK(1)*(ZH*PWR-ZRK**PWR))/(PWR*(ZH-ZRK)*ZRK** (PWR-1.0))
00184 78* 54 S = UBHK/(VV*(DTHK(N+1)-DTHK(N))*TMPQ1)
00185 79* XBARX = XBARX+(S1*S)
00186 80* YBARY(IZ) = YBARY(IZ)+(S2*(-S))
00187 81* ANG(IZ) = ATAN(YBARY(IZ)/XBARX)
00188 82* IF (XBARX.GE. 0.0) GO TO 60
00189 83* IF (YBARY(IZ).GE. 0.0) GO TO 56
00190 84* ANG(IZ) = ANG(IZ)-3.1415926536
00191 85* GO TO 60
00192 86* 56 ANG(IZ) = ANG(IZ)+3.1415926536
00193 87* 60 SUBAR = SORT(XBARX*XBARX+YBARY(IZ)*YBARY(IZ))
00194 88* UBARK(IZ) = SUBAR*VV/ZH
00195 89* RETURN
00196 90* ENTRY DEPSO(X,N,IZ)
00197 91* SUBROUTINE DEPSO CALCULATES ALL OF THE DEPOSITION EQUATION EXCEPT
00198 92* THE LATERAL TERM
00199 93* ZH = ZL(IZ)
00200 94* VV = VS(II)
00201 95* XXX = X
00202 96* PERK = PERC(II)
00203 97* IF (JF.EQ. 1) GO TO 65
00204 98* ZH = HJ
00205 99* VV = VS(II)
00206 100* XXX = X+(S1*GZ(N)/SIGENK(IZ))*((1.0/BETANK(IZ))
00207 101* PERK = PERC(II)
00208 102* T(N) = 1.0
00209 103* 65 S3 = VV*XXX/UBARK(IZ)
00210 104* S2 = 1.0/(S1*SIGENK(IZ)*XXX*BETANK(IZ))

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NASA/MSFC MULTILAYER DIFFUSION MODEL, VERSION 2 H E CRAVER CO

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00254 105* S1 = EXP(-V.5*((S3-ZH)*S2)**2)
00255 106* S2 = EXP(-0.5*((ZH-(2.0*Z(N+1))-S3)*S2)**2)
00256 107* XKXK = SIGENK(IZ)*XX**((BETANK(IZ)+1.0)
00257 108* XKXK = (((1.0-BETANK(IZ))*S3+BETANK(IZ)*ZH)/XKXK)*S1
00258 109* XKXK = ((2.0*BETANK(IZ)*Z(N+1)-BETANK(IZ)*ZH-(1.0-BETANK(IZ))*S3)/
00259 110* 1XKXK)*S2
00260 111* XY = (SIGENK(N)/SIGENK(IZ))*((1.0/ALPHAK(IZ))
00261 112* SIGENK = Sqrt((SIGENK(I7)*(X+Y))*ALPHAK(IZ))*2*(SIGENK(IZ))*XX**
00262 113* 1BETANK(IZ)*TDARY(IZ)/Z(N)**2)
00263 114* DEP = (Q(N)*PERK*(N)/(6.2831853072*SIGENK*FLOAT(NXCI)))*1XJNK+
00264 115* 1XKXK)
00265 116* RETURN
00266 117* ENTRY BETANK(ZH,N,IZ)
00267 118* SUBROUTINE DETAK CALCULATES BETA NK AND ALPHA NK
00268 119* S1 = 0.0
00269 120* S2 = 0.0
00270 121* IF (N.EQ. 1) GO TO 90
00271 122* MN = N-1
00272 123* DO 70 M=1,MN
00273 124* S1 = S1+BETA(N)*(Z(M+1)-Z(M))
00274 125* S2 = S2+ALPHA(N)*(Z(M+1)-Z(N))
00275 126* 70 CONTINUE
00276 127* TMP01 = 1.0/ZH
00277 128* TMP02 = ZH-Z(N)
00278 129* BETANK(IZ) = (S1+BETA(N)*TMP02)*TMP01
00279 130* ALPHAK(IZ) = (S2+ALPHA(N)*TMP02)*TMP01
00280 131* GO TO 95
00281 132* 90 BETANK(IZ) = BETA(N)
00282 133* ALPHAK(IZ) = ALPHA(N)
00283 134* 95 CONTINUE
00284 135* RETURN
00285 136* END
SGP10500
SGP10600
SGP10700
SGP10800
SGP10900
SGP11000
SGP11100
SGP11200
SGP11300
SGP11400
SGP11500
SGP11600
SGP11700
SGP11800
SGP11900
SGP12000
SGP12100
SGP12200
SGP12300
SGP12400
SGP12500
SGP12600
SGP12700
SGP12800
SGP12900
SGP13000
SGP13100
SGP13200
SGP13300
SGP13400
SGP13500
SGP13600

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END OF COMPILATION: NO DIAGNOSTICS.

NASA/MSFC MULTILAYER DIFFUSION MODEL, VERSION 2 H E CRAMER CO

GFOR,US COORD
FOR 010L-03/14/73-21:37:41 (0+1)

SUBROUTINE COORD ENTRY POINT 001507

STORAGE USED: CODE(1) 001615; DATA(0) 000060; BLANK COMMON(2) 000000

COMMON BLOCKS:

0003 PARAMT 002173
0004 PARAMS 025610

EXTERNAL REFERENCES (BLOCK, NAME)

0005 EL
0006 SIGMA
0007 COS
0010 SORT
0011 ACOS
0012 SIN
0013 NEXP65
0014 NERR35

STORAGE ASSIGNMENT (BLOCK, TYPE, RELATIVE LOCATION, NAME)

0001	000247	100L	0001	000357	110L	0001	000364	120L	0001	000377	130L	0001	000412	140L			
0001	000425	150L	0001	000500	176L	0001	000511	180L	0001	001060	181L	0001	001073	182L			
0001	001145	183L	0001	001161	184L	0001	001161	185L	0001	001200	186L	0001	001204	187L			
0001	000330	20L	0001	001310	200L	0001	001336	260L	0001	001463	280L	0001	001463	285L			
0001	001467	296L	0001	001471	300L	0001	000202	81L	0001	000213	82L	0001	000216	85L			
0001	000231	50L	0001	000234	95L	0001	001725	ACCUR	0000	R	000307	ALP	0003	R			
0001	001777	ALPHL	0004	001510	ALPHNK	0004	001725	ANG	0000	R	000313	B	0003	001056			
0004	001344	BETANK	0003	002011	BETL	0003	001605	CI	0004	000264	CON	0003	001114	BETA			
0003	001423	DECAY	0000	R	0002014	DEL	0004	002172	DELPHI	0004	000374	DELTHP	0003	000014			
0003	R	000507	DELX	0003	R	000013	DELY	0004	000366	DEP	0004	000374	DELTHP	0003	000026		
0000	R	000004	LX	0000	R	000012	DXP	0004	000423	LXR	0004	000374	DELTHP	0003	000026		
0003	001203	H	0004	000450	ILK	0004	000441	I	0004	000441	I	0004	000374	DELTHP	0003	000026	
0004	I	000453	IIOP	0003	001377	12400	0004	000037	INJPS	0004	000441	I	0004	000374	DELTHP	0003	000026
0003	001643	J1OP	0004	000443	KK	0004	000443	KK	0004	000443	KK	0004	000374	DELTHP	0003	000026	
0004	000652	LB1	0004	000657	LB2	0004	000657	LB2	0004	000657	LB2	0004	000374	DELTHP	0003	000026	
0003	000660	NCI	0003	000665	N4S	0003	000665	N4S	0003	000665	N4S	0003	000374	DELTHP	0003	000026	
0003	000665	N4S	0003	000665	N4S	0003	000665	N4S	0003	000665	N4S	0003	000374	DELTHP	0003	000026	
0000	R	000025	PH12	0004	000647	PPWR	0004	000647	PPWR	0004	000647	PPWR	0004	000374	DELTHP	0003	000026
0000	R	000015	S	0003	000710	SIGAK	0003	000710	SIGAK	0003	000710	SIGAK	0003	000374	DELTHP	0003	000026
0003	000735	SIGEX	0003	000735	SIGEX	0003	000735	SIGEX	0003	000735	SIGEX	0003	000374	DELTHP	0003	000026	
0004	000501	SIGANK	0003	000762	SIGXO	0004	000762	SIGXO	0004	000762	SIGXO	0004	000374	DELTHP	0003	000026	
0004	000433	S1G2	0003	001032	S1G2O	0004	001032	S1G2O	0004	001032	S1G2O	0004	000374	DELTHP	0003	000026	
0004	000445	S102	0004	000445	S102	0004	000445	S102	0004	000445	S102	0004	000374	DELTHP	0003	000026	
0003	002023	TAUL	0003	001202	TATCK	0003	001202	TATCK	0003	001202	TATCK	0003	000374	DELTHP	0003	000026	
0004	R	000170	TETA	0003	001150	T-PIAK	0003	001150	T-PIAK	0003	001150	T-PIAK	0003	000374	DELTHP	0003	000026
0003	001153	T1RAV	0003	001425	T1V1	0000	R	000010	T-PPQ1	0000	R	000011	TMP02	0000	R		

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0004 R 00047 TRD      0000 R 000017 T1      0004 000000 UBAR      0003 000663 UBARK      0003 002026 UBARL
0004 001200 UBARNK    0003 001726 VB      0004 000430 VER      0004 000431 VREF
0003 001655 VS      0004 000455 XAST      0004 001033 XARX      0003 001231 XLRV
0003 001232 XLRZ      0003 001227 XRY      0003 001230 XZ      0003 000066 XX
0000 R 000002 XI      0004 000667 YBARY      0003 002232 YY      0003 000376 Z
0003 001424 ZLIM      0003 001152 ZRK      0003 002025 ZRL      0003 001233 ZZL

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00101 1* SUBROUTINE COORDIN(M,X,Y,XO,YO,ASP,XS,ICK) CRD00100
00103 2* COMMON /PARAMT/ TESTNO(12),DATE(2),ISKIP(30),NXS,NYS,NZS,NDI,NCI, CRD00200
00103 3* 1NDXN,NJK,NPTS,NVRS,NVR,XI(100),YI(100),ZI(100),DXR(100),DELX(20), CRD00300
00103 4* 2DELY(20),G(20),UBARK(21),SIGAK(21),SIGEK(21),SIGXO(20),SIGYO(20), CRD00400
00103 5* 3SIGZO(20),ALPHA(30),DETA(30),ZPK,II*AV,THEFAK(21),TAUK,TAUOK,H(20),CRD00500
00103 6* 4,XRY,XRZ,XLRV,XLRZ,ZZL(100),I2*OO(20),DECAT,ZLIP,TIK,LAMBDA, CRD00600
00103 7* 5IFLAG(100),DI(10),CI(10),TAST(10),JROT(10),JTOPI(10),VS(20), CRD00700
00103 8* 6PERC(20),ACCUR,VB(20),PERCE(20),HB,ALPHL(10),BETL(10),TAUL,TAUOL, CRD00800
00103 9* 7ZRL,UBARL(20),SIGAL(20),SIGEL(20),THEFAL(20),T(20),DELPHI CRD00900
00104 10* COMMON /PARAMS/ UDARK(30),SIGAP(30),DELTHP(30),SIGLP(30),THETA(30), CRD01000
00104 11* 1DELU(30),CUR(100),VER,VKLF,PEAKD,SIGZ,SIGX,SIGY,SIGR2P,L,TH,I,J,KK,CRD01100
00104 12* 2STOI,STO2,STO3,TRD,ILK,RAD,RN2,ITOP,IBOT,XAST(20),SIGXNK,ITAG(100),CRD01200
00104 13* 3,JF,PPAR,QPAR,PPR,LH(5),LB2(16),II,DEP,TBARY(100),XBARX,ANG(100),CRD01300
00104 14* 4UBARKNK(100),DETANK(100),ALPHANK(100),SQBAR,NXCI,DEPH(100),LAT, CRD01400
00104 15* 5SIGYNK,SIGLXK(100),SIGANK(100) CRD01500
00105 16* INTEGER TESTNO CRD01600
00106 17* REAL PP2R,L,LAMBDA CRD01700
00106 18* C *****THIS SUBROUTINE TRANSLATES AND ROTATES THE FIXED INPUT *****CRD01800
00106 19* C ***** COORDINATES RELATIVE TO A SYSTEM WITH POSITIVE X AXIS *****CRD01900
00106 20* C ***** ALONG THE WIND DIRECTION THETA. IT ALSO DETERMINES IF *****CRD02000
00106 21* C ***** THE RECEPTOR COORDINATES LY WITHIN AN ANGLE OF ONE- *****CRD02100
00106 22* C ***** HALF DELPHI FROM THETA CRD02200
00107 23* C IF (NJK .EQ. 0) GO TO 20 CRD02300
00107 24* C DETERMINE ANGLE TO CLOUD AXIS CRD02400
00107 25* C IF (THETA(JF) .GE. 180.0) THPL = (THETA(JF)-180.0)*RAD CRD02500
00107 26* C IF (THETA(JF) .LT. 180.0) THPL = (THETA(JF)+180.0)*RAD CRD02600
00107 27* C IF (THETA(M) .GE. 180.0) THP = (THETA(M)-180.0)*RAD CRD02700
00107 28* C IF (THETA(M) .LT. 180.0) THP = (THETA(M)+180.0)*RAD CRD02800
00107 29* C TH = THETA(M)*RAD CRD02900
00107 30* C X1 = XO CRD03000
00107 31* C Y1 = YO*RAU CRD03100
00107 32* C DX = DELX(M) CRD03200
00107 33* C DY = DELY(M)*RAD CRD03300
00107 34* C IF (ICK .NE. 2) GO TO 100 CRD03400
00107 35* C DETERMINE LOCATION OF IMAGINARY SOURCE FOR LAYER CHANGE CRD03500
00107 36* C TMPG3 = TH-DY CRD03600
00107 37* C ALP = ABS(TMPG3) CRD03700
00107 38* C IF (ALP .GT. 3.1415926536) ALP = 6.2831853072-ALP CRD03800
00107 39* C TMP01 = XAST(M)*XAST(M) CRD03900
00107 40* C TMP02 = DX*DX CRD04000
00107 41* C DXP = SORT(TMP01+TMP02-2.0*XAST(M)*DX*ACOS(ALP)) CRD04100
00107 42* C B = (DX*DX+TMP01-TMP02)/(2.0*DXP*XAST(M)) CRD04200
00107 43* C IF (B .GT. 1.0) B = 1.0 CRD04300
00107 44* C IF (B .LT. -1.0) B = -1.0 CRD04400
00107 45* C DEL = ACOS(B) CRD04500
00107 46* C DX = DXP CRD04600
00107 47* C IF (DXP-0.0) 81.081 CRD04700

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NASA/MSFC MULTILAYER DIFFUSION MODEL, VERSION 2 H E CRANER CO

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NASA/MSFC MULTILAYER DIFFUSION MODEL, VERSION 2 H E CRAVER CO

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00261 105* VP = ALPHA(M1)*XRY*((SQRT((SIGX*SIN(DEL))**2*(SIGY*COS(DEL))**2)))/CRD10500
00261 106* 1(SIGAP(M1)*XRY))**((1.0/ALPHA(M1))+XRY*(1.0-ALPHA(M1)))
00261 107* IF (VP .LE. 1.0) VP = 1.0
00264 108* IF (ICK .EQ. 2) GO TO 260
00264 109* DETERMINE IF POINT LIES IN AREA BEFORE OR AFTER LAYER CHANGE
00264 110* DY = VP/COS(THD)
00267 111* DX = DY*SIN(THD)
00270 112* B = DEL
00271 113* IF (DEL .GE. 1.5707963) B = 3.1415926-DEL
00273 114* U = B+1.5707963
00274 115* TNP01 = XAST(M)*XAST(M)
00275 116* DY = SQRT((TNP01+DX*DX-2.0*XAST(M)*DX*COS(B)))
00276 117* IF (X5 .GT. DY) GO TO 176
00300 118* IF (PHI .GT. THD) GO TO 176
00302 119* TNP02 = X5*X5
00303 120* DXP = SQRT((TNP02+TNP01-2.0*X5*XAST(M)*COS(PHI)))
00304 121* B = ((DXP*DXP+TNP01-TNP02)/(2.0*DXP*XAST(M)))
00305 122* IF (B .GT. 1.0) B = 1.0
00307 123* IF (B .LT. -1.0) B = -1.0
00311 124* B = ACOS(B)
00312 125* S = ARS(ASP-THP)
00313 126* IF (DEL .GE. 1.5707963) GO TO 182
00315 127* IF (THPL-THP) .179, 184, 179
00320 128* IF (THPL .GT. THP) .AND. ARS(THPL-THP) .LT. 3.1415926) GO TO 181
00322 129* IF (THP .GT. THPL) .AND. ARS(THPL-THP) .GT. 3.1415926) GO TO 181
00324 130* IF (ASP .LT. THP) GO TO 185
00326 131* IF (S .GE. 3.1415926) GO TO 185
00330 132* GO TO 186
00331 133* 181 IF (ASP .GT. THP) GO TO 185
00333 134* IF (S .GE. 3.1415926) GO TO 185
00335 135* GO TO 186
00336 136* 182 IF (THPL .GT. THP) .AND. ARS(THPL-THP) .GT. 3.1415926) GO TO 183
00340 137* IF (THP .GT. THPL) .AND. ARS(THPL-THP) .LT. 3.1415926) GO TO 183
00342 138* IF (ASP .LT. THP) GO TO 186
00344 139* IF (S .GE. 3.1415926) GO TO 186
00346 140* GO TO 185
00347 141* 183 IF (ASP .GT. THP) GO TO 186
00351 142* IF (S .GE. 3.1415926) GO TO 186
00353 143* GO TO 185
00355 144* 184 GAM = B
00356 145* 185 GAM = DEL+B
00357 146* IF (GAM .GE. 3.1415926) GAM = 6.2831853-6AM
00361 147* GO TO 187
00362 148* 186 GAM = ARS(DEL-B)
00363 149* 187 TNP01 = DXP*DXP
00364 150* TNP02 = VP*VP
00365 151* X5 = SQRT((TNP01+TNP02-2.0*DXP*VP*COS(GAM)))
00366 152* B = ((TNP02+X5*X5-TNP01)/(2.0*VP*X5))
00367 153* IF (B .GT. 1.0) B = 1.0
00371 154* IF (B .LT. -1.0) B = -1.0
00373 155* PHI2 = ACOS(B)
00374 156* IF (DEL .GE. 1.5707963) GO TO 200
00376 157* IF (X55 .GT. VP) .AND. PHI2 .LE. THD) GO TO 176
00400 158* GO TO 200
00401 159* 200 IF (X55 .LE. VP) .OR. PHI2 .GT. THD) GO TO 280
00401 160* IF POINT LIES IN CALCULATION SECTOR AND OCCURS BEFORE LAYER
00401 161*

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00401 162* C CHANGE BRANCH TO 280 OTHERWISE RETURN CODE FLAG 9
00403 163* IF (XS .LE. XAST(M)) GO TO 280
00405 164* GO TO 176
00406 165* POINT OCCURS IN AREA AFTER LAYER CHANGE
00407 166* C 260 TMPQ1 = VP*VP
00408 167* TMPQ2 = XS*XS
00409 168* XSS = SORT(TMPQ1+TMPQ2-2.0*VP*XS+XS*COS(3.1415926-PHI))
00410 169* B = ((TMPQ1+XSS+XSS-TMPQ2)/(2.0*VP*XSS))
00411 170* IF (B .GT. 1.0) B = 1.0
00412 171* IF (B .LT. -1.0) B = -1.0
00413 172* PHI2 = ACOS(B)
00414 173* IF POINT IS NOT WITHIN CALCULATION SECTOR BRANCH TO 176 AND RETURN
00415 174* C CODE 9
00416 175* IF (PHI2 .GT. TRD) GO TO 176
00417 176* IF (VP .GT. XSS*B) GO TO 176
00418 177* CALCULATE LOCATION OF POINT RELATIVE TO SOURCE OR RELATIVE TO
00419 178* C CALCULATE LOCATION OF POINT RELATIVE TO SOURCE OR RELATIVE TO
00420 179* C IMAGINARY SOURCE BEYOND REAL SOURCE DUE TO LAYER CHANGE
00421 180* 280 X = XS*COS(PHI)
00422 181* 282 Y = XS*SIN(PHI)
00423 182* IF (ABS(ASP-T1) .GT. 3.1415926) GO TO 285
00424 183* IF (ASP-T1) 290,300,300
00425 184* 285 IF (ASP-T1) 300,300,290
00426 185* 290 Y = -Y
00427 186* 300 CONTINUE
00428 187* ITAG(J) = U
00429 188* N = C
00430 189* RETURN
00431 190* END

```

END OF COMPILATION: NO DIAGNOSTICS.

FOR, US SIGMA
FOR C10L-03/14/73-21:37:45 (0.1)

SUBROUTINE SIGMA
ENTRY POINT 000454

STORAGE USED: CQUE(1) 000472: DATA(0) 000034: BLANK COMM(2) 000000

COMMON BLOCKS:

0003 PARAMT 002173
0004 PARAMS 025610

EXTERNAL REFERENCES (BLOCK, NAME)

0005	NEXP6S
0006	NERR2S
0007	SORT
0010	COS
0011	SIN
0012	NERR3S

STORAGE ASSIGNMENT (BLOCK, TYPE, RELATIVE LOCATION, NAME)

[illegible]


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00101 1* SUBROUTINE SIGMA(X,M,MN)
00102 2* COMMON /PARAM/ TESTNO(12),DATE(12),ISKIP(30),MXS,MYS,MZS,MDS,NCI,
00103 3* INDXR,NPK,NPTS,NVS,NVB,XY(100),YY(100),Z(21),DXR(100),DELX(20),
00104 4* ZDEL(20),UBANK(21),SIGAK(21),SIGFK(21),SIGXU(20),SIGYO(20),
00105 5* SIGZO(20),ALPHA(30),PETA(30),ZRX,TI*AV,THETA(21),TAUK,TAUX,H(20),SGA0500
00106 6* 4,XRY,XRZ,XLRY,XLPZ,ZLL(100),12*DO(20),DECAY,ZLIM,TI*1,LAP*30A,
00107 7* SIFLAG(100),OI(10),CI(10),TAST(10),JROT(10),JTOP(10),VS(20),
00108 8* 6PERC(20),ACCUR,VBI(20),PERGB(20),H3,ALPHL(10),BETL(10),TAUL,TAUOL,
00109 9* 7ZRL,UBAPL(40),SIGAL(20),SIGEL(20),THETAL(20),T(20),CELPHI
00110 10* COMMON /PARAMS/ USAR(33),SIGAP(30),RELTHP(30),SIGEP(30),THETA(30),SGA0100
00111 11* 1DELU(30),CON(100),AVER,VREF,PEAKO,SIZ,SIC1,SIGX,SUREPL,THI,J,KK,SGA01100
00112 12* 2STOI,STO2,STO3,TRO,ILK,PAO,NNZ,ITOP,IBOT,AAST(20),SIGXK,ITAG(100),SGA01200
00113 13* 3JFAPP,R*OPAR,MPER,LP1(5),LR2(6),11*DEP,YOARY(100),XEARX,ANG(100),SGA01300
00114 14* 4UBANK(100),RETANK(100),ALPHNK(100),SQBAR,NXCI,DEPN(100,100),LAT, SGA01400
00115 15* 5SIGYNK,SIGLXK(100),SIGANK(100)
00116 16* INTEGER TESTNO
00117 17* REAL PPWR,L,LAY3DA
00118 18* ***** THIS SUBROUTINE CALCULATES THE STANDARD DEVIATIONS OF X,Y,ZSGA01600
00119 19* IF (MN.GT. 0) GO TO 4
00120 20* GO TO 5
00121 21* 4 ISAVE = KK
00122 22* KK = MN
00123 23* GO TO 6
00124 24* 5 IF (M.GT. 0) GO TO 40
00125 25* 6 CONTINUE
00126 26* ALPHAP = 1.0/ALPHA(KK)
00127 27* BETAP = 1.0/BETA(KK)
00128 28* IF (SIGYO(KK)-SIGAP(KK)*XRY) 7,7,8
00129 29* 7 XY = SIGYO(KK)/SIGAP(KK)-XLRY
00130 30* GO TO 9
00131 31* 8 XY = ALPHA(KK)*XRY*(SIGYO(KK)/(SIGAP(KK)*XRY)**ALPHAP-XLRY*XRY*
00132 32* 1(1.0-ALPHA(KK))
00133 33* 9 CONTINUE
00134 34* IF (XY.LT. 0.0) XY = 0.0
00135 35* N = 12*DO(NK)
00136 36* GO TO (20+0.20)*N
00137 37* SIGY = SIGYO(KK)
00138 38* SIGX = SIGXO(KK)
00139 39* GO TO 30
00140 40* 20 T1 = SIGAP(KK)*XRY*(X*XY-XRY*(1.0-ALPHA(KK)))/(XRY*ALPHA(KK))**
00141 41* 1ALPHA(KK)
00142 42* T2 = (MVS(DELTHP(KK))*RAD*X*.23255014)**2
00143 43* SIGY = SORI(T1+T1+T2)
00144 44* SIGX = SORI((L*L*.05+0.6329)+SIGXO(KK)*SIGXO(KK))
00145 45* IF (SIGZO(KK)-SIGEP(KK)*XRZ) 22,22,24
00146 46* 22 XZ = SIGZO(KK)/SIGEP(KK)-XLXZ
00147 47* GO TO 25
00148 48* 24 XZ = BETA(KK)*XRZ*(SIGZO(KK)/(SIGEP(KK)*XRZ)**BETAP-XLRZ*XRZ*
00149 49* 1(1.0-BETA(KK))
00150 50* 25 CONTINUE
00151 51* IF (XZ.LT. 0.0) XZ = 0.0
00152 52* SIGZ = SIGEP(KK)*XRZ*(X*XZ-XRZ*(1.0-BETA(KK)))/(BETA(KK)*XRZ)**
00153 53* 1BETA(KK)
00154 54* 30 IF (MN.EQ. 0) GO TO 60
00155 55* KK = ISAVE
00156 56* GO TO 60
00157 57*
00158 58*
00159 59*
00160 60*
00161 61*

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NASA/MSFC MULTILAYER DIFFUSION MODEL, VERSION 2 H E CRAMER CO

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00162 57* 40 TYPQ1 = (THLTA(W)-THETA(JF))*RAD
00163 58* SIGYK = Sqrt((SIGX*SIN(TMPQ1))*2+(SIGY*COS(TMPQ1))*2)
00164 59* SCBAR = ALPHA(JF)*XRY*(SIGYK/(SIGAP(JF)*XRY))*2*(1.0/ALPHA(JF))+
00165 60* 1XRY*(1.0-ALPHA(JF))
00166 61* SIGYK = Sqrt((SIGAP(JF)*XRY*((X+SCBAR-XRY)*(1.0-ALPHA(JF)))/
00167 62* 1(ALPHA(JF)*XRY))*2*(1.0/ALPHA(JF))*RAD*.23255814)
00168 63* 2*X)*2)
00169 64* SIGZ = SIGP(JF)*XPZ*(X/XRZ))*THETA(JF)
00170 65* SCBAR = Sqrt((SIGX*COS(TMPQ1))*2+(SIGY*SIN(TMPQ1))*2)
00171 66* SIGXK = Sqrt((L*L*.05408329)*SCBAR*SCBAR)
00172 67* C 23255814 IS 1.0/4.3 AND .05408329 IS (1.0/4.3)**2
00173 68* 60 CONTINUE
00174 69* RETURN
00175 70* END

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END OF COMPILATION: NO DIAGNOSTICS.

NASA/MSFC MULTILAYER DIFFUSION MODEL, VERSION 2 H F CRANER CO

GFORUS VERT
FOR 010L-03/14/73-21:37:48 (0.1)

SUBROUTINE VERT ENTRY POINT 000207

STORAGE USED: CODE(1) 000216; DATA(0) 000025; BLANK COMMON(2) 000000

COMMON BLOCKS:

0003 PARAM 002173
0004 PARAMS 025610

EXTERNAL REFERENCES (BLOCK, NAME)

0005 NERR25
0006 EXP
0007 NERR35

STORAGE ASSIGNMENT (BLOCK, TYPE, RELATIVE LOCATION, NAME)

0001	000054	5UL	0001	000064	42L	0001	000016	5L	0001	000157	50L	0001	000161	60L
0001	000171	7UL	0001	000175	80L	0003	001725	ACCUR	0003	001056	ALPHA	0003	001777	ALPHL
0004	001510	ALPHNK	0004	001034	ANG	0003	001114	BETA	0004	001304	BETAK	0003	002011	BETL
0003	001605	CI	0004	000204	CON	0003	000014	LATE	0003	001423	DECAY	0003	002172	DELPHI
0004	000074	DELTHP	0004	000225	DELU	0003	000567	DELX	0003	000513	DELY	0004	000666	DEP
0004	001656	DEPN	0003	001573	DI	0003	000423	LXR	0003	001203	H	0003	001776	HR
0004	000441	I	0004	000454	INCT	0003	001427	I FLAG	0004	000565	II	0004	000450	ILK
0000	000011	INOPS	0003	000015	ISKIP	0004	000512	ITAG	0004	000453	ITOP	0003	001377	IZMOD
0004	000442	J	0003	001631	JSCT	0004	001045	JE	0004	001343	JTOP	0004	001443	KK
0004	000427	L	0003	001426	LAVDOA	0004	0005276	LAT	0004	000352	LB1	0004	000657	LR2
0004	000651	LPAR	0003	000050	LI	0003	000062	LPHK	0003	000260	NC1	0003	000057	NO1
0003	000061	NOXR	0004	000452	PHZ	0003	000063	PHTS	0003	000165	NVB	0003	000064	HVS
0004	001655	NAC1	0003	000054	HXS	0003	000055	NYS	0003	000156	NZS	0004	000432	PEAKD
0003	001701	PERC	0003	001752	PLPCB	0004	000647	PPAR	0003	000637	O	0004	000650	GPWR
0004	000451	HAD	0003	000710	SIGAN	0003	002052	SIGAL	0004	000444	SIGARK	0004	000436	SIGAP
0003	000735	SIGEX	0003	002076	SIGEL	0004	000300	SIGENK	0004	000132	SIGEP	0004	000435	SIGX
0004	000501	SIGANK	0003	000762	SIGXU	0004	000434	SIGY	0004	002277	SIGYHK	0003	001006	SIGYO
0004	000433	SIG2	0003	001032	SIGZO	0004	001654	SCBAR	0004	000416	SCR2P	0004	000444	STC1
0004	000445	STO2	0004	000446	STO3	0003	002146	T	0003	001017	TAST	0003	001201	TAUK
0003	002023	TAUL	0003	001202	TAUOK	0003	002024	TAUOL	0003	000000	TESTHO	0004	000440	TH
0004	000170	THEIA	0003	001154	THEIAK	0003	002122	THEIAL	0003	000002	TI	0003	001153	TIMAV
0004	001425	TIIM1	0003	000034	TLIM	0000	000001	INPG1	0000	000103	TR	0004	000447	TRD
0004	000000	UBAR	0003	000663	UBARK	0003	002026	UPARL	0004	001200	UBARKH	0003	001726	VR
0004	000430	VER	0004	000431	VREF	0003	001655	VS	0004	000455	XAST	0004	001033	XRARX
0003	001231	ALRY	0003	001232	XLFFZ	0003	001227	XRY	0003	001230	XZ	0003	000666	XX
0004	000667	YBAR	0003	001232	YY	0003	000375	Z	0003	001424	ZLIM	0003	001152	ZPK
0003	002025	ZML	0003	001233	ZZL									

00101 1* SUBROUTINE VERT(K,NN)
00103 2* COMMON /PARAMT/ TESTHO(12),DATE(2),ISKIP(30),NXS,NYS,NZS,NDI,NCI, VRT00100 VRT00200

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00103 3* 1NDXR,NJK,NPTS,NVS,NV7,XX(100),YY(100),Z(21),DXR(100),DELX(20), VRT00300
00103 4* 2DELY(20),O(20),UBARK(21),SIGAK(21),SIGEK(21),SIGX(20),SIGYO(20), VRT00400
00103 5* 3SIGZO(20),ALPHA(30),BETA(30),ZPK,TIMAV,THETA(21),TAUK,TAUOK,H(20),VRT00500
00103 6* 4,XNY,XHZ,XLRZ,ZFL(100),IZPOD(20),DECAY,ZLIM,TIMI,LAMBDA, VRT00600
00103 7* 5IFLAG(100),DI(10),CI(10),TAST(10),JDOT(10),JTOP(10),VS(20), VRT00700
00103 8* 6PEXC(20),ACCUR,VN(20),PFCB(20),HG,ALPHL(10),BETL(10),TAUL,TAUOL, VRT00800
00103 9* 7ZRL,UBARL(20),SIGAL(20),SIGEL(20),THETA(20),T(20),DELPHI VRT00900
00103 10* 8CONJOM/PANAYS/UBAR(30),SIGAP(30),DELTHP(30),SIGEP(30),THETA(30), VRT01000
00103 11* 9DELU(30),CUN(100),VER,VREF,PEAKD,SIGZ,SIGI,SIGX,SCR2P-L,TH,I,J,KK,VRT01100
00103 12* 10ST01,ST02,ST03,PRD,ILK,RAD,INZ,ITUP,IBOT,AST(20),SIGXNK,ITAG(100),VRT01200
00103 13* 11JUP,PPAR,QPAR,NPKR,LPI(5),LBZ(16),II,DEP,YDARY(100),XDARX,ANG(100),VRT01300
00103 14* 12UBARKNK(100),BETANK(100),ALPHANK(100),SQDAR,IXCI,DEPN(100,100),LAT, VRT01400
00103 15* 13SIGYNK,SIGLKN(100),SIGANK(100) VRT01500
00103 16* 14INTEGER TESTNG VRT01600
00103 17* 15REAL MPXR,L,LAMBDA VRT01700
00103 18* 16*** THIS SUBROUTINE CALCULATES VERTICAL AND VERTICAL REFLECTION VRT01800
00103 19* 17ST02 = 0.0 VRT01900
00103 20* 18N = IZPOD(NK) VRT02000
00103 21* 19GO TO (50,60,5),N VRT02100
00103 22* 205 TMP01 = -0.5/(SIGZ+SIGZ) VRT02200
00103 23* 21ST02 = EXP(TMP01*(H(KK)-ZLZ(K))**2)+EXP(TMP01*(H(KK)-2.0*Z(KK)+ZLZ VRT02300
00103 24* 221(K))**2) VRT02400
00103 25* 2310 ST03 = 0.0 VRT02500
00103 26* 2420 TI = 0.0 VRT02600
00103 27* 2530 TI = TI+1.0 VRT02700
00103 28* 26IF (SIGZ) .55,35,40 VRT02800
00103 29* 2735 ST03 = 0.0 VRT02900
00103 30* 28GO TO 60 VRT03000
00103 31* 2940 CONTINUE VRT03100
00103 32* 30TR = 2.0*TI*(Z(KK+1)-Z(KK)) VRT03200
00103 33* 31TLIM = ((TR-H(KK)+(2.0*Z(KK))-ZLZ(K))**2)*TMP01 VRT03300
00103 34* 32IF (-1.0 .GT. TLIM) GO TO 60 VRT03400
00103 35* 33ST03 = ST03+EXP(TLIM)+EXP(((TR-H(KK)+ZLZ(K))**2)*TMP01) VRT03500
00103 36* 341+EXP(((TR+H(KK)-ZLZ(K))**2)*TMP01) VRT03600
00103 37* 352+EXP(((TR+H(KK)-2.0*Z(KK)+ZLZ(K))**2)*TMP01) VRT03700
00103 38* 36GO TO 30 VRT03800
00103 39* 3750 ST03 = 1.0 VRT03900
00103 40* 3860 GO TO (70,60),NN VRT04000
00103 41* 3970 VLR = ST02 VRT04100
00103 42* 40VREF = ST03 VRT04200
00103 43* 4180 RETURN VRT04300
00103 44* 42END VRT04400

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END OF COMPILATION: 140 DIAGNOSTICS.

GFOR,US ACH
FOR 010L-03/14/73-21:37:50 (0.1)

SUBROUTINE ACH
EL ENTRY POINT 000114
LATEH ENTRY POINT 000117
ENTRY POINT 000130

STORAGE USED: CODE(1) 000135; DATA(0) 000013; BLANK COMMON(2) 000000

COMMON BLOCKS:

0003 PARAMT 002173
0004 PARAMS 025610

EXTERNAL REFERENCES (BLOCK, NAME)

0005 EXP
0006 HERR33

STORAGE ASSIGNMENT (BLOCK, TYPE, RELATIVE LOCATION, NAME)

0001	000031	23L	0001	000047	24L	0001	000064	25L	0003	001725	ACCUR	0003	001056	ALPHA
0003	001777	ALPHL	0004	001510	ALPHNK	0004	001034	ANG	0003	001114	BETA	0004	001344	BETANK
0003	002011	BETL	0003	001605	CI	0004	000264	CON	0003	000314	DATE	0003	001423	DECAY
0003	002172	DELPHI	0004	000074	DELTHP	0004	000226	DELU	0003	000557	DELX	0003	000513	DELY
0004	001666	DEP	0004	001656	DEPN	0003	001573	DI	0003	000423	DXR	0003	001203	H
0003	001776	HB	0004	000441	I	0004	000454	IBOT	0004	001427	IFLAG	0004	000655	II
0004	000450	ILK	0003	000002	INJPS	0003	000016	ISKIP	0004	000502	ITAG	0004	000453	ITOP
0003	001377	LXMOD	0004	000442	J	0003	001631	JROT	0004	000556	JF	0003	001443	JTOP
0004	000043	KK	0004	000437	L	0003	001426	LXMODA	0004	025276	LAT	0004	000652	LH1
0003	000657	LB2	0004	000451	MPWR	0003	000062	NPK	0003	000060	NCI	0003	000057	NDI
0004	000451	MOXR	0004	000452	NUZ	0003	000063	LPTS	0003	000065	NVB	0003	000664	NVS
0004	001655	MACI	0003	000354	NXS	0003	000055	NYS	0004	000066	NZS	0004	000432	PEAKD
0003	001701	PERC	0003	001752	PERCB	0004	000647	PPSR	0003	000037	Q	0004	000650	OPWR
0004	000451	NAD	0003	000710	SIGAK	0003	020152	SIGAL	0004	025444	SIGANK	0004	000036	SIGAP
0003	000735	SIGEX	0003	002076	SIGEL	0004	025300	SIGEMK	0004	000132	SIGEP	0004	000435	SIGX
0004	000501	SIGXNK	0003	000762	SIFXO	0004	000434	SIGY	0004	025277	SIGYK	0003	001006	SIGYO
0004	000433	SIGZ	0003	001032	SIGZO	0004	001654	SCBAR	0004	000445	SGR2P	0004	000444	STOI
0004	000445	SIO2	0004	000446	SIC3	0003	002146	T	0003	000167	TAST	0003	001201	TAUK
0003	002023	TAUL	0003	001202	TAUOK	0003	002024	TAUOL	0003	000100	TESTNO	0004	000440	TH
0004	000170	THETA	0003	001154	THETAK	0003	002122	THETAL	0003	001153	TIYAY	0003	001425	TIYI
0004	000447	1HD	0004	000450	UEAR	0003	000663	USARK	0004	002126	USARL	0004	001200	UPAPNK
0003	001726	VB	0004	000430	VER	0004	000431	VREF	0003	001655	VS	0004	000455	XAST
0004	001033	ABARX	0003	001231	XYRY	0003	001232	XLXZ	0003	001227	XRY	0003	001230	XRZ
0003	000666	XA	0004	000667	YBARY	0003	000632	YY	0003	000376	Z	0003	001424	ZLIM
0003	001152	ZNK	0003	002025	ZNL	0003	001233	ZZL						

00101 1* SUBROUTINE ACH ACH00100
00103 2* COMMON /PARAMT/ TESTNO(12),DATE(12),ISKIP(30),NKS,NYS,NZS,NDI,NCI, ACH00200
00103 3* INDXR,NBK,NPTS,NVS,NWB,XX(100),YY(100),Z(21),DXK(100),DELX(20), ACH00300

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00103 4* 2DELY(20),Q(20),UBARK(21),SIGAK(21),SIGEK(21),SIGX(20),SIGYO(20), ACH00400
00103 5* 3SIGZO(20),ALPHA(30),BETA(30),ZPK,IVAV,THETA(21),TAUK,TAUOK,H(20),ACH00500
00103 6* 4XRY,XPZ,XLPZ,Z7L(100),IZPOD(20),DECAY,ZLIM,TIM,LAMBDA, ACH00600
00103 7* 5IFLAG(100),DI(10),CI(10),TAST(10),JBOT(10),JTOP(10),VS(20), ACH00700
00103 8* 6FENC(20),ACCU,VP(20),PFCU(20),HU,ALPH(10),BETL(10),TAUL,TAUOL, ACH00800
00103 9* 7ZRL,UGARL(20),SIGAL(20),SIGEL(20),THETA(20),T(20),DELPHI ACH00900
00104 10* 8CONCOI /PANAS/ UBAR(30),SICAP(30),DELTHP(30),SIGEP(30),THETA(30),ACH01000
00104 11* 9DELU(30),CON(100),VER,VREF,PEAKD,SIGZ,SIGY,SIGX,SUR2P,L,TH,I,J,K,ACH01100
00104 12* 10STO1,STO2,STO3,TRO,ILK,PAU,KNZ,ITOP,INOT,XAST(20),SIGXIK,ITAG(100),ACH01200
00104 13* 11JF,PPAR,OFWR,PPWR,LP1(5),LR2(6),II,DEP,YOCCY(100),XBARY,ANG(100),ACH01300
00104 14* 12UBARK(100),RETAPK(100),ALPHK(100),SONAR,IXCI,DEPR(100,100),LAT, ACH01400
00104 15* 13SIGYMK,SIGXMK(100),SIGANK(100) ACH01500
00105 16* 14INTEGER TESTNO ACH01600
00106 17* 15REAL RPURL,LAT,LAMBDA ACH01700
00106 18* 16**** THIS SUBROUTINE CALCULATES L ACH01800
00106 19* 17**** AND LATERAL TERM ACH01900
00107 20* 18RETURN ACH02000
00110 21* 19ENTRY EL(X,M) ACH02100
00112 22* 20IF (M .GT. 0) GO TO 24 ACH02200
00114 23* 21IF (M .LT. 0) GO TO 23 ACH02300
00116 24* 22L = 0.28*ABS(DELU(MK))/IBAR(MK)*X ACH02400
00117 25* 23IF (DELU(MK) .LT. 0.0) L = 0.0 ACH02500
00121 26* 24GO TO 25 ACH02600
00122 27* 25L = 0.28*ABS(DELU(JF))/UBAR(JF)*X ACH02700
00123 28* 26IF (DELU(JF) .LT. 0.0) L = 0.0 ACH02800
00125 29* 27GO TO 25 ACH02900
00126 30* 28L = 0.28*ABS(DELU(M))/UBAR(M)*X ACH03000
00127 31* 29IF (DELU(M) .LT. 0.0) L = 0.0 ACH03100
00131 32* 3025 CONTINUE ACH03200
00132 33* 31RETURN ACH03300
00133 34* 32ENTRY LATER(Y) ACH03400
00135 35* 33LAT = EXP(-0.5*(Y/SIGY)**2) ACH03500
00136 36* 3440 RETURN ACH03600
00137 37* 35END ACH03700

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END OF COMPILATION: NO DIAGNOSTICS.


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00101 1* SUBROUTINE WASHIT(X,Y,ISW5,XO,YO,N,K)
00102 2* COMMON /PARAMT/ TESTNO(12),DATE(2),ISKIP(30),NXS,NYS,NZS,NDI,NCI,
00103 3* INDXR,N3K,NPTS,NVSNVR,XX(100),YY(100),Z(21),DXR(100),DELX(20),
00104 4* DELY(20),O(120),UPARK(21),SIGEK(21),SIGEK(21),SIGXO(20),SIGYO(20),
00105 5* SIGZO(20),ALPHA(30),BETA(30),ZRX,TIYAV,THETA(21),TAUK,TAUOK,H(20),WSH02500
00106 6* X,Y,XR2,XLR2,XLRZ,ZZL(100),IZICD(20),DECAY,ZLIM,TINI,LAMBDA,
00107 7* SIFLAG(100),DI(10),CI(10),TAST(10),JTOT(10),JTOT(10),V5(20),
00108 8* GPERC(20),ACCU,V3(20),PERC(20),H3,ALPH(10),BETL(10),TAUL,TAUOL,
00109 9* ZL,L,BURL(20),SIGAL(20),SIGEL(20),THETA(20),T(20),DELPHI
00110 10* COMMON /PARAMS/ UBAR(30),SIGAP(30),DELTHP(30),SIGEP(30),THETA(30),WSH01000
00111 11* IDLU(30),COT(100),VER,VREF,FLAKD,SIGZ,SIGT,SIGX,SUR2P,L,TH,I,J,K,WSH01100
00112 12* STOI,STO2,STO3,TRD,ILK,HAD,NEZ,ITOP,INOT,AK,SI(30),SIGXK,ITAG(100),WSH01200
00113 13* STJP,PPR,OPR,ASPR,LSI(5),L02(6),II,REP,YOARY(100),XBARY,ANG(100),WSH01300
00114 14* UBAR(K(100),PETARK(100),ALPHK(100),SENA,RYCI,DEPTH(100,100),LAT,
00115 15* SSIGYK,SIGLX(100),SIGANK(100)
00116 16* DIMENSION WASHOU(100,100)
00117 17* EQUIVALENCE (UEPY,WASHOU)
00118 18* REAL NPER,L,LAMBDA
00119 19* INTEGER TESTNO
00120 20* THIS SUBROUTINE CALCULATES WASHOUT DEPOSITION FOR ALL MODELS .
00121 21* ISW6 = 0
00122 22* IF (IEK.NE. 0.AND.IBOT.LE.KK.AND.KK.LE.ITOP) GO TO 60
00123 23* IF (IN.EQ. 9) GO TO 50
00124 24* 5 IF (TINI.LT. X/UBAR(KK)) GO TO 9
00125 25* GO TO 51
00126 26* 9 IF (TINI.LT. (X-2.15*ANG(6))/UBAR(KK)) GO TO 10
00127 27* WRITE (6,920) XX(I),YY(J)
00128 28* 10 A = UBAR(KK)
00129 29* SIGY = ANG(5)
00130 30* B = SIGY
00131 31* C = 1.0
00132 32* D = 1.0
00133 33* E = 1.0
00134 34* G = TIM1
00135 35* 15 CONTINUE
00136 36* IF (B.LE. 0.0) GO TO 50
00137 37* IF (IZMOD(KK).EQ. 3) GO TO 20
00138 38* D = ZIKK+1-Z(KK)
00139 39* 20 E = EXP(-.5*(Y/B)**2)
00140 40* IF (ISKIP(7).EQ. 1) GO TO 35
00141 41* C = EXP(-LAMBDA*(X-A-G))
00142 42* 35 CONTINUE
00143 43* WASHOU(I,J) = WASHOU(I,J)*(LAMBDA*O(KK)/(SUR2P*A*B))*C*D*E
00144 44* 50 CONTINUE
00145 45* RETURN
00146 46* 60 IF (ISW5.EQ. 0) GO TO 64
00147 47* N = 1
00148 48* CALL COORD(N,KK,X,Y,XO,YO,ASP,XS,1)
00149 49* 64 IF (X.GT. XAST(KK).OR.N.EQ. 9) GO TO 66
00150 50* SIGY = ANG(5)
00151 51* GO TO 5
00152 52* 66 N = 1
00153 53* CALL COORD(N,KK,X,Y,XO,YO,ASP,XS,2)
00154 54* 70 IF (N.EQ. 9) GO TO 50
00155 55* IF (X/UBAR(JF)+TAST(ILK-1).LE. TIM1) GO TO 50
00156 56* ISW6 = 1
00157 57*
00158 58*
00159 59*
00160 60*
00161 61*
00162 62*
00163 63*
00164 64*
00165 65*
00166 66*
00167 67*
00168 68*
00169 69*
00170 70*
00171 71*
00172 72*

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00173      57*      SIGYNK = ANG(4)
00174      58*      A = UBAR(JF)
00175      59*      B = SIGYNK
00176      60*      C = 1.0
00177      61*      D = 1.0
00200      62*      E = 1.0
00201      63*      IF (ISKIP(7) .EQ. 1) GO TO 15
00203      64*      G = TIME-TAST(ILK-1)
00204      65*      GO TO 15
00205      66*      920 FOR/AT (1H,29H *** WASHOUT DEPOSITION AT X=F10.3,4H, Y=F10.3,2H
00206      67*      1H MAY BE OVER ESTIMATED ***)
00206      68*      END

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END OF COMPILATION: NO DIAGNOSTICS.

QFOR,US ISO
FOR 010L-03/14/73-21:37:54 (0+1)

SUBROUTINE ISO ENTRY POINT 000122

STORAGE USED: CODE(1) 000131; DATA(0) 000062; BLANK COMMON(2) 000000

COMMON BLOCKS:

0003 PARAMT 002173
0004 PARAMS 025610

EXTERNAL REFERENCES (BLOCK, NAME)

0005 NERR35

STORAGE ASSIGNMENT (BLOCK, TYPE, RELATIVE LOCATION, NAME)

0001	000021	1216	0003	001725	ACCUR	0003	001056	ALPHA	0003	001777	ALPHL	0004	001510	ALPHNK
0004	001034	ANG	0000	000010	A10	0000	000012	A11	0000	000000	A6	0000	000002	A7
0000	000004	AD	0000	000006	A9	0003	001114	BETA	0004	001344	BETANK	0003	002011	BETL
0003	001605	CI	0004	000264	COH	0003	000214	DATE	0003	001423	DECAY	0004	002172	DELPHI
0004	000074	DELTHP	0004	000226	DELU	0003	000357	DELX	0003	000613	DELY	0004	000666	DEP
0004	001656	DEPN	0003	001573	DI	0000	000014	DTX	0003	000423	DXR	0004	001045	ERFX
0003	001203	H	0003	001776	HB	0004	000041	I	0004	000454	IBOT	0003	001427	IFLAG
0004	000005	II	0003	0003450	ILK	0000	000017	IN	0000	000036	INJPS	0003	000016	ISKIP
0004	000502	IIAG	0004	000453	ITCP	0003	001377	12MOD	0004	000442	J	0003	001631	JHOT
0004	000040	JF	0003	001643	JTCP	0004	000443	KK	0004	000416	M	0003	001426	LAMDA
0004	000276	LAT	0003	000652	Ld1	0004	000557	LB2	0000	000061	NDXR	0004	000651	MPWR
0003	000062	MDK	0003	000060	NCI	0003	000057	NDI	0003	000555	NXCI	0003	000054	NXS
0003	000063	NPTS	0003	000065	NVB	0003	000064	NVS	0004	001701	PERC	0003	001752	PERCB
0003	000055	NYS	0003	000056	NZ5	0004	000432	PEAKO	0003	000451	RAD	0003	000710	SIGAK
0004	000047	PPWR	0003	000537	O	0004	000650	PPWR	0004	000735	SIGEL	0003	002076	SIGEL
0003	002052	SIGAL	0004	000444	SIGANK	0004	000036	SIGAP	0004	000301	SIGXNK	0003	000762	SIGXO
0004	000030	SIGENK	0004	000132	SIGEP	0004	000435	SIGX	0004	000433	SIGZ	0003	001032	SIGZO
0004	000434	SIGY	0004	000277	SIGYNK	0003	001006	SIGYO	0004	000445	STO2	0004	000446	STO3
0004	001654	SUBAR	0004	000436	SUBP2P	0004	000444	STO1	0004	000445	STO2	0003	001202	TAUNK
0003	002146	I	0003	001617	TAST	0003	001201	TAUK	0004	000447	TRD	0003	001154	THETAK
0003	002024	TAUOL	0003	000700	TESTHO	0004	000440	TH	0004	000447	TRD	0004	000000	UBAR
0003	002122	THETAL	0003	001153	TI*AV	0003	001425	TI*MI	0004	000430	VER	0004	000430	VER
0003	000663	UBARK	0003	002026	UBARL	0004	001200	UBARK	0003	001333	XBARX	0003	001231	XLRY
0004	000431	VREF	0003	001655	VS	0004	000455	XAST	0004	000466	XX	0004	000667	YBARY
0003	001232	ALRZ	0003	001227	XRY	0003	001230	XRZ	0003	001152	ZRK	0003	002025	ZRL
0003	000232	YI	0003	000376	Z	0003	001424	ZLIM						
0003	001233	ZLI												

00101	1*	SUBROUTINE ISO(MR,MT)	15000100
00103	2*	COMMON /PARAMT/ TESTNO(12),DATE(2),ISKIP(30),NXS,NYS,NZ5,NDI,NCI,	15000200
00103	3*	INORR,NBK,NPTS,NVS,NVR,XX(100),YY(100),Z(21),DXR(100),DELX(20),	15000300
00103	4*	2DELY(20),Q(20),UDARK(21),SIGAK(21),SIGEL(21),SIGXO(20),SIGYO(20),	15000400

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00103 5* 351620(20)*ALPHA(30)*RETA(30)*ZPK*TIVAV*THETAK(21)*TAUK*TAUOK*H(20) IS000500
00103 6* 4*XYR,XRZ,XLRZ,ZL(100)*IZMOO(20)*DECAY*ZLIM*TIMI,LAMBDA, IS000600
00103 7* 5IFLAG(100)*DI(10)*CI(10)*TAST(10)*JROT(10)*JTOP(10)*VS(20), IS000700
00103 8* 6ERK(20)*ACUR*VF(20)*PERCB(20)*HG,ALPH-L(10)*BETL(10)*TAUL,TAUOL, IS000800
00103 9* 7ZL,UBARL(20)*SIGAL(20)*SIGEL(20)*THETAL(20)*T(20)*DELPHI IS000900
00104 10* COMMON /FARMS/ UBAR(30)*SIGNP(30)*DELTP(30)*SIGER(30)*THETA(30)*IS001000
00104 11* 10ELU(30)*COT(100)*VER,VREF,PLAKO,SIGZ,SIGY,SIGX,SR2P,L,TH,I,J,K, IS001100
00104 12* 25T01,STC2,ST03,TRO,ILK,RAD,LUZ,ITOP,ICCT,XAST(20)*SIGXIK,ITAG(100) IS001200
00104 13* 3JUF,MPAR,OPAR,MPWR,LPI(5)*LUZ(6)*II,DEF,YOARY(100)*XEAPX,ANG(100), IS001300
00104 14* 4UBANK(100)*BETANK(100)*ALPHK(100)*SGAR,XCCI*DEPN(100)*LAT, IS001400
00104 15* 5516YIK,SIG-LK(100)*SIGANK(100) IS001500
00105 16* DIMENSION CFX(6) IS001600
00106 17* EQUIVALENCE (A30(10),ERFX) IS001700
00107 18* INTEGER TESTNO IS001800
00110 19* REAL MPWR,LAMBDA IS001900
00111 20* DOUBLE PRECISION A6,A7,A8,A9,A10,A11,DTX IS002000
00111 21* THIS SUBROUTINE EVALUATES ERF(X) IS002100
00112 22* A6 = .6705,3073400 IS002200
00113 23* A7 = .042202012500 IS002300
00114 24* A8 = .006270527200 IS002400
00115 25* A9 = .000102014300 IS002500
00116 26* A10 = .000276567200 IS002600
00117 27* A11 = .00043063800 IS002700
00120 28* DO 10 FENR,NT IS002800
00123 29* IN = 0 IS002900
00124 30* IF (ERFX(M) .LT. 0.0) IN = 1 IS003000
00126 31* ERFX(M) = A6S(ERFX(M)) IS003100
00127 32* DTX = 1.000+A6*ERFX(M)+A7*ERFX(M)**2+A8*ERFX(M)**3+A9*ERFX(M)**4+ IS003200
00127 33* 1A10*ERFX(M)**5+A11*ERFX(M)**6 IS003300
00130 34* ERFX(M) = 1.000-(1.000/DTX**16) IS003400
00131 35* IF (IN.EQ. 1) ERFX(M) = -ERFX(M) IS003500
00133 36* 10 CONTINUE IS003600
00135 37* RETURN IS003700
00136 38* END IS003800

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END OF COMPILATION: NO DIAGNOSTICS.

NASA/NSFC MULTILAYER DIFFUSION MODEL, VERSION 2 H E CRAVER CO

FOR US PEAK
FOR 01GL-03/14/73-21:37:55 (0.1)

SUBROUTINE PEAK ENTRY POINT 000054

STORAGE USED: CODE(1) 000061; DATA(0) 000011; BLANK COMMON(2) 000000

COMMON BLOCKS:

0003 PARMT 002173
0004 PARMTS 025610

EXTERNAL REFERENCES (BLOCK, NAME)

0005 MERR25
0006 MERR35

STORAGE ASSIGNMENT (BLOCK, TYPE, RELATIVE LOCATION, NAME)

0001	000014	10L	0001	000023	20L	0001	000032	25L	0001	000042	30L	0001	000044	40L
0003	001725	ACCUR	0003	001056	ALPHA	0003	001777	ALPHL	0004	001510	ALPHNK	0004	001034	ANG
0003	001114	BETA	0004	001344	RETANK	0003	002011	BETL	0003	001605	CI	0004	000264	CON
0003	000014	LATE	0003	001423	DECAY	0003	002172	DELPHI	0004	000074	DELTHP	0004	000226	DELU
0003	000567	DELX	0003	000613	DELY	0004	000666	DEP	0004	001656	DEPN	0003	001573	DI
0003	000423	DAR	0003	001203	H	0004	001776	HB	0004	000441	I	0004	000454	IROT
0003	001427	IFLAG	0004	000665	II	0004	000450	ILK	0000	000302	INJPS	0003	000016	ISKIP
0004	000502	I1AG	0004	000453	ITOP	0003	001377	IZKOD	0004	000437	J	0003	001631	JROT
0004	000646	JF	0003	001643	JTOP	0004	000403	KK	0004	000432	L	0003	001426	LAMPDA
0004	002276	LAT	0004	000652	LBI	0004	000657	LB2	0004	000437	M	0004	000451	MPWR
0003	000062	MBK	0003	000060	NCI	0003	000057	NOI	0003	000451	NOXR	0004	000452	HNZ
0003	000063	NPIS	0003	000065	NVR	0003	000064	NVS	0004	001555	NXCI	0003	000054	NXS
0003	000055	NYS	0003	000056	NZS	0004	000432	PEAKD	0003	001701	PERC	0003	001752	PERCB
0004	000047	FMWR	0003	000637	Q	0004	000650	QPAR	0004	000451	RAD	0003	000710	SIGAK
0003	002052	SIGAL	0004	002544	SIGANK	0004	000436	SIGAP	0003	000735	SIGEK	0003	002076	SIGEL
0004	002530	SIGENK	0004	000132	SIGEP	0004	000435	SIGX	0004	000301	SIGXNK	0003	000762	SIGXO
0004	000434	SIGY	0004	002577	SIGYNK	0003	001006	SIGYO	0004	000433	SIGZ	0003	001032	SIGZO
0004	001654	SUBAR	0004	000436	SUR2P	0004	000444	STOI	0004	000445	STO2	0004	000446	STO3
0003	002146	T	0003	001617	TAST	0003	001201	TAUK	0003	002023	TAUL	0003	001202	TAUOK
0003	002024	TAUOL	0003	002000	TESTHO	0004	000440	TH	0004	000170	THETA	0003	001154	THETAK
0003	002122	THETAL	0003	001153	TIFAV	0003	001425	TIMI	0004	000447	TRD	0004	000000	UBAR
0003	000663	UBARK	0003	002026	UBARL	0004	001200	UBAHNK	0003	001726	VB	0004	000430	VER
0004	000431	VHEF	0003	001055	VS	0004	000455	AAST	0004	001733	XDARX	0003	001231	XLRY
0003	001232	XLRZ	0003	001227	XRY	0003	001230	XR2	0003	000466	XZ	0004	000667	YHARY
0003	000232	Y	0003	000376	Z	0003	001424	ZLIM	0003	001152	ZRK	0003	002025	ZRL
0003	001233	Z4L												

00101 SUBROUTINE PEAK(NH-K)
00103 COMMON /PARMT/ TESTHO(12),DATE(2),ISKIP(30),NYS,NVS,NZS,NOI,NCI,
00103 INDXR,INBK,NPTS,NVS,IVR,XX(100),YI(100),Z(21),DXR(100),DELX(20),
00103 2DELY(20),O(20),UBARK(21),SIGAK(21),SIGEK(21),SIGXO(20),SIGYO(20),
PEK00100
PEK00200
PEK00300
PEK00400

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00103 5* 35IGZC(20),ALPHA(30),BETA(30),ZPK,TI*AV,THE1AK(21),TAUK,TAUOK,H(20),PEK00500
00103 6* 4,XRY,XRZ,XLR,XLRZ,ZL(100),IZKOC(20),DECAY,ZLIM,TIM1,LAMBDA, PEK00500
00103 7* 5IFLAG(100),CI(10),CII(10),TAST(10),JDOT(10),JTOP(10),VS(20), PEK00700
00103 8* 6PERC(20),ACCUR,VR(20),PERCU(20),H3,ALPHL(10),BETL(10),TAUL,TAUOL, PEK00900
00103 9* 7ZRL,UBARL(20),SIGAL(20),SIGEL(20),THETA(20),T(20),DELPHI PEK00900
00103 10* COMMON /PARAMS/ UBAR(30),SIGAP(30),DELTHP(30),SIGLP(30),THETA(30),PEK01000
00103 11* 1DELUC(30),COH(100),VER,VRREF,PEAK3,SIGZ,SIGY,SIGX,GAP2PAL,TH1,J,KK,PEK01100
00103 12* 2STO1,STO2,STO3,TRD,ILK,RAD,HNZ,I TOP,I DOT,XAST(20),SIGAKK,ITAG(100),PEK01300
00103 13* 3,JF,PEAP,OPWR,OPAR,LPI(5),ALB2(5),II,CEP,YOARY(100),XBARX,ANG(100),PEK01300
00103 14* 4UBARKK(100),BETACK(100),ALPHAKK(100),SGBAR,LXCI,DEPU(100,100),LAT, PEK01400
00103 15* 5SIGYKK,SIGELKK(100),SIGAKK(100) PEK01500
00103 16* INTEGER TESTING PEK01600
00103 17* REAL MPERR,LAMBDA PEK01700
00103 18* ***** THIS SUBROUTINE CALCULATES THE PEAK TERM ***** PEK01800
00103 19* M = IZKOC(KK) PEK01900
00103 20* GO TO (10,10,20),M PEK02000
00103 21* 10 STO1 = Q(KK)/(SOR2P*SIGY*UBAR(KK)) PEK02100
00103 22* GO TO 25 PEK02200
00103 23* 20 STO1 = Q(KK)/(6.2831853*SIGY*SIGZ*UBAR(KK)) PEK02300
00103 24* 25 GO TO (30,40),NN PEK02400
00103 25* 30 PEAKD = STO1 PEK02500
00103 26* 40 RETURN PEK02600
00103 27* END PEK02700

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END OF COMPILATION: NO DIAGNOSTICS.

NASA/MSEC MULTILAYER MODEL

FOR US TESTR
FOR 010L-05/30/73-13:16:16 (1.2)

SUBROUTINE TESTR ENTRY POINT 000056

STORAGE USED: CODE(1) 000066; DATA(0) 000011; BLANK COMMON(2) 000000

COMMON BLOCKS:

0003 PARAMT 002173
0004 PARAMS 025610

EXTERNAL REFERENCES (BLOCK, NAME)

0005 NERR3\$

STORAGE ASSIGNMENT (BLOCK, TYPE, RELATIVE LOCATION, NAME)

0001	000044	100L	0001	000034	1256	0001	000017	50L	0001	000043	61L	0003	001725	ACCUR
0003	001056	ALPHA	0003	001777	ALPHL	0004	001510	ALPHNK	0004	001034	ANG	0003	001114	BETA
0004	001344	BETANK	0003	002011	BETL	0003	001605	CI	0004	000264	CON	0003	000014	DATE
0003	001423	DECAY	0003	002172	DELPHI	0004	000074	DELTHP	0004	000226	DELU	0003	000567	DELX
0003	000613	DELY	0004	000666	DEP	0004	001656	DEPN	0003	001573	DI	0003	000423	DXR
0003	001203	H	0003	001776	H8	0004	000441	I	0004	000454	IBOT	0003	001427	IFLAG
0004	000665	II	0004	000450	ILK	0000	000001	INJPS	0003	000016	ISKIP	0004	000502	ITAG
0004	000453	ITOP	0003	001377	IZMOD	0004	000042	J	0003	001631	JBOT	0004	000646	JF
0003	001643	JTOP	0004	000443	KK	0004	000437	L	0003	001426	LAMBDA	0004	025276	LAT
0004	000652	L81	0004	000657	L82	0004	000651	MPWR	0003	000062	NBK	0003	000060	NCI
0004	00057	NDI	0003	000061	NDXR	0004	000452	NNZ	0003	000063	NPTS	0003	000065	NVB
0003	000064	NVS	0004	001655	NXC1	0003	000054	NXS	0003	000055	NYS	0003	000056	NZS
0004	000432	PEAKD	0003	001701	PERC	0003	001752	PERCB	0004	000847	PPWR	0003	000637	Q
0004	000650	QPMR	0004	000451	RAD	0003	000710	SIGAK	0003	002052	SIGAL	0004	025444	SIGANK
0004	000036	SIGAP	0003	000735	SIGEK	0003	002076	SIGEL	0004	025300	SIGENK	0004	000132	SIGEP
0004	000435	SIGX	0004	000501	SIGXNK	0003	000762	SIGXO	0004	000434	SIGY	0004	025277	SIGYNK
0003	001006	SIGYO	0004	000433	SIGZ	0003	001032	SIGZO	0004	001654	SQBAR	0004	000436	SQR2P
0004	000444	STOI	0004	000445	STO2	0004	000446	STO3	0003	002146	T	0003	001617	TAST
0003	001201	TAUK	0003	002023	TAUL	0004	001202	TAUOK	0003	002024	TAUOL	0003	000000	TESTNO
0004	000440	TH	0004	000170	THETA	0003	001154	THETAK	0003	002122	THETAL	0003	001153	TIMAV
0003	001425	TIM1	0004	000447	TRD	0004	000000	UBAR	0003	000663	UBARK	0003	002026	UBARL
0004	001200	UBARNK	0003	001726	VB	0004	000430	VER	0004	000431	VREF	0003	001655	VS
0004	000455	XAST	0004	001033	XBARX	0003	001231	XLRY	0003	001232	YLRZ	0003	001227	XRY
0003	001230	XRZ	0003	000066	XX	0004	000667	YBARY	0003	000232	YY	0003	000376	Z
0003	001424	ZLIM	0003	001152	ZRK	0003	002025	ZRL	0003	001233	ZZL			

00101	1*	SUBROUTINE TESTR(KTK)	TST00100
00103	2*	COMMON /PARAMT/ TESTNO(12), DATE(2), ISKIP(30), NXS, NYS, NZS, NOI, NCI,	TST00200
00103	3*	INDAR, NBK, NPTS, NVB, XX(100), YY(100), Z(21), DXR(100), DELX(20),	TST00300
00103	4*	2DELY(20), g(20), UBARK(21), SIGAK(21), SIGEK(21), SIGXO(20), SIGYO(20),	TST00400
00103	5*	3SIGZO(20), ALPHA(30), BETA(30), ZRK, TIMAV, THETAK(21), TAUK, TAUBOK, H(20)	TST00500
00103	6*	4, XRY, XRZ, XLRY, XLRZ, ZZL(100), IZMOD(20), DECAY, ZLIM, TIM1, LAMBDA,	TST00600

NASA/MSC MULTILAYER DIFFUSION MODEL, VERSION 2 H E CRAMER CO

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00103 7* SIFLAG(100),DI(10),CI(10),TAST(10),JBOT(10),JTOP(10),VS(10),
00104 8* 6PERC(20),AVCON,VB(20),HPCB(20),ALPH(10),BETL(10),TANL,TANOL,
00105 9* 7ZL,UBARL(20),SIGAL(20),SIGEL(20),THETA(20),Y(20),DELPH,
00106 10* CONCON /PARANS/ UBAR(30),SIGAP(30),DELTP(30),SIGEP(30),THETA(30),
00107 11* IDEL(30),CON(100),VER,VREF,PEARO,SIG, SIGI, SIGX, SIGZ, SIGAL, TH, I, J, KK,
00108 12* 25701, ST02, ST03, TPD, ILK, PAD, INZ, ITOP, ISOT, XAST(20), SIGXK, ITAG(100),
00109 13* 3JF, PP, R, Q, AR, EPR, LK(15), LK(6), II, ZED, YADY(100), XBARX, ANG(100),
00110 14* 4UBARK(100), PETANK(100), ALPHAK(100), SQR/RINXC, DEPH(100), LAT,
00111 15* 55IGYK, SIGELK(100), SIGANK(100)
00112 16*
00113 17* INTEGER TESTNO
00114 18* REAL RPAR,L,LAMBDA
00115 19* THIS SUBROUTINE DETERMINES THE STRUCTURAL CHANGE IN LAYERS FOR
00116 20* THE PULL TRANSMISSION NOFL
00117 21* IF (RCK .EQ. 0) GO TO 100
00118 22* IF (KK .NE. JBOT(ILK)) GO TO 61
00119 23* IBOT = KK
00120 24* ITOP = JTOP(ILK)
00121 25* DO 60 J=IBOT,ITOP
00122 26* ILK = ILK+1
00123 27* 60 XAST(J) = UBAR(J)*TAST(ILK)
00124 28* 61 CONTINUE
00125 29* KTK = 0
00126 30* 100 CONTINUE
00127 31* RETURN
END

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END OF COMPILATION: NO DIAGNOSTICS.

NASA/MSFC MULTILAYER MODEL

QMAP, I
MAP 0017-05/30-13:16

ADDRESS LIMITS	001000 031670	040000 100502
STARTING ADDRESS	015334	
WORDS DECIMAL	12729 IBANK	16707 DBANK
SEGMENT MAIN		
	001000 031670	040000 100502
NSWTCs/FOR	1 001000 001021	
NBLKs/FOR64	1 001022 001044	
NRWDS/FOR64	1 001045 001124	2 040000 040011
NREFs/FOR64	1 001125 001326	2 040012 040031
NFTCHs/FOR64	1 001327 001616	2 040032 040067
NINPTs/FOR64	1 001617 002477	2 040070 040113
NFTVt/FOR	1 002500 002522	
NCLoss/FOR64	1 002523 002676	2 040114 040144
NBLKs/FOR64	1 002677 003020	
NBSBLs/FOR64	1 003021 003055	
NUPDAs/FOR64	1 003056 003110	
NBF00s/FOR		
NBDCVs/FOR64	1 003111 003236	2 040145 042346
NCHVt/FOR64	1 003237 003456	2 042347 042411
NININs/FOR66	1 003457 003654	2 042412 042506
NIRECs/UUCC67		2 042507 042522
NOTINs/FOR64	1 003655 004151	0 042523 042576
NOUTs/FOR64	1 004152 005154	2 042577 042602
NMTtS/FOR64	1 005155 006024	2 042603 042631
NIOERs/FOR64	1 006025 006160	2 042632 042706
NFCHKs/FOR64	1 006161 007040	2 042707 043012
		2 043013 043150
		4 043151 043222
		2 043223 043322
NTABs/UUCC		
ERUS/67-02		
NLOUTs/FOR63	1 007041 010123	2 043323 043360
ALOGs/FOR59	1 010124 010243	2 043361 043421
NLINPs/FOR64	1 010244 011757	2 043422 043605
ATANs/FOR59	1 011760 012163	2 043606 043637
ASINCOs/FOR59	1 012164 012400	0 043640 043665
SINCOs/FOR59	1 012401 012533	2 043666 043707
Sorts/FOR59	1 012534 012574	2 043710 043721
NEXP6s/FOR62	1 012575 012771	2 043722 043773
HsMONITOR/RALPH	1 012772 014031	2 043774 044516
EXPs/FOR59	1 014032 014121	2 044517 044537
NIEHs/FOR64	1 014122 014221	2 044540 044601
NOBUFs/FOR64	1 014222 014266	
NERRs/FOR64	1 014267 014652	2 044602 044760
PARAMS (COMMON BLOCK)		044761 072570

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PARMT (COMMON BLOCK)	1	014653	014722	0	072571	074763
BLANKSCOMMON (COMMON BLOCK)	3	PARAMT		2	074764	074774
TESTR				4	BLANKSCOMMON	PARAMS
PEAK	1	014723	015003	0	074775	075005
	3	PARAMT		2	BLANKSCOMMON	PARAMS
ISO	1	015004	015134	4	075006	075007
	3	PARAMT		0	BLANKSCOMMON	PARAMS
WASHT	1	015135	015505	4	075070	075137
	3	PARAMT		2	ELANKSCOMMON	PARAMS
ACH	1	015506	015642	4	075140	075152
	3	PARAMT		0	BLANKSCOMMON	PARAMS
VERT	1	015643	016060	2	075153	075177
	3	PARAMT		4	BLANKSCOMMON	PARAMS
SIGMA	1	016061	016552	2	075200	075233
	3	PARAMT		4	BLANKSCOMMON	PARAMS
COURD	1	016553	020367	2	075234	075313
	3	PARAMT		4	BLANKSCOMMON	PARAMS
SGP	1	020370	021710	2	075314	075373
	3	PARAMT		4	BLANKSCOMMON	PARAMS
READER	1	021711	024140	0	075374	076055
	3	PARAMT		2	BLANKSCOMMON	PARAMS
ISOYZ	1	024141	024714	4	076056	076302
	3	PARAMT		0	BLANKSCOMMON	PARAMS
ISOXY	1	024715	025576	4	076303	076542
	3	PARAMT		2	ELANKSCOMMON	PARAMS
CENTRL	1	025577	026171	4	076543	076736
	3	PARAMT		0	BLANKSCOMMON	PARAMS
DEPOS	1	026172	027273	4	076737	077307
	3	PARAMT		2	BLANKSCOMMON	PARAMS
BREAK	1	027274	030424	4	077370	077452
	3	PARAMT		0	ELANKSCOMMON	PARAMS
MODEL	1	030425	031647	2	077453	100502
	3	PARAMT		4	BLANKSCOMMON	PARAMS

SYS*RLIBS. LEVEL 67-02
END OF COLLECTION - TIME 2.401 SECONDS

APPENDIX D

NASA/MSFC MULTILAYER COMPUTER PROGRAM EXAMPLE OUTPUT

The three example output listings given in this appendix show only a small part of the program capabilities, but give the basic form of all program output. Certain pages in the output listings have been omitted due to volume, but important material is retained.

D.1 EXAMPLE 1 OUTPUT LISTING

Example 1 gives the output from a problem where maximum centerline concentration and centerline dosage are calculated using a sea-breeze meteorological regime under normal launch conditions. The listing was produced by logic section 1 of the computer program using Model 4. A full explanation of this case is given in Section 6.2.1 of the main body of the report. Also, an example coding sheet of inputs for this case is given in Figure B-3 of Appendix B.

The case title is printed at the top of the listing followed by a complete list of all program inputs for detailed input verification. The program then produces a summary of the layer parameters including those applicable to the new layer structure used in Model 4. Accompanying the input summary are specific layer parameters used in the calculations. The main dosage and concentration listing is then printed, giving the locations and values at each calculation point within the layer. Logic section 1 is normally used for general grid pattern calculations, but in this case, the special option NYS=1 was selected which automatically places all calculations on the alongwind cloud axis.

5000000E+02	6000000E+02	6500000E+02	7000000E+02
7500000E+02	8000000E+02	8500000E+02	9000000E+02
9500000E+02	1000000E+03	1050000E+03	1100000E+03
1150000E+03	1200000E+03	1250000E+03	1300000E+03
1350000E+03	1400000E+03	1450000E+03	1500000E+03
1550000E+03	1600000E+03	1650000E+03	1700000E+03
1750000E+03	1800000E+03	1850000E+03	1900000E+03
1950000E+03	2000000E+03	2050000E+03	2100000E+03
2150000E+03	2200000E+03	2250000E+03	2300000E+03
2350000E+03	2400000E+03	2450000E+03	2500000E+03
2550000E+03	2600000E+03	2650000E+03	2700000E+03
2750000E+03	2800000E+03	2850000E+03	2900000E+03
2950000E+03	3000000E+03	3050000E+03	3100000E+03
3150000E+03	3200000E+03	3250000E+03	3300000E+03
3350000E+03	3400000E+03	3450000E+03	3500000E+03
3550000E+03	3600000E+03	3650000E+03	3700000E+03
3750000E+03	3800000E+03	3850000E+03	3900000E+03
3950000E+03	4000000E+03	4050000E+03	4100000E+03
4150000E+03	4200000E+03	4250000E+03	4300000E+03
4350000E+03	4400000E+03	4450000E+03	4500000E+03
4550000E+03	4600000E+03	4650000E+03	4700000E+03
4750000E+03	4800000E+03	4850000E+03	4900000E+03
4950000E+03	5000000E+03	5050000E+03	5100000E+03
5150000E+03	5200000E+03	5250000E+03	5300000E+03
5350000E+03	5400000E+03	5450000E+03	5500000E+03
5550000E+03	5600000E+03	5650000E+03	5700000E+03
5750000E+03	5800000E+03	5850000E+03	5900000E+03
5950000E+03	6000000E+03	6050000E+03	6100000E+03
6150000E+03	6200000E+03	6250000E+03	6300000E+03
6350000E+03	6400000E+03	6450000E+03	6500000E+03
6550000E+03	6600000E+03	6650000E+03	6700000E+03
6750000E+03	6800000E+03	6850000E+03	6900000E+03
6950000E+03	7000000E+03	7050000E+03	7100000E+03
7150000E+03	7200000E+03	7250000E+03	7300000E+03
7350000E+03	7400000E+03	7450000E+03	7500000E+03
7550000E+03	7600000E+03	7650000E+03	7700000E+03
7750000E+03	7800000E+03	7850000E+03	7900000E+03
7950000E+03	8000000E+03	8050000E+03	8100000E+03
8150000E+03	8200000E+03	8250000E+03	8300000E+03
8350000E+03	8400000E+03	8450000E+03	8500000E+03
8550000E+03	8600000E+03	8650000E+03	8700000E+03
8750000E+03	8800000E+03	8850000E+03	8900000E+03
8950000E+03	9000000E+03	9050000E+03	9100000E+03
9150000E+03	9200000E+03	9250000E+03	9300000E+03
9350000E+03	9400000E+03	9450000E+03	9500000E+03
9550000E+03	9600000E+03	9650000E+03	9700000E+03
9750000E+03	9800000E+03	9850000E+03	9900000E+03
9950000E+03	1000000E+04	1000000E+04	1000000E+04

*** DOSAGE AND CONCENTRATION PATTERNS ***

** CALCULATION: HEIGHT Z= 2.00, CLOUD AXIS IS AT 345.00 DEGREES AZIMUTH BEARING RELATIVE TO ORIGIN

**** Y=	345.00, DOSAGE=	.71812986+02, CONCENTRATION=	.12687471+02, TIME AVERAGE CONCENTRATION=	.11968831+00
	TIME OF PASSAGE=	.96992333+02, AVERAGE CLOUD CONCENTRATION=	.74639033+00	
		* X= 500.00 *		
**** Y=	345.00, DOSAGE=	.62632421+02, CONCENTRATION=	.98551825+01, TIME AVERAGE CONCENTRATION=	.10430733+00
	TIME OF PASSAGE=	.97110207+02, AVERAGE CLOUD CONCENTRATION=	.64502849+00	
		* X= 600.00 *		
**** Y=	345.00, DOSAGE=	.56701045+02, CONCENTRATION=	.77935343+01, TIME AVERAGE CONCENTRATION=	.94501743-01
	TIME OF PASSAGE=	.97227928+02, AVERAGE CLOUD CONCENTRATION=	.58317653+00	
		* X= 700.00 *		
**** Y=	345.00, DOSAGE=	.52784671+02, CONCENTRATION=	.83646967+01, TIME AVERAGE CONCENTRATION=	.87974451-01
	TIME OF PASSAGE=	.97375417+02, AVERAGE CLOUD CONCENTRATION=	.54207303+00	
		* X= 800.00 *		
**** Y=	345.00, DOSAGE=	.50216701+02, CONCENTRATION=	.83636729+01, TIME AVERAGE CONCENTRATION=	.83694651-01
	TIME OF PASSAGE=	.97582585+02, AVERAGE CLOUD CONCENTRATION=	.51481915+00	
		* X= 900.00 *		
**** Y=	345.00, DOSAGE=	.46837203+02, CONCENTRATION=	.86237850+01, TIME AVERAGE CONCENTRATION=	.81062004-01
	TIME OF PASSAGE=	.97729334+02, AVERAGE CLOUD CONCENTRATION=	.49767291+00	
		* X= 1000.00 *		
**** Y=	345.00, DOSAGE=	.47753182+02, CONCENTRATION=	.85235977+01, TIME AVERAGE CONCENTRATION=	.79588638-01
	TIME OF PASSAGE=	.98281095+02, AVERAGE CLOUD CONCENTRATION=	.48588371+00	
		* X= 1200.00 *		
**** Y=	345.00, DOSAGE=	.44950064+02, CONCENTRATION=	.89746800+01, TIME AVERAGE CONCENTRATION=	.83251607-01
	TIME OF PASSAGE=	.98093255+02, AVERAGE CLOUD CONCENTRATION=	.58479762+00	
		* X= 1500.00 *		
**** Y=	345.00, DOSAGE=	.34746523+02, CONCENTRATION=	.88528629+01, TIME AVERAGE CONCENTRATION=	.90624422-01
	TIME OF PASSAGE=	.99740990+02, AVERAGE CLOUD CONCENTRATION=	.54612450+00	
		* X= 2000.00 *		
**** Y=	345.00, DOSAGE=	.60556230+02, CONCENTRATION=	.25622919+01, TIME AVERAGE CONCENTRATION=	.10092705+00
	TIME OF PASSAGE=	.11064397+03, AVERAGE CLOUD CONCENTRATION=	.63166788+00	
		* X= 2500.00 *		
**** Y=	345.00, DOSAGE=	.76868046+02, CONCENTRATION=	.25167928+01, TIME AVERAGE CONCENTRATION=	.12611341+00
	TIME OF PASSAGE=	.10270377+03, AVERAGE CLOUD CONCENTRATION=	.74786351+00	
		* X= 3000.00 *		
**** Y=	345.00, DOSAGE=	.66207305+02, CONCENTRATION=	.25167928+01, TIME AVERAGE CONCENTRATION=	.16049551+00
	TIME OF PASSAGE=	.10533575+03, AVERAGE CLOUD CONCENTRATION=	.91419393+00	
		* X= 3500.00 *		
**** Y=	345.00, DOSAGE=	.11615332+03, CONCENTRATION=	.26479463+01, TIME AVERAGE CONCENTRATION=	.19350886+00
	TIME OF PASSAGE=	.10827031+03, AVERAGE CLOUD CONCENTRATION=	.10727194+01	
		* X= 4000.00 *		

*** Y=	345.00, DUSAGE=	.13405138+03, CONCENTRATION=	.27577923+01, TIME AVERAGE CONCENTRATION=	.22341896+00
	TIME OF PASSAGE=	.11156071+03, AVERAGE CLOUD CONCENTRATION=	.12013249+01	
		* X= 4000.00 *		
*** Y=	345.00, DUSAGE=	.13455371+03, CONCENTRATION=	.27501483+01, TIME AVERAGE CONCENTRATION=	.26425617+00
	TIME OF PASSAGE=	.11013405+03, AVERAGE CLOUD CONCENTRATION=	.13503754+01	
		* X= 5000.00 *		
*** Y=	345.00, DUSAGE=	.16598237+03, CONCENTRATION=	.25581052+01, TIME AVERAGE CONCENTRATION=	.27830395+00
	TIME OF PASSAGE=	.12276617+03, AVERAGE CLOUD CONCENTRATION=	.13069372+01	
		* X= 6000.00 *		
*** Y=	345.00, DUSAGE=	.16392651+03, CONCENTRATION=	.22647803+01, TIME AVERAGE CONCENTRATION=	.27304419+00
	TIME OF PASSAGE=	.13727163+03, AVERAGE CLOUD CONCENTRATION=	.11934473+01	
		* X= 7000.00 *		
*** Y=	345.00, DUSAGE=	.13452401+03, CONCENTRATION=	.10090414+01, TIME AVERAGE CONCENTRATION=	.25754001+00
	TIME OF PASSAGE=	.10749237+03, AVERAGE CLOUD CONCENTRATION=	.10477481+01	
		* X= 8000.00 *		
*** Y=	345.00, DUSAGE=	.14301371+03, CONCENTRATION=	.15577300+01, TIME AVERAGE CONCENTRATION=	.23835618+00
	TIME OF PASSAGE=	.15826175+03, AVERAGE CLOUD CONCENTRATION=	.90365303+00	
		* X= 9000.00 *		
*** Y=	345.00, DUSAGE=	.13491404+03, CONCENTRATION=	.14783294+01, TIME AVERAGE CONCENTRATION=	.21919156+00
	TIME OF PASSAGE=	.16952151+03, AVERAGE CLOUD CONCENTRATION=	.77089250+00	
		* X= 10000.00 *		
*** Y=	345.00, DUSAGE=	.12757022+03, CONCENTRATION=	.06433019+01, TIME AVERAGE CONCENTRATION=	.17929703+00
	TIME OF PASSAGE=	.10049589+03, AVERAGE CLOUD CONCENTRATION=	.54033371+00	
		* X= 12500.00 *		
*** Y=	345.00, DUSAGE=	.09540977+02, CONCENTRATION=	.09400040+00, TIME AVERAGE CONCENTRATION=	.15091579+00
	TIME OF PASSAGE=	.23016077+03, AVERAGE CLOUD CONCENTRATION=	.39341834+00	
		* X= 13000.00 *		
*** Y=	345.00, DUSAGE=	.70162088+02, CONCENTRATION=	.52251540+00, TIME AVERAGE CONCENTRATION=	.13023669+00
	TIME OF PASSAGE=	.26217000+03, AVERAGE CLOUD CONCENTRATION=	.29805450+00	
		* X= 17500.00 *		
*** Y=	345.00, DUSAGE=	.49726770+02, CONCENTRATION=	.40660290+00, TIME AVERAGE CONCENTRATION=	.11453323+00
	TIME OF PASSAGE=	.29426276+03, AVERAGE CLOUD CONCENTRATION=	.23502803+00	
		* X= 20000.00 *		
*** Y=	345.00, DUSAGE=	.55364071+02, CONCENTRATION=	.26577300+00, TIME AVERAGE CONCENTRATION=	.92241811-01
	TIME OF PASSAGE=	.25135872+03, AVERAGE CLOUD CONCENTRATION=	.15321470+00	
		* X= 25000.00 *		
*** Y=	345.00, DUSAGE=	.40353213+02, CONCENTRATION=	.18485421+00, TIME AVERAGE CONCENTRATION=	.77052101-01
	TIME OF PASSAGE=	.42887094+03, AVERAGE CLOUD CONCENTRATION=	.10007992+00	
		* X= 30000.00 *		
*** Y=	345.00, DUSAGE=	.29863557+02, CONCENTRATION=	.13430000+00, TIME AVERAGE CONCENTRATION=	.65011926-01
	TIME OF PASSAGE=	.49069382+03, AVERAGE CLOUD CONCENTRATION=	.03209365+00	
		* X= 35000.00 *		
		* X= 40000.00 *		

**** Y= 345.00, DOSAGE= .74267333+12, CONCENTRATION= .1065132400, TIME AVERAGE CONCENTRATION= .56965560-01
TIME OF PASSAGE= .56546565+13, AVERAGE CLOUD CONCENTRATION= .61835934-01

**** Y= 345.00, DOSAGE= .28071128+12, CONCENTRATION= .68487455+11, TIME AVERAGE CONCENTRATION= .43670787-01
TIME OF PASSAGE= .77315041+13, AVERAGE CLOUD CONCENTRATION= .39921420-01

**** Y= 345.00, DOSAGE= .23466365+12, CONCENTRATION= .4789752+11, TIME AVERAGE CONCENTRATION= .34183783-01
TIME OF PASSAGE= .86137603+13, AVERAGE CLOUD CONCENTRATION= .27866670-01

**** Y= 345.00, DOSAGE= .20120924+12, CONCENTRATION= .35291737-11, TIME AVERAGE CONCENTRATION= .27241580-01
TIME OF PASSAGE= .97950738+13, AVERAGE CLOUD CONCENTRATION= .20542558-01

**** Y= 345.00, DOSAGE= .17615213+12, CONCENTRATION= .27678647-11, TIME AVERAGE CONCENTRATION= .22078340-01
TIME OF PASSAGE= .11186302+14, AVERAGE CLOUD CONCENTRATION= .15784937-01

**** Y= 345.00, DOSAGE= .15002776+12, CONCENTRATION= .21291000-11, TIME AVERAGE CONCENTRATION= .18176122-01
TIME OF PASSAGE= .12574048+14, AVERAGE CLOUD CONCENTRATION= .12477000-01

**** Y= 345.00, DOSAGE= .10320482+12, CONCENTRATION= .17737373-11, TIME AVERAGE CONCENTRATION= .15174174-01
TIME OF PASSAGE= .13964478+14, AVERAGE CLOUD CONCENTRATION= .10123319-01

***** LAYER 2 *****

** INPUT DATA **

3= .34900000+06, UBAR AT BOTTOM= 0.9000, UBAR AT TOP= 9.6000, SIGAK AT BOTTOM= 5.41000, SIGAK AT TOP= 5.05000
SIGAK AT BOTTOM= 5.13000, SIGAK AT TOP= 4.70000, SIGAK= 44.6500, SIGAK= 44.6500, SIGAK= 20.8700, THETA AT BOTTOM=150.0000
THETA AT TOP=150.0000, Z= 100.000, ALPHA=1.00, BETA=1.00, HE .000, DELTA .00000000, DELTA .00000000
12.000=1

CALCULATED INPUT PARAMETERS FOR MODELS 1,2,3 *** UBAR = 9.2500, THETA = 150.00000, DELTHP = .00000, DELU = .70000
, SIGAP = .00650, SIGEP = .08657

***** LAYER 3 *****

** INPUT DATA **

3= .96900000+06, UBAR AT BOTTOM= 0.6000, UBAR AT TOP= 9.9000, SIGAK AT BOTTOM= 5.05000, SIGAK AT TOP= 4.85000
SIGAK AT BOTTOM= 4.79000, SIGAK AT TOP= 4.60000, SIGAK= 74.4200, SIGAK= 74.4200, SIGAK= 28.8700, THETA AT BOTTOM=150.0000
THETA AT TOP=150.0000, Z= 200.000, ALPHA=1.00, BETA=1.00, HE .000, DELTA .00000000, DELTA .00000000
12.000=1

CALCULATED INPUT PARAMETERS FOR MODELS 1,2,3 *** UBAR = 9.7500, THETA = 151.00000, DELTHP = 2.00000, DELU = .30000
, SIGAP = .03190, SIGEP = .06194

***** LAYER 4 *****

** INPUT DATA **

Q= .22700000+07, UBAR AT BOTTOM= 9.9000, SIGK AT TOP= 4.0200, SIGK AT BOTTOM= 4.0500, SIGK AT TOP= 4.7100
 SIGK AT BOTTOM= 4.6300, SIGK AT TOP= 4.4700, SIGK= 10.1900, SIGK= 28.8700, THETA AT BOTTOM=152.0000
 THETA AT TOP=153.0000, Z= 300.000, ALPHA=1.00, BETA=1.00, HE .000, DELX= .00000000, DELY= .00000000
 IZ=0001

CALCULATED INPUT PARAMETERS FOR MODELS 1,2,3 *** UBAR = 10.0500, THETA = 152.5000, DELTHP = 1.00000, DELU = .30000
 , SIGAP = .07914, SIGEP = .07015

***** LAYER 5 *****

** INPUT DATA **

Q= .45500000+07, UBAR AT BOTTOM= 15.2000, UBAR AT TOP= 10.4000, SIGK AT BOTTOM= 4.7100, SIGK AT TOP= 4.6100
 SIGK AT BOTTOM= 4.4700, SIGK AT TOP= 4.3700, SIGK= 133.9500, SIGK= 28.8700, THETA AT BOTTOM=153.0000
 THETA AT TOP=157.0000, Z= 400.000, ALPHA=1.00, BETA=1.00, HE .000, DELX= .00000000, DELY= .00000000
 IZ=0001

CALCULATED INPUT PARAMETERS FOR MODELS 1,2,3 *** UBAR = 12.3000, THETA = 155.0000, DELTHP = 4.00000, DELU = .20000
 , SIGAP = .07716, SIGEP = .07714

***** LAYER 6 *****

** INPUT DATA **

Q= .77700000+07, UBAR AT BOTTOM= 10.4000, UBAR AT TOP= 10.6000, SIGK AT BOTTOM= 4.6100, SIGK AT TOP= 4.5200
 SIGK AT BOTTOM= 4.3700, SIGK AT TOP= 4.2000, SIGK= 103.7200, SIGK= 28.8700, THETA AT BOTTOM=157.0000
 THETA AT TOP=160.0000, Z= 500.000, ALPHA=1.00, BETA=1.00, HE .000, DELX= .00000000, DELY= .00000000
 IZ=0001

CALCULATED INPUT PARAMETERS FOR MODELS 1,2,3 *** UBAR = 10.5000, THETA = 158.5000, DELTHP = 3.00000, DELU = .20000
 , SIGAP = .07550, SIGEP = .07557

***** LAYER 7 *****

** INPUT DATA **

Q= .11000000+08, UBAR AT BOTTOM= 10.6000, UBAR AT TOP= 10.8000, SIGK AT BOTTOM= 4.5200, SIGK AT TOP= 4.4500
 SIGK AT BOTTOM= 4.2000, SIGK AT TOP= 4.2000, SIGK= 193.4900, SIGK= 28.8700, THETA AT BOTTOM=160.0000
 THETA AT TOP=170.0000, Z= 600.000, ALPHA=1.00, BETA=1.00, HE .000, DELX= .00000000, DELY= .00000000
 IZ=0001

CALCULATED INPUT PARAMETERS FOR MODELS 1,2,3 *** UBAR = 10.7000, THETA = 165.0000, DELTHP = 10.00000, DELU = .20000
 , SIGAP = .07426, SIGEP = .07435

***** LAYER 8 *****

** INPUT DATA **

OZ = .13900000+00, USAR AT BOTTOM= 10.8500, USAR AT TOPE= 10.9000, SIGAK AT BOTTOM= 4.45000, SIGAK AT TOPE= 4.39000
 SIGEK AT BOTTOM= 4.23000, SIGEK AT TOPE= 4.17000, SIGXO= 223.2600, SIGYO= 223.2600, SIGZO= 23.8700, THETAK AT BOTTOM=170.0000
 THETAK AT TOPE=100.0000, Z = 700.000, ALPHA=1.00, BETA=1.00, HE .000, DELXE .00000000, DELYE .00000000
 12.0001

CALCULATED INPUT PARAMETERS FOR MODELS 1,2,3 *** USAR = 10.85000, THETA = 175.00000, DELTHP = 10.00000, DELU = .10000
 , SIGAP = .07319, SIGEP = .07330

***** LAYER 9 *****

** INPUT DATA **

OZ = .06160000+07, USAR AT BOTTOM= 10.9700, USAR AT TOPE= 10.0000, SIGAK AT BOTTOM= 4.39000, SIGAK AT TOPE= 2.00000
 SIGEK AT BOTTOM= 4.17000, SIGEK AT TOPE= 1.90000, SIGXO= 182.7700, SIGYO= 182.7700, SIGZO= 144.3400, THETAK AT BOTTOM=180.0000
 THETAK AT TOPE=220.0000, Z = 600.000, ALPHA=1.00, BETA=1.00, HE .000, DELXE .00000000, DELYE .00000000
 12.0001

CALCULATED INPUT PARAMETERS FOR MODELS 1,2,3 *** USAR = 10.95000, THETA = 204.00000, DELTHP = 48.00000, DELU = -.90000
 , SIGAP = .05290, SIGEP = .05297

** CALCULATION HEIGHT Z= 800.000, CLOUD AXIS IS AT 24.300 DEGREES AZIMUTH BEARING RELATIVE TO ORIGIN

**** Y= 24.00, DOSAGE= .18906670+04, CONCENTRATION= .36267024+02, TIME AVERAGE CONCENTRATION= .26494454+01
 TIME OF PASSAGE= .75206795+02, AVERAGE CLOUD CONCENTRATION= .21137290+02

**** Y= 24.00, DOSAGE= .15917753+04, CONCENTRATION= .34255101+02, TIME AVERAGE CONCENTRATION= .25029580+01
 TIME OF PASSAGE= .75206795+02, AVERAGE CLOUD CONCENTRATION= .19968612+02

**** Y= 24.00, DOSAGE= .14182086+04, CONCENTRATION= .32351058+02, TIME AVERAGE CONCENTRATION= .23638276+01
 TIME OF PASSAGE= .75206795+02, AVERAGE CLOUD CONCENTRATION= .18838623+02

**** Y= 24.00, DOSAGE= .13400005+04, CONCENTRATION= .30562524+02, TIME AVERAGE CONCENTRATION= .22333423+01
 TIME OF PASSAGE= .75206795+02, AVERAGE CLOUD CONCENTRATION= .17817611+02

**** Y= 24.00, DOSAGE= .12671885+04, CONCENTRATION= .28903124+02, TIME AVERAGE CONCENTRATION= .21119808+01
 TIME OF PASSAGE= .75206795+02, AVERAGE CLOUD CONCENTRATION= .16349300+02

**** Y= 24.00, DOSAGE= .11000184+04, CONCENTRATION= .27367615+02, TIME AVERAGE CONCENTRATION= .19996973+01
 TIME OF PASSAGE= .75206795+02, AVERAGE CLOUD CONCENTRATION= .15953590+02

**** Y= 24.00, DOSAGE= .10535672+04, CONCENTRATION= .24031654+02, TIME AVERAGE CONCENTRATION= .17559453+01
 TIME OF PASSAGE= .75206795+02, AVERAGE CLOUD CONCENTRATION= .14003936+02

**** Y= 1500.00 *

```

**** Y= 24.00, DUSAGE= .93454224+03, CONCENTRATION= .2115719+02, TIME AVERAGE CONCENTRATION= .15575704+01
      TIME OF PASSAGE= .75266795+02, AVERAGE CLOUD CONCENTRATION= .12426361+02
      * X= 1750.00 *

**** Y= 24.00, DUSAGE= .83713968+03, CONCENTRATION= .15094986+02, TIME AVERAGE CONCENTRATION= .13952328+01
      TIME OF PASSAGE= .75266795+02, AVERAGE CLOUD CONCENTRATION= .11131171+02
      * X= 2000.00 *

**** Y= 24.00, DUSAGE= .75683646+03, CONCENTRATION= .17254724+02, TIME AVERAGE CONCENTRATION= .12610608+01
      TIME OF PASSAGE= .75266795+02, AVERAGE CLOUD CONCENTRATION= .10660746+02
      * X= 2500.00 *

**** Y= 24.00, DUSAGE= .63247230+03, CONCENTRATION= .14426565+02, TIME AVERAGE CONCENTRATION= .10541205+01
      TIME OF PASSAGE= .75266795+02, AVERAGE CLOUD CONCENTRATION= .08497760+01
      * X= 3000.00 *

**** Y= 24.00, DUSAGE= .54197500+03, CONCENTRATION= .12362360+02, TIME AVERAGE CONCENTRATION= .90329166+00
      TIME OF PASSAGE= .75266795+02, AVERAGE CLOUD CONCENTRATION= .72646632+01
      * X= 3500.00 *

**** Y= 24.00, DUSAGE= .47340926+03, CONCENTRATION= .10073501+02, TIME AVERAGE CONCENTRATION= .78915876+00
      TIME OF PASSAGE= .75266795+02, AVERAGE CLOUD CONCENTRATION= .62953163+01
      * X= 4000.00 *

**** Y= 24.00, DUSAGE= .42004616+03, CONCENTRATION= .05811666+01, TIME AVERAGE CONCENTRATION= .70007683+00
      TIME OF PASSAGE= .75266795+02, AVERAGE CLOUD CONCENTRATION= .55852143+01
      * X= 5000.00 *

**** Y= 24.00, DUSAGE= .34286155+03, CONCENTRATION= .7808167+01, TIME AVERAGE CONCENTRATION= .57043591+00
      TIME OF PASSAGE= .75266795+02, AVERAGE CLOUD CONCENTRATION= .45509392+01
      * X= 6000.00 *

**** Y= 24.00, DUSAGE= .28054210+03, CONCENTRATION= .65013668+01, TIME AVERAGE CONCENTRATION= .48090350+00
      TIME OF PASSAGE= .75266795+02, AVERAGE CLOUD CONCENTRATION= .38366493+01
      * X= 7000.00 *

**** Y= 24.00, DUSAGE= .24029281+03, CONCENTRATION= .56362729+01, TIME AVERAGE CONCENTRATION= .41548468+00
      TIME OF PASSAGE= .75266795+02, AVERAGE CLOUD CONCENTRATION= .33147378+01
      * X= 8000.00 *

**** Y= 24.00, DUSAGE= .21930655+03, CONCENTRATION= .50341627+01, TIME AVERAGE CONCENTRATION= .36564424+00
      TIME OF PASSAGE= .75266795+02, AVERAGE CLOUD CONCENTRATION= .29171107+01
      * X= 9000.00 *

**** Y= 24.00, DUSAGE= .19295934+03, CONCENTRATION= .44672163+01, TIME AVERAGE CONCENTRATION= .32643257+00
      TIME OF PASSAGE= .75266795+02, AVERAGE CLOUD CONCENTRATION= .26042799+01
      * X= 10000.00 *

**** Y= 24.00, DUSAGE= .17697123+03, CONCENTRATION= .40344427+01, TIME AVERAGE CONCENTRATION= .29478872+00
      TIME OF PASSAGE= .75266795+02, AVERAGE CLOUD CONCENTRATION= .23518252+01
      * X= 12500.00 *

**** Y= 24.00, DUSAGE= .14233975+03, CONCENTRATION= .32467409+01, TIME AVERAGE CONCENTRATION= .23723292+00
      TIME OF PASSAGE= .75266795+02, AVERAGE CLOUD CONCENTRATION= .18926443+01
      * X= 15000.00 *

**** Y= 24.00, DUSAGE= .11906982+03, CONCENTRATION= .27159536+01, TIME AVERAGE CONCENTRATION= .19844497+00

```

TIME OF PASSAGE= .75206795+2, AVERAGE CLOUD CONCENTRATION= .15832323+01

**** Y= 24.00, DUSAGE= .13233135+23, CONCENTRATION= .23341562+01, TIME AVERAGE CONCENTRATION= .17055216+00
TIME OF PASSAGE= .75206795+2, AVERAGE CLOUD CONCENTRATION= .13600656+01

**** Y= 24.00, DUSAGE= .09715002+02, CONCENTRATION= .2063810+01, TIME AVERAGE CONCENTRATION= .14952500+00
TIME OF PASSAGE= .75206795+2, AVERAGE CLOUD CONCENTRATION= .11929103+01

**** Y= 24.00, DUSAGE= .71264569+2, CONCENTRATION= .16414975+01, TIME AVERAGE CONCENTRATION= .11994095+00
TIME OF PASSAGE= .75206795+2, AVERAGE CLOUD CONCENTRATION= .95688919+00

**** Y= 24.00, DUSAGE= .60075484+02, CONCENTRATION= .13700090+01, TIME AVERAGE CONCENTRATION= .10012581+00
TIME OF PASSAGE= .75206795+2, AVERAGE CLOUD CONCENTRATION= .79880393+00

**** Y= 24.00, DUSAGE= .51556721+02, CONCENTRATION= .11750938+01, TIME AVERAGE CONCENTRATION= .85927867-01
TIME OF PASSAGE= .75206795+2, AVERAGE CLOUD CONCENTRATION= .06355275+00

**** Y= 24.00, DUSAGE= .45153360+02, CONCENTRATION= .10390300+01, TIME AVERAGE CONCENTRATION= .75255600-01
TIME OF PASSAGE= .75206795+2, AVERAGE CLOUD CONCENTRATION= .03038930+00

**** Y= 24.00, DUSAGE= .30160380+02, CONCENTRATION= .02490363+00, TIME AVERAGE CONCENTRATION= .60280847-01
TIME OF PASSAGE= .75206795+2, AVERAGE CLOUD CONCENTRATION= .48691916+00

**** Y= 24.00, DUSAGE= .30165452+02, CONCENTRATION= .08006780+00, TIME AVERAGE CONCENTRATION= .50275753-01
TIME OF PASSAGE= .75206795+2, AVERAGE CLOUD CONCENTRATION= .40110009+00

**** Y= 24.00, DUSAGE= .25671376+02, CONCENTRATION= .05912039+00, TIME AVERAGE CONCENTRATION= .43118960-01
TIME OF PASSAGE= .75206795+2, AVERAGE CLOUD CONCENTRATION= .04400317+00

**** Y= 24.00, DUSAGE= .22667425+02, CONCENTRATION= .51650310+00, TIME AVERAGE CONCENTRATION= .37745708-01
TIME OF PASSAGE= .75206795+2, AVERAGE CLOUD CONCENTRATION= .03113555+00

**** Y= 24.00, DUSAGE= .20137910+02, CONCENTRATION= .45030183+00, TIME AVERAGE CONCENTRATION= .33563183-01
TIME OF PASSAGE= .75206795+2, AVERAGE CLOUD CONCENTRATION= .26776716+00

**** Y= 24.00, DUSAGE= .18129046+02, CONCENTRATION= .41251987+00, TIME AVERAGE CONCENTRATION= .30215077-01
TIME OF PASSAGE= .75206795+2, AVERAGE CLOUD CONCENTRATION= .24105593+00

***** LAYER10 *****

** INPUT DATA **

Q= .54440000+06, USAR AT BOTTOM= 10.0000, USAR AT TOP= 11.9000, SIGAK AT BOTTOM= 2.00000, SIGAK AT TOP= 1.00000

D.2 EXAMPLE 2 OUTPUT LISTING

Example 2 gives the output listing for the calculation of maximum centerline concentration and centerline dosage using Model 3 for the sea-breeze meteorological regime. Logic Section 2 of the computer program is used in this example. An example problem input coding sheet is shown in Appendix B, Figure B-4. The first part of the output listing has the same form as Example 1 with the exception that summaries of the parameters for all layers are produced before the dosage and concentration tables. This case is explained in full in Section 6 in the main body of the report.

DATE 031473
DATE=MARCH 11 73 *--*

NASA/MSFC MULTILAYER DIFFUSION MODEL, VERSION 2 H E CRAMER CO

*** TITLE=CONCENTRATION, NORMAL LAUNCH, SEA BREEZE CASE 2, H=550M,

\$NAME		+89304933075,	+27231697740,	+21174236439,	+19432494150,
TESTNO	=	+28338207877,	+25939169751,	+19913350152,	+6847749294,
		+55964270640,	+20100436293,	+5453926725,	+5453926725
ISNXP	=	+C,	+0,	+1,	+0,
		+C,	+0,	+C,	+0,
		+0,	+0,	+C,	+0,
		+0,	+C,	+0,	+0,
		+0,	+C,	+C,	+0,
		+0,	+C,	+0,	+0,
		+0,	+0,		

D-16

NASA/MSFC MULTILAYER MODEL

*** MAXIMUM CENTERLINE CONCENTRATION, CENTERLINE DOSAGE, ETC ***

* CALCULATIONS FOR LAYER 1, AT HEIGHT 2.000 WITH CLOUD AXIS AT 345.000 DEGREES RELATIVE TO SOURCE *

RADIAL DISTANCE	DOSAGE	CONCENTRATION	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION	TIME MEAN	TIME OF PASSAGE	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION	AVERAGE
500.000	.62560589+01	.99658119+01	.10426765-01	.10768784+03	.10768784+03	.58094386-01	
600.000	.10341019+02	.16457950+00	.17235032-01	.10778693+03	.10778693+03	.95939451-01	
700.000	.15810616+02	.25135646+00	.26351026-01	.10790393+03	.10790393+03	.14652494+00	
800.000	.22674070+02	.36002148+00	.37790117-01	.10803876+03	.10803876+03	.20986977+00	
900.000	.30838928+02	.48897330+00	.51398212-01	.10819137+03	.10819137+03	.28504055+00	
1000.000	.40131160+02	.63530825+00	.66882266-01	.10836418+03	.10836418+03	.37034457+00	
1250.000	.66726949+02	.10514634+01	.11121158+00	.10886433+03	.10886433+03	.61293676+00	
1500.000	.95025331+02	.14890209+01	.15837555+00	.10947554+03	.10947554+03	.86800513+00	
1750.000	.12175762+03	.18954775+01	.20592936+00	.11019351+03	.11019351+03	.11049436+01	
2000.000	.14502215+03	.22409213+01	.24170358+00	.11101617+03	.11101617+03	.13063156+01	
2500.000	.17903295+03	.27187128+01	.29838825+00	.11296611+03	.11296611+03	.15848378+01	
3000.000	.19845924+03	.29525906+01	.33076539+00	.11350459+03	.11350459+03	.17211737+01	
3500.000	.20769485+03	.30191870+01	.34615741+00	.11800852+03	.11800852+03	.17599953+01	
4000.000	.21028192+03	.29799114+01	.35046986+00	.12105342+03	.12105342+03	.17371001+01	
5000.000	.20389291+03	.27311547+01	.33982151+00	.12806614+03	.12806614+03	.15209006+01	
6000.000	.18983097+03	.23918593+01	.31638496+00	.13614759+03	.13614759+03	.13943028+01	
7000.000	.17339902+03	.20977452+01	.28699836+00	.14511933+03	.14511933+03	.11948719+01	
8000.000	.15738779+03	.17493828+01	.26231237+00	.15482667+03	.15482667+03	.10165418+01	
9000.000	.14300683+03	.14855360+01	.23634472+00	.16513944+03	.16513944+03	.86597364+00	
10000.000	.13055238+03	.12728217+01	.21758729+00	.17595262+03	.17595262+03	.74197462+00	
12500.000	.10671612+03	.89457137+00	.17796020+00	.20464142+03	.20464142+03	.52147859+00	
15000.000	.90124951+02	.65790379+00	.15020824+00	.23499637+03	.23499637+03	.38351635+00	
17500.000	.77981696+02	.50206237+00	.12996932+00	.26644864+03	.26644864+03	.29267084+00	
20000.000	.68715870+02	.39470307+00	.11452464+00	.29865174+03	.29865174+03	.23008695+00	
25000.000	.55513409+02	.26125594+00	.92485166-01	.36451066+03	.36451066+03	.15229571+00	
30000.000	.46562031+02	.18508161+00	.77386275-01	.43156548+03	.43156548+03	.10789100+00	
35000.000	.40034613+02	.13774404+00	.66170684-01	.49933466+03	.49933466+03	.80296074-01	
40000.000	.35203745+02	.10640298+00	.57321457-01	.56756236+03	.56756236+03	.62026215-01	
50000.000	.28298446+02	.68671289+00	.43993348-01	.70486002+03	.70486002+03	.40147610-01	
60000.000	.23657515+02	.48151659-01	.34466026-01	.84282301+03	.84282301+03	.28069375-01	
70000.000	.20323930+02	.35533798-01	.27485009-01	.98117071+03	.98117071+03	.20713959-01	
80000.000	.17813648+02	.27290169-01	.22876101-01	.11197605+04	.11197605+04	.15908444-01	
90000.000	.15855322+02	.21612054-01	.18356392-01	.12585125+04	.12585125+04	.12598462-01	
100000.000	.14284822+02	.17536355-01	.15334150-01	.13973783+04	.13973783+04	.10222587-01	

* CALCULATIONS FOR LAYER 1, AT HEIGHT 550.000 WITH CLOUD AXIS AT 345.000 DEGREES RELATIVE TO SOURCE *

RADIAL DISTANCE	DOSAGE	CONCENTRATION	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION	TIME MEAN	TIME OF PASSAGE	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION	AVERAGE
500.000	.14639155+04	.23319644+02	.24398592+01	.10768784+03	.10768784+03	.13594066+02	
600.000	.13489127+04	.21468230+02	.22481878+02	.10778693+03	.10778693+03	.12514622+02	
700.000	.12478319+04	.19837976+02	.20797198+01	.10790393+03	.10790393+03	.11564286+02	
800.000	.11588632+04	.18400562+02	.19314386+01	.10803876+03	.10803876+03	.10726365+02	
900.000	.10803940+04	.17130421+02	.18006366+01	.10819137+03	.10819137+03	.99859531+01	
1000.000	.10109940+04	.16004841+02	.16849901+01	.10836418+03	.10836418+03	.93290113+01	
1250.000	.86930105+03	.13698186+02	.14488351+01	.10886433+03	.10886433+03	.79851781+01	
1500.000	.76130714+03	.11929475+02	.12688452+01	.10947554+03	.10947554+03	.69541299+01	
1750.000	.67642518+03	.10530337+02	.11273753+01	.11019351+03	.11019351+03	.61385211+01	
2000.000	.60798700+03	.93903241+01	.10128312+01	.11101617+03	.11101617+03	.54739657+01	
2500.000	.50232015+03	.76280047+01	.83720025+00	.11296611+03	.11296611+03	.44466448+01	

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3000.000	.4262978+03	.63204336+01	.70804964+00	.11530459+03	.36844134+01
3500.000	.36570720+03	.53161674+01	.60951199+00	.11800852+03	.30989897+01
4000.000	.31964663+03	.45297222+01	.53274438+00	.12105342+03	.26405418+01
5000.000	.25414198+03	.34042433+01	.42356997+00	.12806614+03	.19844587+01
6000.000	.21131604+03	.26625698+01	.35219333+00	.13614759+03	.15521099+01
7000.000	.18186620+03	.21498354+01	.30311032+00	.14511933+03	.12532182+01
8000.000	.16044834+03	.17777389+01	.26741383+00	.15482667+03	.10363094+01
9000.000	.14401932+03	.14960536+01	.24003220+00	.16513994+03	.87210473+00
10000.000	.13086019+03	.12758227+01	.21810031+00	.17595262+03	.74372402+00
12500.000	.10672587+03	.89465310+00	.17787645+00	.20464142+03	.92152623+00
15000.000	.90125113+02	.65790498+00	.15020851+00	.2349637+03	.38351704+00
17500.000	.77981261+02	.50205956+00	.12996859+00	.26644864+03	.29266901+00
20000.000	.68715819+02	.39470278+00	.11452455+00	.29865174+03	.23008678+00
25000.000	.55513342+02	.26125562+00	.92485053+01	.36451066+03	.15229552+00
30000.000	.46361960+02	.18508152+00	.77386157+01	.43156548+03	.10789084+00
35000.000	.40094543+02	.13774380+00	.66170569+01	.49933466+03	.80295933+01
40000.000	.35203935+02	.10640355+00	.57321766+01	.56736236+03	.62026550+01
50000.000	.28298681+02	.68871861+01	.43993714+01	.70486002+03	.40147944+01
60000.000	.23657505+02	.48151638+01	.34466010+01	.84282301+03	.28069363+01
70000.000	.20323919+02	.35333779+01	.27484994+01	.98117071+03	.20713948+01
80000.000	.17813732+02	.27290298+01	.22887716+01	.11197603+04	.15908520+01
90000.000	.15855318+02	.21612049+01	.18356388+01	.12585125+04	.12598459+01
100000.000	.14284819+02	.17536352+01	.15334147+01	.13973783+04	.10222585+01

D.3 EXAMPLE 3 OUTPUT LISTING

Example 3 is an output listing of dosage and concentration, for the sea-breeze meteorological regime, over a 180-degree sector about the alongwind cloud axis. Values in this listing at YY = 345 degrees are the same as those listed in Example 1.

NASA/MSC MULTILAYER DIFFUSION MODEL, VERSION 2 H E CRAMER CO

[illegible][illegible]

XRY	=	.1000000E+03	
XRZ	=	.1000000E+03	
XLRY	=	.0000000E+00	
XLXZ	=	.0000000E+00	
ZL	=	.2000000E+01,	.8000000E+03,
			.1300000E+04,
			.1800000E+04,

[illegible]

DECAY	==	.0000000E+00	.7000000E+03	.8000000E+03
GLIM	==	.0000000E+00	.1250000E+04	.1500000E+04
TIME	==	.0000000E+00	.2500000E+04	.3000000E+04
BLANDA	==	.0000000E+00	.5000000E+04	.6000000E+04
UXR	==	.5000000E+03	.9000000E+04	.1000000E+05
		.9000000E+03	.1750000E+05	.2000000E+05
		.1750000E+04		
		.3500000E+04		
		.7000000E+04		
		.1250000E+05		

** Y=	25.000,	DOSAGE=	.55978935-C3,	CONCENTRATION=	.96911032+C2,	AVERAGE	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.14737271-03	.93131558-06
** Y=	30.000,	DOSAGE=	.12608209-C4,	CONCENTRATION=	.06891421+C2,	AVERAGE	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.57671705-05	.21113682-07
** Y=	35.000,	DOSAGE=	.05870307+C2,	CONCENTRATION=	.95870307+C2,	AVERAGE	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.13077494-C6	.29476821-09
** Y=	40.000,	DOSAGE=	.17636093-C6,	CONCENTRATION=	.05870307+C2,	AVERAGE	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.18261467-08	.14717169-11
** Y=	45.000,	DOSAGE=	.0333012-C9,	CONCENTRATION=	.95870307+C2,	AVERAGE	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.91130699-11	.12388473-14
** Y=	50.000,	DOSAGE=	.74330836-12,	CONCENTRATION=	.95870307+C2,	AVERAGE	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.76706211-14	.84670620-28
** Y=	55.000,	DOSAGE=	.52802372-25,	CONCENTRATION=	.95870307+C2,	AVERAGE	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.52485583-27	.00000000
** Y=	60.000,	DOSAGE=	.00000000,	CONCENTRATION=	.00000000,	AVERAGE	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.00000000	.00000000
** Y=	65.000,	DOSAGE=	.00000000,	CONCENTRATION=	.00000000,	AVERAGE	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.00000000	.00000000
** Y=	70.000,	DOSAGE=	.00000000,	CONCENTRATION=	.00000000,	AVERAGE	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.00000000	.00000000
** Y=	75.000,	DOSAGE=	.00000000,	CONCENTRATION=	.00000000,	AVERAGE	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.00000000	.00000000
** Y=	80.000,	DOSAGE=	.00000000,	CONCENTRATION=	.00000000,	AVERAGE	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.00000000	.00000000
** Y=	85.000,	DOSAGE=	.00000000,	CONCENTRATION=	.00000000,	AVERAGE	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.00000000	.00000000
** Y=	90.000,	DOSAGE=	.00000000,	CONCENTRATION=	.00000000,	AVERAGE	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.00000000	.00000000
** Y=	95.000,	DOSAGE=	.00000000,	CONCENTRATION=	.00000000,	AVERAGE	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.00000000	.00000000
** Y=	100.000,	DOSAGE=	.00000000,	CONCENTRATION=	.00000000,	AVERAGE	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.00000000	.00000000
** Y=	105.000,	DOSAGE=	.00000000,	CONCENTRATION=	.00000000,	AVERAGE	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.00000000	.00000000
** Y=	110.000,	DOSAGE=	.00000000,	CONCENTRATION=	.00000000,	AVERAGE	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.00000000	.00000000
** Y=	115.000,	DOSAGE=	.00000000,	CONCENTRATION=	.00000000,	AVERAGE	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.00000000	.00000000
** Y=	120.000,	DOSAGE=	.00000000,	CONCENTRATION=	.00000000,	AVERAGE	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.00000000	.00000000
** Y=	125.000,	DOSAGE=	.00000000,	CONCENTRATION=	.00000000,	AVERAGE	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.00000000	.00000000
** Y=	130.000,	DOSAGE=	.00000000,	CONCENTRATION=	.00000000,	AVERAGE	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.00000000	.00000000
** Y=	135.000,	DOSAGE=	.00000000,	CONCENTRATION=	.00000000,	AVERAGE	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.00000000	.00000000
** Y=	140.000,	DOSAGE=	.00000000,	CONCENTRATION=	.00000000,	AVERAGE	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.00000000	.00000000
** Y=	145.000,	DOSAGE=	.00000000,	CONCENTRATION=	.00000000,	AVERAGE	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.00000000	.00000000
** Y=	150.000,	DOSAGE=	.00000000,	CONCENTRATION=	.00000000,	AVERAGE	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.00000000	.00000000
** Y=	155.000,	DOSAGE=	.00000000,	CONCENTRATION=	.00000000,	AVERAGE	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.00000000	.00000000

* X= 600.00 *

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82

DATE 031473

PAGE

** Y=	270.000, DOSAGE=	.00000003	, CONCENTRATION=	.00000000	, TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.00000000
	TIME OF PASSAGE=	.00000000	, AVERAGE			ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.00000000
** Y=	275.000, DOSAGE=	.23192850-23	, CONCENTRATION=	.20262554-24	, TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.38654764-26
	TIME OF PASSAGE=	.96004910+02	, AVERAGE			ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.23950347-25
** Y=	280.000, DOSAGE=	.92287003-17	, CONCENTRATION=	.80340906-18	, TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.15381167-19
	TIME OF PASSAGE=	.96033981+02	, AVERAGE			ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.95304357-19
** Y=	285.000, DOSAGE=	.34851330-12	, CONCENTRATION=	.29974834-13	, TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.58085565-15
	TIME OF PASSAGE=	.96067878+02	, AVERAGE			ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.55978221-14
** Y=	290.000, DOSAGE=	.74667837-09	, CONCENTRATION=	.63038645-10	, TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.12444460-11
	TIME OF PASSAGE=	.96055508+02	, AVERAGE			ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.77152100-11
** Y=	295.000, DOSAGE=	.23604635-06	, CONCENTRATION=	.19576695-07	, TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.39341058-09
	TIME OF PASSAGE=	.96055810+02	, AVERAGE			ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.24348270-08
** Y=	300.000, DOSAGE=	.19041699-04	, CONCENTRATION=	.17238264-05	, TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.33239498-07
	TIME OF PASSAGE=	.96087730+02	, AVERAGE			ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.20103177-06
** Y=	305.000, DOSAGE=	.69597046-03	, CONCENTRATION=	.67405693-04	, TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.11599508-05
	TIME OF PASSAGE=	.97229120+02	, AVERAGE			ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.71727993-05
** Y=	310.000, DOSAGE=	.13522702-01	, CONCENTRATION=	.15438490-02	, TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.22537836-04
	TIME OF PASSAGE=	.97269500+02	, AVERAGE			ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.13936937-03
** Y=	315.000, DOSAGE=	.15956316+00	, CONCENTRATION=	.20251419-01	, TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.26427193-03
	TIME OF PASSAGE=	.97107571+02	, AVERAGE			ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.10328069-02
** Y=	320.000, DOSAGE=	.11209364+01	, CONCENTRATION=	.15251100+00	, TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.18832273-02
	TIME OF PASSAGE=	.97141927+02	, AVERAGE			ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.11631010-01
** Y=	325.000, DOSAGE=	.50951268+01	, CONCENTRATION=	.69750529+00	, TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.84752113-02
	TIME OF PASSAGE=	.97171595+02	, AVERAGE			ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.52331412-01
** Y=	330.000, DOSAGE=	.13233086+02	, CONCENTRATION=	.21055123+01	, TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.25471809-01
	TIME OF PASSAGE=	.97195666+02	, AVERAGE			ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.15724840+00
** Y=	335.000, DOSAGE=	.32255253+02	, CONCENTRATION=	.44432113+01	, TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.53760421-01
	TIME OF PASSAGE=	.97213405+02	, AVERAGE			ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.33190669+00
** Y=	340.000, DOSAGE=	.40501340+02	, CONCENTRATION=	.69232200+01	, TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.82635566-01
	TIME OF PASSAGE=	.97224260+02	, AVERAGE			ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.50993676+00
** Y=	345.000, DOSAGE=	.56701046+02	, CONCENTRATION=	.77355343+01	, TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.94501743-01
	TIME OF PASSAGE=	.97237920+02	, AVERAGE			ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.58317053+00
** Y=	350.000, DOSAGE=	.48573277+02	, CONCENTRATION=	.66797000+01	, TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.80955462-01
	TIME OF PASSAGE=	.97224270+02	, AVERAGE			ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.49966053+00
** Y=	355.000, DOSAGE=	.33939567+02	, CONCENTRATION=	.42599633+01	, TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.51565945-01
	TIME OF PASSAGE=	.97213405+02	, AVERAGE			ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.31826441+00
** Y=	.000, DOSAGE=	.14335651+02	, CONCENTRATION=	.19737051+01	, TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.23892751-01
	TIME OF PASSAGE=	.97195666+02	, AVERAGE			ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.14749470+00
** Y=	5.000, DOSAGE=	.46567706+01	, CONCENTRATION=	.63750000+00	, TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.77612977-02
	TIME OF PASSAGE=	.97171595+02	, AVERAGE			ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.47923350-01
** Y=	10.000, DOSAGE=	.11004070+01	, CONCENTRATION=	.13321250+00	, TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.16806784-02
	TIME OF PASSAGE=	.97141927+02	, AVERAGE			ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.13390760-01
** Y=	15.000, DOSAGE=	.13775837+02	, CONCENTRATION=	.17490711-01	, TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.22959728-03
	TIME OF PASSAGE=	.97107571+02	, AVERAGE			ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.14103616-02
** Y=	20.000, DOSAGE=	.11446801-01	, CONCENTRATION=	.12940120-02	, TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.19078068-04
	TIME OF PASSAGE=	.97095850+02	, AVERAGE			ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.11792408-03
** Y=	25.000, DOSAGE=	.57439105-03	, CONCENTRATION=	.55150037-04	, TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.95731941-06
	TIME OF PASSAGE=	.97209119+02	, AVERAGE			ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.59197753-05
** Y=	30.000, DOSAGE=	.15928708-04	, CONCENTRATION=	.13727311-05	, TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.26547913-07
	TIME OF PASSAGE=	.96937637+02	, AVERAGE			ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.16423017-06
** Y=	35.000, DOSAGE=	.17975995-05	, CONCENTRATION=	.15209165-07	, TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.29959992-07
	TIME OF PASSAGE=	.96945818+02	, AVERAGE			ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.16542311-05
** Y=	40.000, DOSAGE=	.53461897-09	, CONCENTRATION=	.45586720-10	, TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.89103162-12
	TIME OF PASSAGE=	.96935540+02	, AVERAGE			ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.55109078-11
** Y=	45.000, DOSAGE=	.25072028-12	, CONCENTRATION=	.19843733-13	, TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.38453380-15
	TIME OF PASSAGE=	.96867877+02	, AVERAGE			ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.23816030-14
** Y=	50.000, DOSAGE=	.55220101-17	, CONCENTRATION=	.47892679-18	, TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.92033501-20


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** Y= 285.000, DOSAGE= .66302103-13, CONCENTRATION= .56590651-14, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .11083697-15
TIME OF PASSAGE= .06904373+02, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .68502773-15
** Y= 290.000, DOSAGE= .27467157-09, CONCENTRATION= .22351153-10, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .45778611-12
TIME OF PASSAGE= .06953733+02, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .28336179-11
** Y= 295.000, DOSAGE= .13524461-06, CONCENTRATION= .1113576-07, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .22707436-09
TIME OF PASSAGE= .07026471+02, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .14444900-06
** Y= 300.000, DOSAGE= .15220554-04, CONCENTRATION= .12555524-05, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .25367589-07
TIME OF PASSAGE= .07060951+02, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .15081439-06
** Y= 305.000, DOSAGE= .01955855-03, CONCENTRATION= .50733322-04, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .10325976-05
TIME OF PASSAGE= .07115492+02, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .03793057-05
** Y= 310.000, DOSAGE= .12559802-01, CONCENTRATION= .12517974-02, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .20981337-04
TIME OF PASSAGE= .07168417+02, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .12955652-03
** Y= 315.000, DOSAGE= .14724215+02, CONCENTRATION= .16174749-01, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .24540358-03
TIME OF PASSAGE= .07218709+02, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .15145449-02
** Y= 320.000, DOSAGE= .10428068+01, CONCENTRATION= .12117070+00, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .17300113-02
TIME OF PASSAGE= .07263015+02, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .16721514-01
** Y= 325.000, DOSAGE= .40908849+01, CONCENTRATION= .55387960+00, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .78148082-02
TIME OF PASSAGE= .07301798+02, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .46139668-01
** Y= 330.000, DOSAGE= .14123009+02, CONCENTRATION= .15091327+01, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .23538013-01
TIME OF PASSAGE= .07333259+02, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .14509743+00
** Y= 335.000, DOSAGE= .29097753+02, CONCENTRATION= .36761527+01, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .49829588-01
TIME OF PASSAGE= .07356440+02, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .50709579+00
** Y= 340.000, DOSAGE= .46070440+02, CONCENTRATION= .55377590+01, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .76797399-01
TIME OF PASSAGE= .07370637+02, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .47322724+00
** Y= 345.000, DOSAGE= .52734671+02, CONCENTRATION= .67646567+01, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .87974451-01
TIME OF PASSAGE= .07375417+02, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .54207563+00
** Y= 350.000, DOSAGE= .45248749+02, CONCENTRATION= .54560918+01, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .75414581-01
TIME OF PASSAGE= .07376384+02, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .46470030+00
** Y= 355.000, DOSAGE= .20417858+02, CONCENTRATION= .30736803+01, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .48029762-01
TIME OF PASSAGE= .07380424+02, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .29600351+00
** Y= 5.000, DOSAGE= .13346807+02, CONCENTRATION= .16243504+01, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .22244678-01
TIME OF PASSAGE= .07383571+02, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .13712680+00
** Y= 10.000, DOSAGE= .42304865+01, CONCENTRATION= .5151129+00, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .72308108-02
TIME OF PASSAGE= .07381798+02, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .44587937-01
** Y= 15.000, DOSAGE= .94331691+03, CONCENTRATION= .10927045+00, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .15721948-02
TIME OF PASSAGE= .07265711+02, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .90896187-02
** Y= 20.000, DOSAGE= .13004000+00, CONCENTRATION= .18215097-01, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .21673467-03
TIME OF PASSAGE= .07218798+02, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .13276193-02
** Y= 25.000, DOSAGE= .10946715-01, CONCENTRATION= .10717093-02, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .18077858-04
TIME OF PASSAGE= .07183416+02, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .11162799-03
** Y= 30.000, DOSAGE= .51957690-03, CONCENTRATION= .45555790-04, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .86596162-06
TIME OF PASSAGE= .07115092+02, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .53000937-05
** Y= 35.000, DOSAGE= .12330460-04, CONCENTRATION= .10147156-05, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .20550779-07
TIME OF PASSAGE= .07060951+02, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .12703040-06
** Y= 40.000, DOSAGE= .15535554-06, CONCENTRATION= .85061643-08, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .17559257-09
TIME OF PASSAGE= .07026471+02, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .10866071-06
** Y= 45.000, DOSAGE= .19942100-09, CONCENTRATION= .16561769-10, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .33236846-12
TIME OF PASSAGE= .06953733+02, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .20168405-11
** Y= 50.000, DOSAGE= .44262994-13, CONCENTRATION= .37730004-14, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .73771655-16
TIME OF PASSAGE= .06904373+02, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .45076783-15
** Y= 55.000, DOSAGE= .43356200-10, CONCENTRATION= .37362572-19, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .72260480-21
TIME OF PASSAGE= .06859925+02, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .94761843-20
** Y= 60.000, DOSAGE= .28147093-25, CONCENTRATION= .24046573-26, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .46911821-28
TIME OF PASSAGE= .06821775+02, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .29671035-27
** Y= 65.000, DOSAGE= .05000000, CONCENTRATION= .00220000, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
TIME OF PASSAGE= .00000000, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
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** Y=	300.000,	DOSAGE=	.11960200-24,	CONCENTRATION=	.91275633-06,	TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND	CONCENTRATION=	.19933673-07
		TIME OF	PASSAGE=	.97144400-22,	AVERAGE		ALONGWIND	CONCENTRATION=	.12311779-06
** Y=	305.000,	DOSAGE=	.55131104-03,	CONCENTRATION=	.44658750-04,	TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND	CONCENTRATION=	.91885173-06
		TIME OF	PASSAGE=	.97213506-22,	AVERAGE		ALONGWIND	CONCENTRATION=	.56711363-05
** Y=	310.000,	DOSAGE=	.11373105-01,	CONCENTRATION=	.10525116-02,	TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND	CONCENTRATION=	.19728664-04
		TIME OF	PASSAGE=	.97283542-22,	AVERAGE		ALONGWIND	CONCENTRATION=	.12132091-03
** Y=	315.000,	DOSAGE=	.14012340-02,	CONCENTRATION=	.13552904-01,	TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND	CONCENTRATION=	.23353900-03
		TIME OF	PASSAGE=	.97393456-22,	AVERAGE		ALONGWIND	CONCENTRATION=	.14394743-02
** Y=	320.000,	DOSAGE=	.99145135-02,	CONCENTRATION=	.10115011-00,	TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND	CONCENTRATION=	.16524189-02
		TIME OF	PASSAGE=	.97403327-22,	AVERAGE		ALONGWIND	CONCENTRATION=	.15179130-01
** Y=	325.000,	DOSAGE=	.44501875-21,	CONCENTRATION=	.46551782-03,	TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND	CONCENTRATION=	.74167791-02
		TIME OF	PASSAGE=	.97449415-22,	AVERAGE		ALONGWIND	CONCENTRATION=	.45668581-01
** Y=	330.000,	DOSAGE=	.13400351-02,	CONCENTRATION=	.14213107-01,	TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND	CONCENTRATION=	.22333918-01
		TIME OF	PASSAGE=	.97489936-22,	AVERAGE		ALONGWIND	CONCENTRATION=	.13745467-00
** Y=	335.000,	DOSAGE=	.26307417-02,	CONCENTRATION=	.30233436-01,	TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND	CONCENTRATION=	.47312362-01
		TIME OF	PASSAGE=	.97510572-22,	AVERAGE		ALONGWIND	CONCENTRATION=	.29109754-00
** Y=	340.000,	DOSAGE=	.43793121-02,	CONCENTRATION=	.46687196-01,	TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND	CONCENTRATION=	.72988532-01
		TIME OF	PASSAGE=	.97536357-22,	AVERAGE		ALONGWIND	CONCENTRATION=	.44899195-00
** Y=	345.000,	DOSAGE=	.50216791-02,	CONCENTRATION=	.53036729-01,	TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND	CONCENTRATION=	.83694651-01
		TIME OF	PASSAGE=	.97542585-22,	AVERAGE		ALONGWIND	CONCENTRATION=	.51491019-00
** Y=	350.000,	DOSAGE=	.43388860-02,	CONCENTRATION=	.45921257-01,	TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND	CONCENTRATION=	.71811432-01
		TIME OF	PASSAGE=	.97563636-22,	AVERAGE		ALONGWIND	CONCENTRATION=	.44175077-00
** Y=	355.000,	DOSAGE=	.27467123-02,	CONCENTRATION=	.29235276-01,	TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND	CONCENTRATION=	.45778538-01
		TIME OF	PASSAGE=	.97518572-22,	AVERAGE		ALONGWIND	CONCENTRATION=	.26166643-00
** Y=	.000,	DOSAGE=	.12730303-02,	CONCENTRATION=	.13497359-01,	TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND	CONCENTRATION=	.21232171-01
		TIME OF	PASSAGE=	.97489237-22,	AVERAGE		ALONGWIND	CONCENTRATION=	.13037394-00
** Y=	5.000,	DOSAGE=	.41514428-01,	CONCENTRATION=	.43643099-00,	TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND	CONCENTRATION=	.69190713-02
		TIME OF	PASSAGE=	.97449414-22,	AVERAGE		ALONGWIND	CONCENTRATION=	.42601002-01
** Y=	10.000,	DOSAGE=	.90631405-00,	CONCENTRATION=	.92215074-01,	TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND	CONCENTRATION=	.15105234-02
		TIME OF	PASSAGE=	.97403327-22,	AVERAGE		ALONGWIND	CONCENTRATION=	.93030412-02
** Y=	15.000,	DOSAGE=	.12534120-03,	CONCENTRATION=	.13774039-01,	TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND	CONCENTRATION=	.20890214-03
		TIME OF	PASSAGE=	.97393457-22,	AVERAGE		ALONGWIND	CONCENTRATION=	.12876190-02
** Y=	20.000,	DOSAGE=	.12345958-01,	CONCENTRATION=	.91480058-03,	TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND	CONCENTRATION=	.17243264-04
		TIME OF	PASSAGE=	.97293583-22,	AVERAGE		ALONGWIND	CONCENTRATION=	.16035177-03
** Y=	25.000,	DOSAGE=	.40966632-03,	CONCENTRATION=	.37856069-04,	TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND	CONCENTRATION=	.78277720-06
		TIME OF	PASSAGE=	.97213586-22,	AVERAGE		ALONGWIND	CONCENTRATION=	.48312637-05
** Y=	30.000,	DOSAGE=	.96794693-05,	CONCENTRATION=	.752336757-06,	TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND	CONCENTRATION=	.16465782-07
		TIME OF	PASSAGE=	.97144398-22,	AVERAGE		ALONGWIND	CONCENTRATION=	.10165981-06
** Y=	35.000,	DOSAGE=	.70950001-07,	CONCENTRATION=	.51920036-08,	TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND	CONCENTRATION=	.11825000-09
		TIME OF	PASSAGE=	.97275306-22,	AVERAGE		ALONGWIND	CONCENTRATION=	.73597560-09
** Y=	40.000,	DOSAGE=	.11361829-09,	CONCENTRATION=	.78497990-11,	TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND	CONCENTRATION=	.18936379-12
		TIME OF	PASSAGE=	.97080876-22,	AVERAGE		ALONGWIND	CONCENTRATION=	.11712401-11
** Y=	45.000,	DOSAGE=	.73576712-14,	CONCENTRATION=	.62107643-15,	TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND	CONCENTRATION=	.12862705-16
		TIME OF	PASSAGE=	.96945363-22,	AVERAGE		ALONGWIND	CONCENTRATION=	.75694640-16
** Y=	50.000,	DOSAGE=	.25051107-10,	CONCENTRATION=	.22103313-20,	TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND	CONCENTRATION=	.43251978-22
		TIME OF	PASSAGE=	.96889440-22,	AVERAGE		ALONGWIND	CONCENTRATION=	.26784330-21
** Y=	55.000,	DOSAGE=	.35908794-27,	CONCENTRATION=	.31150000-28,	TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND	CONCENTRATION=	.59981323-30
		TIME OF	PASSAGE=	.96843975-22,	AVERAGE		ALONGWIND	CONCENTRATION=	.57162775-29
** Y=	60.000,	DOSAGE=	.22000000,	CONCENTRATION=	.00300000,	TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND	CONCENTRATION=	.00000000
		TIME OF	PASSAGE=	.00000000,	CONCENTRATION=		ALONGWIND	CONCENTRATION=	.00000000
** Y=	65.000,	DOSAGE=	.27000000,	CONCENTRATION=	.00000000,	TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND	CONCENTRATION=	.00000000
		TIME OF	PASSAGE=	.00000000,	CONCENTRATION=		ALONGWIND	CONCENTRATION=	.00000000
** Y=	70.000,	DOSAGE=	.20000000,	CONCENTRATION=	.00000000,	TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND	CONCENTRATION=	.00000000
		TIME OF	PASSAGE=	.00000000,	CONCENTRATION=		ALONGWIND	CONCENTRATION=	.00000000
** Y=	75.000,	DOSAGE=	.20000000,	CONCENTRATION=	.00000000,	TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND	CONCENTRATION=	.00000000
		TIME OF	PASSAGE=	.00000000,	CONCENTRATION=		ALONGWIND	CONCENTRATION=	.00000000
** Y=	80.000,	DOSAGE=	.20000000,	CONCENTRATION=	.00000000,	TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND	CONCENTRATION=	.00000000


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** Y= 90.000, DOSAGE= .0000000, CONCENTRATION= .0000000, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .0000000
    TIME OF PASSAGE= .0000000, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .0000000
** Y= 95.000, DOSAGE= .0000000, CONCENTRATION= .0000000, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .0000000
    TIME OF PASSAGE= .0000000, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .0000000
** Y= 100.000, DOSAGE= .0000000, CONCENTRATION= .0000000, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .0000000
    TIME OF PASSAGE= .0000000, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .0000000
** Y= 105.000, DOSAGE= .0000000, CONCENTRATION= .0000000, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .0000000
    TIME OF PASSAGE= .0000000, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .0000000
** Y= 110.000, DOSAGE= .0000000, CONCENTRATION= .0000000, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .0000000
    TIME OF PASSAGE= .0000000, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .0000000
** Y= 115.000, DOSAGE= .0000000, CONCENTRATION= .0000000, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .0000000
    TIME OF PASSAGE= .0000000, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .0000000
** Y= 120.000, DOSAGE= .0000000, CONCENTRATION= .0000000, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .0000000
    TIME OF PASSAGE= .0000000, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .0000000
** Y= 125.000, DOSAGE= .0000000, CONCENTRATION= .0000000, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .0000000
    TIME OF PASSAGE= .0000000, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .0000000
** Y= 130.000, DOSAGE= .0000000, CONCENTRATION= .0000000, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .0000000
    TIME OF PASSAGE= .0000000, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .0000000
** Y= 135.000, DOSAGE= .0000000, CONCENTRATION= .0000000, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .0000000
    TIME OF PASSAGE= .0000000, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .0000000
** Y= 140.000, DOSAGE= .0000000, CONCENTRATION= .0000000, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .0000000
    TIME OF PASSAGE= .0000000, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .0000000
** Y= 145.000, DOSAGE= .0000000, CONCENTRATION= .0000000, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .0000000
    TIME OF PASSAGE= .0000000, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .0000000
** Y= 150.000, DOSAGE= .0000000, CONCENTRATION= .0000000, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .0000000
    TIME OF PASSAGE= .0000000, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .0000000
** Y= 155.000, DOSAGE= .0000000, CONCENTRATION= .0000000, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .0000000
    TIME OF PASSAGE= .0000000, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .0000000

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***** LAYER 2 *****

** INPUT DATA **

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G= .34900000+06, UBAR AT BOTTOM= 8.9000, UBAR AT TOP= 9.6000, SIGAK AT BOTTOM= 5.41000, SIGAK AT TOP= 5.05000
SIGEK AT BOTTOM= 5.13000, SIGEK AT TOP= 4.79000, SIGX0= 44.6500, SIGY0= 44.6500, SIGZ0= 28.8700, THETAK AT BOTTOM=150.0000
THETAK AT TOP=150.0000, Z= 100.000, ALPHA=1.00, BETA=1.00, HE .000, DELX= .00000000, DELY= .00000000
IZMOD=1

```

```

CALCULATED INPUT PARAMETERS FOR MODELS 1,2,3 ***** UBAR = 9.25000, THETA = 150.00000, DELTHP = .00000, DELU = .70000
, SIGAP = .08659, SIGEP = .08657

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***** LAYER 3 *****

** INPUT DATA **

```

G= .96600000+06, UBAR AT BOTTOM= 9.6000, UBAR AT TOP= 9.9000, SIGAK AT BOTTOM= 5.05000, SIGAK AT TOP= 4.85000
SIGEK AT BOTTOM= 4.79000, SIGEK AT TOP= 4.60000, SIGX0= 74.4200, SIGY0= 74.4200, SIGZ0= 28.8700, THETAK AT BOTTOM=150.0000
THETAK AT TOP=152.0000, Z= 200.000, ALPHA=1.00, BETA=1.00, HE .000, DELX= .00000000, DELY= .00000000
IZMOD=1

```

```

CALCULATED INPUT PARAMETERS FOR MODELS 1,2,3 ***** UBAR = 9.75000, THETA = 151.00000, DELTHP = 2.00000, DELU = .30000
, SIGAP = .08196, SIGEP = .08194

```

***** LAYER 4 *****

** INPUT DATA **

Q= .22700000+07, UBAR AT BOTTOM= 9.9600, UBAR AT TOP= 10.2000, SIGAK AT BOTTOM= 4.85000, SIGAK AT TOP= 4.71000
 SIGEK AT BOTTOM= 4.60000, SIGEK AT TOP= 4.47000, SIGX0= 104.1000, SIGZ0= 28.8700, THETAK AT BOTTOM=152.0000
 THETAK AT TOP=153.0000, Z= 300.000, ALPHA=1.00, BETA=1.00, HE .000, DELXE .00000000 , DELYE .00000000
 IZ*00=1

CALCULATED INPUT PARAMETERS FOR MODELS 1,2,3 ***** UBAR = 10.35000, THETA = 152.50000, DELTHP = 1.00000, DELU = .30000
 , SIGAP = .07914, SIGEP = .07915

***** LAYER 5 *****

** INPUT DATA **

Q= .45500000+07, UBAR AT BOTTOM= 10.2000, UBAR AT TOP= 10.4000, SIGAK AT BOTTOM= 4.71000, SIGAK AT TOP= 4.61000
 SIGEK AT BOTTOM= 4.47000, SIGEK AT TOP= 4.37000, SIGX0= 133.9500, SIGZ0= 28.8700, THETAK AT BOTTOM=153.0000
 THETAK AT TOP=157.0000, Z= 400.000, ALPHA=1.00, BETA=1.00, HE .000, DELXE .00000000 , DELYE .00000000
 IZ*00=1

CALCULATED INPUT PARAMETERS FOR MODELS 1,2,3 ***** UBAR = 10.30000, THETA = 155.00000, DELTHP = 4.00000, DELU = .20000
 , SIGAP = .07716, SIGEP = .07714

***** LAYER 6 *****

** INPUT DATA **

Q= .77700000+07, UBAR AT BOTTOM= 10.4000, UBAR AT TOP= 10.6000, SIGAK AT BOTTOM= 4.61000, SIGAK AT TOP= 4.52000
 SIGEK AT BOTTOM= 4.37000, SIGEK AT TOP= 4.29000, SIGX0= 163.7200, SIGZ0= 28.8700, THETAK AT BOTTOM=157.0000
 THETAK AT TOP=160.0000, Z= 500.000, ALPHA=1.00, BETA=1.00, HE .000, DELXE .00000000 , DELYE .00000000
 IZ*00=1

CALCULATED INPUT PARAMETERS FOR MODELS 1,2,3 ***** UBAR = 10.50000, THETA = 158.50000, DELTHP = 3.00000, DELU = .20000
 , SIGAP = .07558, SIGEP = .07557

***** LAYER 7 *****

** INPUT DATA **

Q= .11300000+08, UBAR AT BOTTOM= 10.6000, UBAR AT TOP= 10.8000, SIGAK AT BOTTOM= 4.52000, SIGAK AT TOP= 4.45000
 SIGEK AT BOTTOM= 4.29000, SIGEK AT TOP= 4.23000, SIGX0= 193.4900, SIGZ0= 28.8700, THETAK AT BOTTOM=160.0000
 THETAK AT TOP=170.0000, Z= 600.000, ALPHA=1.00, BETA=1.00, HE .000, DELXE .00000000 , DELYE .00000000
 IZ*00=1

CALCULATED INPUT PARAMETERS FOR MODELS 1,2,3 ***** UBAR = 10.70000, THETA = 165.00000, DELTHP = 10.00000, DELU = .20000
 , SIGAP = .07426, SIGEP = .07435

** Y=	315.000,	DOSAGE=	.13821695+03,	CONCENTRATION=	.24534066+01,	TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.18036159+00
		TIME OF PASSAGE=	.75236795+02,	AVERAGE			ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.14339252+01
** Y=	320.000,	DOSAGE=	.14396603+03,	CONCENTRATION=	.32933360+01,	TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.23994338+03
		TIME OF PASSAGE=	.75266795+02,	AVERAGE			ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.19142909+01
** Y=	325.000,	DOSAGE=	.19339303+03,	CONCENTRATION=	.44158178+01,	TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.32265504+00
		TIME OF PASSAGE=	.7526795+02,	AVERAGE			ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.25741429+01
** Y=	330.000,	DOSAGE=	.26053380+03,	CONCENTRATION=	.5942233+01,	TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.43422300+00
		TIME OF PASSAGE=	.7526795+02,	AVERAGE			ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.34042322+01
** Y=	335.000,	DOSAGE=	.34794229+03,	CONCENTRATION=	.79364933+01,	TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.57990382+00
		TIME OF PASSAGE=	.75236795+02,	AVERAGE			ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.46664741+01
** Y=	340.000,	DOSAGE=	.45794101+03,	CONCENTRATION=	.10445542+02,	TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.76323502+00
		TIME OF PASSAGE=	.7526795+02,	AVERAGE			ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.60890909+01
** Y=	345.000,	DOSAGE=	.59073255+03,	CONCENTRATION=	.13474490+02,	TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.98455426+00
		TIME OF PASSAGE=	.7526795+02,	AVERAGE			ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.70547764+01
** Y=	350.000,	DOSAGE=	.74375325+03,	CONCENTRATION=	.16964661+02,	TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.12395887+01
		TIME OF PASSAGE=	.7526795+02,	AVERAGE			ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.98394422+01
** Y=	355.000,	DOSAGE=	.91110913+03,	CONCENTRATION=	.20782214+02,	TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.15185152+01
		TIME OF PASSAGE=	.7526795+02,	AVERAGE			ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.12114718+02
** Y=	.000,	DOSAGE=	.12933305+04,	CONCENTRATION=	.24715179+02,	TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.18058891+01
		TIME OF PASSAGE=	.7526795+02,	AVERAGE			ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.14407389+02
** Y=	5.000,	DOSAGE=	.12490057+04,	CONCENTRATION=	.28407955+02,	TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.20816762+01
		TIME OF PASSAGE=	.7526795+02,	AVERAGE			ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.16007613+02
** Y=	10.000,	DOSAGE=	.13940577+04,	CONCENTRATION=	.31799174+02,	TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.23234294+01
		TIME OF PASSAGE=	.7526795+02,	AVERAGE			ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.10533326+02
** Y=	15.000,	DOSAGE=	.15255577+04,	CONCENTRATION=	.34344668+02,	TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.25092628+01
		TIME OF PASSAGE=	.7526795+02,	AVERAGE			ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.26010905+02
** Y=	20.000,	DOSAGE=	.15726723+04,	CONCENTRATION=	.36837399+02,	TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.26211214+01
		TIME OF PASSAGE=	.7526795+02,	AVERAGE			ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.26476668+01
** Y=	25.000,	DOSAGE=	.15966001+04,	CONCENTRATION=	.36237693+02,	TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.25661589+01
		TIME OF PASSAGE=	.7526795+02,	AVERAGE			ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.26532382+02
** Y=	30.000,	DOSAGE=	.15516954+04,	CONCENTRATION=	.35393857+02,	TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.24429182+01
		TIME OF PASSAGE=	.7526795+02,	AVERAGE			ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.19889667+02
** Y=	35.000,	DOSAGE=	.14657509+04,	CONCENTRATION=	.33434624+02,	TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.22322639+01
		TIME OF PASSAGE=	.7526795+02,	AVERAGE			ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.17309007+02
** Y=	40.000,	DOSAGE=	.13933583+04,	CONCENTRATION=	.30557492+02,	TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.19741661+01
		TIME OF PASSAGE=	.7526795+02,	AVERAGE			ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.15749902+02
** Y=	45.000,	DOSAGE=	.11644998+04,	CONCENTRATION=	.27013107+02,	TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.16911269+01
		TIME OF PASSAGE=	.7526795+02,	AVERAGE			ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.13991819+02
** Y=	50.000,	DOSAGE=	.13146761+04,	CONCENTRATION=	.23144557+02,	TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.14049495+01
		TIME OF PASSAGE=	.7526795+02,	AVERAGE			ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.11208691+02
** Y=	55.000,	DOSAGE=	.84296973+03,	CONCENTRATION=	.15527201+02,	TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.11340303+01
		TIME OF PASSAGE=	.68448181+03,	CONCENTRATION=	.12203300+02,	TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.90872608+01
** Y=	60.000,	DOSAGE=	.68448181+03,	CONCENTRATION=	.12203300+02,	TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.89162631+00
		TIME OF PASSAGE=	.53497579+03,	CONCENTRATION=	.93785968+01,	TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.66527547+00
** Y=	65.000,	DOSAGE=	.53497579+03,	CONCENTRATION=	.70791271+01,	TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.51725777+00
		TIME OF PASSAGE=	.41116520+03,	CONCENTRATION=	.52796673+01,	TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.38577431+00
** Y=	70.000,	DOSAGE=	.41116520+03,	CONCENTRATION=	.39200447+01,	TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.28642909+00
		TIME OF PASSAGE=	.31035467+03,	CONCENTRATION=	.29230855+01,	TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.21364981+00
** Y=	75.000,	DOSAGE=	.31035467+03,	CONCENTRATION=	.29230855+01,	TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.17044980+01
		TIME OF PASSAGE=	.17105793+03,	CONCENTRATION=	.22141709+01,	TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.16178566+00
** Y=	80.000,	DOSAGE=	.23146459+03,	CONCENTRATION=				
		TIME OF PASSAGE=	.7526795+02,	AVERAGE				
** Y=	85.000,	DOSAGE=	.17105793+03,	CONCENTRATION=				
		TIME OF PASSAGE=	.7526795+02,	AVERAGE				
** Y=	90.000,	DOSAGE=	.12418909+03,	CONCENTRATION=				
		TIME OF PASSAGE=	.7526795+02,	AVERAGE				
** Y=	95.000,	DOSAGE=	.97071397+02,	CONCENTRATION=				

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** Y= 100.000, DOSAGE= .75206795+02, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .12907264+01
TIME OF PASSAGE= .75493598+02, CONCENTRATION= .17219779+01, TIME MEAN
TIME OF PASSAGE= .75226795+02, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .12636302+01
** Y= 105.000, DOSAGE= .61020095+02, CONCENTRATION= .13023395+01, TIME MEAN
TIME OF PASSAGE= .75206795+02, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .61147849+00
** Y= 110.000, DOSAGE= .51086647+02, CONCENTRATION= .11035239+01, TIME MEAN
TIME OF PASSAGE= .75206795+02, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .60991967+00
** Y= 115.000, DOSAGE= .30000000, CONCENTRATION= .00000000, TIME MEAN
TIME OF PASSAGE= .00000000, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
** Y= 120.000, DOSAGE= .00000000, CONCENTRATION= .00000000, TIME MEAN
TIME OF PASSAGE= .00000000, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
** Y= 125.000, DOSAGE= .00000000, CONCENTRATION= .00000000, TIME MEAN
TIME OF PASSAGE= .00000000, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
** Y= 130.000, DOSAGE= .00000000, CONCENTRATION= .00000000, TIME MEAN
TIME OF PASSAGE= .00000000, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
** Y= 135.000, DOSAGE= .00000000, CONCENTRATION= .00000000, TIME MEAN
TIME OF PASSAGE= .00000000, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
** Y= 140.000, DOSAGE= .00000000, CONCENTRATION= .00000000, TIME MEAN
TIME OF PASSAGE= .00000000, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
** Y= 145.000, DOSAGE= .00000000, CONCENTRATION= .00000000, TIME MEAN
TIME OF PASSAGE= .00000000, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
** Y= 150.000, DOSAGE= .00000000, CONCENTRATION= .00000000, TIME MEAN
TIME OF PASSAGE= .00000000, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
** Y= 155.000, DOSAGE= .00000000, CONCENTRATION= .00000000, TIME MEAN
TIME OF PASSAGE= .00000000, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000

* X= 602.00 *
** Y= 24.000, DOSAGE= .15017753+04, CONCENTRATION= .34255191+02, TIME MEAN
TIME OF PASSAGE= .75206795+02, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .19966512+02
** Y= 255.000, DOSAGE= .00000000, CONCENTRATION= .00000000, TIME MEAN
TIME OF PASSAGE= .00000000, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
** Y= 260.000, DOSAGE= .00000000, CONCENTRATION= .00000000, TIME MEAN
TIME OF PASSAGE= .00000000, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
** Y= 265.000, DOSAGE= .00000000, CONCENTRATION= .00000000, TIME MEAN
TIME OF PASSAGE= .00000000, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
** Y= 270.000, DOSAGE= .00000000, CONCENTRATION= .00000000, TIME MEAN
TIME OF PASSAGE= .00000000, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
** Y= 275.000, DOSAGE= .00000000, CONCENTRATION= .00000000, TIME MEAN
TIME OF PASSAGE= .00000000, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
** Y= 280.000, DOSAGE= .00000000, CONCENTRATION= .00000000, TIME MEAN
TIME OF PASSAGE= .00000000, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
** Y= 285.000, DOSAGE= .00000000, CONCENTRATION= .00000000, TIME MEAN
TIME OF PASSAGE= .00000000, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
** Y= 290.000, DOSAGE= .00000000, CONCENTRATION= .00000000, TIME MEAN
TIME OF PASSAGE= .00000000, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
** Y= 295.000, DOSAGE= .04671690+01, CONCENTRATION= .21594423+00, TIME MEAN
TIME OF PASSAGE= .75206795+02, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .12388184+00
** Y= 300.000, DOSAGE= .11766552+02, CONCENTRATION= .26830257+00, TIME MEAN
TIME OF PASSAGE= .75206795+02, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .15045097+00
** Y= 305.000, DOSAGE= .15017676+02, CONCENTRATION= .36307606+00, TIME MEAN
TIME OF PASSAGE= .75206795+02, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .21163210+00
** Y= 310.000, DOSAGE= .23968110+02, CONCENTRATION= .52307794+00, TIME MEAN
TIME OF PASSAGE= .75206795+02, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .30539040+00
** Y= 315.000, DOSAGE= .34617626+02, CONCENTRATION= .78963154+00, TIME MEAN
TIME OF PASSAGE= .75206795+02, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .40029010+00
** Y= 320.000, DOSAGE= .53432562+02, CONCENTRATION= .12187859+01, TIME MEAN
TIME OF PASSAGE= .75206795+02, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .71047519+00
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	DATE 031473	PAGE
** Y= 325.000, DOSAGE= .8302060+02, CONCENTRATION= .75206795+02, AVERAGE	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.13833677+00
TIME OF PASSAGE= .12790011+03, CONCENTRATION=	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.11036511+01
** Y= 330.000, DOSAGE= .12790011+03, CONCENTRATION=	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.21316685+00
TIME OF PASSAGE= .75206795+02, AVERAGE	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.17160457+01
** Y= 335.000, DOSAGE= .19329125+03, CONCENTRATION=	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.32215207+00
TIME OF PASSAGE= .75206795+02, AVERAGE	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.25701301+01
** Y= 340.000, DOSAGE= .28405063+03, CONCENTRATION=	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.47343272+00
TIME OF PASSAGE= .75206795+02, AVERAGE	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.57770474+01
** Y= 345.000, DOSAGE= .42347856+03, CONCENTRATION=	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.67246433+00
TIME OF PASSAGE= .75206795+02, AVERAGE	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.53349221+01
** Y= 350.000, DOSAGE= .55164230+03, CONCENTRATION=	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.91940390+00
TIME OF PASSAGE= .75206795+02, AVERAGE	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.73306067+01
** Y= 355.000, DOSAGE= .72407890+03, CONCENTRATION=	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.12067902+01
TIME OF PASSAGE= .75206795+02, AVERAGE	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.96270307+01
** Y= .000, DOSAGE= .91105405+03, CONCENTRATION=	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.15184234+01
TIME OF PASSAGE= .75206795+02, AVERAGE	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.12115208+02
** Y= 5.000, DOSAGE= .13070690+04, CONCENTRATION=	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.18299496+01
TIME OF PASSAGE= .75206795+02, AVERAGE	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.14596343+02
** Y= 10.000, DOSAGE= .12670330+04, CONCENTRATION=	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.21117226+01
TIME OF PASSAGE= .75206795+02, AVERAGE	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.16047320+02
** Y= 15.000, DOSAGE= .13099430+04, CONCENTRATION=	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.23332466+01
TIME OF PASSAGE= .75206795+02, AVERAGE	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.18614647+02
** Y= 20.000, DOSAGE= .14010965+04, CONCENTRATION=	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.24684942+01
TIME OF PASSAGE= .75206795+02, AVERAGE	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.19093653+02
** Y= 25.000, DOSAGE= .15047434+04, CONCENTRATION=	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.25007909+01
TIME OF PASSAGE= .75206795+02, AVERAGE	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.19931316+02
** Y= 30.000, DOSAGE= .14556430+04, CONCENTRATION=	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.24260731+01
TIME OF PASSAGE= .75206795+02, AVERAGE	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.19355217+02
** Y= 35.000, DOSAGE= .13522160+04, CONCENTRATION=	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.22536947+01
TIME OF PASSAGE= .75206795+02, AVERAGE	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.17979983+02
** Y= 40.000, DOSAGE= .12027466+04, CONCENTRATION=	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.20045776+01
TIME OF PASSAGE= .75206795+02, AVERAGE	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.15922523+02
** Y= 45.000, DOSAGE= .12043051+04, CONCENTRATION=	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.17071732+01
TIME OF PASSAGE= .75206795+02, AVERAGE	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.13519304+02
** Y= 50.000, DOSAGE= .03530912+03, CONCENTRATION=	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.13922652+01
TIME OF PASSAGE= .75206795+02, AVERAGE	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.11107695+02
** Y= 55.000, DOSAGE= .65267301+03, CONCENTRATION=	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.10878288+01
TIME OF PASSAGE= .75206795+02, AVERAGE	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.86707010+01
** Y= 60.000, DOSAGE= .48910035+03, CONCENTRATION=	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.81516725+00
TIME OF PASSAGE= .75206795+02, AVERAGE	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.65034304+01
** Y= 65.000, DOSAGE= .35217875+03, CONCENTRATION=	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.58696432+00
TIME OF PASSAGE= .75206795+02, AVERAGE	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.46826343+01
** Y= 70.000, DOSAGE= .24444430+03, CONCENTRATION=	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.40740730+00
TIME OF PASSAGE= .75206795+02, AVERAGE	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.32502933+01
** Y= 75.000, DOSAGE= .10436377+03, CONCENTRATION=	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.27390627+00
TIME OF PASSAGE= .75206795+02, AVERAGE	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.21032250+01
** Y= 80.000, DOSAGE= .10777605+03, CONCENTRATION=	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.17962809+00
TIME OF PASSAGE= .75206795+02, AVERAGE	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.14330733+01
** Y= 85.000, DOSAGE= .69610791+02, CONCENTRATION=	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.11601798+00
TIME OF PASSAGE= .75206795+02, AVERAGE	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.92559177+00
** Y= 90.000, DOSAGE= .44840908+02, CONCENTRATION=	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.74734979+01
TIME OF PASSAGE= .75206795+02, AVERAGE	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.59623585+00
** Y= 95.000, DOSAGE= .39263579+02, CONCENTRATION=	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.48772632+01
TIME OF PASSAGE= .75206795+02, AVERAGE	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.36910814+00
** Y= 100.000, DOSAGE= .19708438+02, CONCENTRATION=	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.32847397+01
TIME OF PASSAGE= .75206795+02, AVERAGE	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.26205662+00
** Y= 105.000, DOSAGE= .13900350+02, CONCENTRATION=	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.23300583+01


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** Y= 145.000, DOSAGE= .0000000 , AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
    TIME OF PASSAGE= .0000000 , CONCENTRATION= .0000000 , TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
** Y= 150.000, DOSAGE= .0000000 , AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
    TIME OF PASSAGE= .0000000 , CONCENTRATION= .0000000 , TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
** Y= 155.000, DOSAGE= .0000000 , AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
    TIME OF PASSAGE= .0000000 , CONCENTRATION= .0000000 , TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000

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***** LAYER10 *****
** INPUT DATA **

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O= .540000000000, UBAR AT BOTTOM= 10.0000, UBAR AT TOP= 11.9500, SIGAK AT BOTTOM= 2.0000, SIGAK AT TOP= 1.0000
SIGEK AT BOTTOM= 1.9300, SIGEK AT TOP= .9500, SIGX= 93.0000, SIGZ= 144.3400, THETA AT BOTTOM= 228.0000
THETA AT TOP= 210.0000, Z= 1300.000, ALPHA= 1.00, BETA= 1.00, H= .000, DELTA= .00000000 , DELU= .00000000
IZMOD= 1

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CALCULATED INPUT PARAMETERS FOR MODELS 1,2,3 *** UBAR = 10.9500, THETA = 234.0000, DELTHP = 12.0000, DELU = 1.90000
, SIGAP = .02484, SIGEP = .02487

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** CALCULATION HEIGHT Z= 1300.000, CLOUD AXIS IS AT 54.000 DEGREES AZIMUTH BEARING RELATIVE TO ORIGIN

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** Y= 54.000, DOSAGE= .1818181818, CONCENTRATION= .8525287+01, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .30306358+00
    TIME OF PASSAGE= .3650767+02, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .49399029+01
** Y= 255.000, DOSAGE= .0000000 , CONCENTRATION= .0000000 , TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
    TIME OF PASSAGE= .0000000 , CONCENTRATION= .0000000 , TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
** Y= 260.000, DOSAGE= .0000000 , CONCENTRATION= .0000000 , TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
    TIME OF PASSAGE= .0000000 , CONCENTRATION= .0000000 , TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
** Y= 265.000, DOSAGE= .0000000 , CONCENTRATION= .0000000 , TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
    TIME OF PASSAGE= .0000000 , CONCENTRATION= .0000000 , TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
** Y= 270.000, DOSAGE= .0000000 , CONCENTRATION= .0000000 , TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
    TIME OF PASSAGE= .0000000 , CONCENTRATION= .0000000 , TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
** Y= 275.000, DOSAGE= .0000000 , CONCENTRATION= .0000000 , TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
    TIME OF PASSAGE= .0000000 , CONCENTRATION= .0000000 , TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
** Y= 280.000, DOSAGE= .0000000 , CONCENTRATION= .0000000 , TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
    TIME OF PASSAGE= .0000000 , CONCENTRATION= .0000000 , TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
** Y= 285.000, DOSAGE= .0000000 , CONCENTRATION= .0000000 , TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
    TIME OF PASSAGE= .0000000 , CONCENTRATION= .0000000 , TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
** Y= 290.000, DOSAGE= .0000000 , CONCENTRATION= .0000000 , TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
    TIME OF PASSAGE= .0000000 , CONCENTRATION= .0000000 , TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
** Y= 295.000, DOSAGE= .0000000 , CONCENTRATION= .0000000 , TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
    TIME OF PASSAGE= .0000000 , CONCENTRATION= .0000000 , TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
** Y= 300.000, DOSAGE= .0000000 , CONCENTRATION= .0000000 , TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
    TIME OF PASSAGE= .0000000 , CONCENTRATION= .0000000 , TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
** Y= 305.000, DOSAGE= .0000000 , CONCENTRATION= .0000000 , TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
    TIME OF PASSAGE= .0000000 , CONCENTRATION= .0000000 , TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
** Y= 310.000, DOSAGE= .0000000 , CONCENTRATION= .0000000 , TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
    TIME OF PASSAGE= .0000000 , CONCENTRATION= .0000000 , TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
** Y= 315.000, DOSAGE= .0000000 , CONCENTRATION= .0000000 , TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
    TIME OF PASSAGE= .0000000 , CONCENTRATION= .0000000 , TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
** Y= 320.000, DOSAGE= .0000000 , CONCENTRATION= .0000000 , TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
    TIME OF PASSAGE= .0000000 , CONCENTRATION= .0000000 , TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000

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** Y=	325.000, DOSAGE=	.11992693-03, CONCENTRATION=	.56332328-05, TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.19987821-06
	TIME OF PASSAGE=	.36523568+02, AVERAGE		ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.32038103-05
** Y=	330.000, DOSAGE=	.19207695-03, CONCENTRATION=	.96596786-05, TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.32146157-06
	TIME OF PASSAGE=	.36521284+02, AVERAGE		ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.52812203-05
** Y=	335.000, DOSAGE=	.37691724-03, CONCENTRATION=	.17703456-04, TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.62819539-06
	TIME OF PASSAGE=	.36523301+02, AVERAGE		ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.10319996-04
** Y=	340.000, DOSAGE=	.06066611-03, CONCENTRATION=	.40344436-04, TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.14494435-05
	TIME OF PASSAGE=	.36525666+02, AVERAGE		ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.23809726-04
** Y=	345.000, DOSAGE=	.22944667-02, CONCENTRATION=	.10775090-03, TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.38241145-05
	TIME OF PASSAGE=	.36529230+02, AVERAGE		ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.02811907-04
** Y=	350.000, DOSAGE=	.66918199-02, CONCENTRATION=	.31421835-03, TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.11153033-04
	TIME OF PASSAGE=	.36533349+02, AVERAGE		ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.10316545-03
** Y=	355.000, DOSAGE=	.23940615-01, CONCENTRATION=	.97882711-03, TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.34747691-04
	TIME OF PASSAGE=	.36533417+02, AVERAGE		ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.57059435-03
** Y=	.000, DOSAGE=	.67105773-01, CONCENTRATION=	.31501028-02, TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.11184295-03
	TIME OF PASSAGE=	.36533820+02, AVERAGE		ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.18363097-02
** Y=	5.000, DOSAGE=	.21616429+01, CONCENTRATION=	.10145660-01, TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.36027381-03
	TIME OF PASSAGE=	.36509534+02, AVERAGE		ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.59142022-02
** Y=	10.000, DOSAGE=	.67666377+01, CONCENTRATION=	.31754129-01, TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.11277729-02
	TIME OF PASSAGE=	.36555390+02, AVERAGE		ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.18510839-01
** Y=	15.000, DOSAGE=	.23042411+01, CONCENTRATION=	.94233952-01, TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.33404018-02
	TIME OF PASSAGE=	.36561221+02, AVERAGE		ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.54618768-01
** Y=	20.000, DOSAGE=	.54959602+01, CONCENTRATION=	.25736160+00, TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.91432669-02
	TIME OF PASSAGE=	.36566830+02, AVERAGE		ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.15002559+00
** Y=	25.000, DOSAGE=	.13594901+02, CONCENTRATION=	.63764352+00, TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.22658168-01
	TIME OF PASSAGE=	.36572353+02, AVERAGE		ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.37172920+00
** Y=	30.000, DOSAGE=	.29075765+02, CONCENTRATION=	.14036050+01, TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.49959608-01
	TIME OF PASSAGE=	.36576738+02, AVERAGE		ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.81953064+00
** Y=	35.000, DOSAGE=	.57070578+02, CONCENTRATION=	.27105272+01, TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.96617629-01
	TIME OF PASSAGE=	.36583738+02, AVERAGE		ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.13947296+01
** Y=	40.000, DOSAGE=	.97214408+02, CONCENTRATION=	.45584934+01, TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.16202497+00
	TIME OF PASSAGE=	.36585953+02, AVERAGE		ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.26575137+01
** Y=	45.000, DOSAGE=	.14915669+03, CONCENTRATION=	.65716084+01, TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.23359282+00
	TIME OF PASSAGE=	.36586221+02, AVERAGE		ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.30306327+01
** Y=	50.000, DOSAGE=	.17260233+03, CONCENTRATION=	.80064921+01, TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.20782055+00
	TIME OF PASSAGE=	.36587540+02, AVERAGE		ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.47199760+01
** Y=	55.000, DOSAGE=	.10125214+03, CONCENTRATION=	.04981502+01, TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.30208690+00
	TIME OF PASSAGE=	.36587647+02, AVERAGE		ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.49558493+01
** Y=	60.000, DOSAGE=	.16192308+03, CONCENTRATION=	.75927845+01, TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.26987312+00
	TIME OF PASSAGE=	.36587132+02, AVERAGE		ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.44257050+01
** Y=	65.000, DOSAGE=	.12334668+03, CONCENTRATION=	.57535960+01, TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.20557780+00
	TIME OF PASSAGE=	.36588184+02, AVERAGE		ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.53714710+01
** Y=	70.000, DOSAGE=	.82467073+02, CONCENTRATION=	.37737979+01, TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.13411179+00
	TIME OF PASSAGE=	.36588275+02, AVERAGE		ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.21995922+01
** Y=	75.000, DOSAGE=	.45370265+02, CONCENTRATION=	.21237315+01, TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.75450343-01
	TIME OF PASSAGE=	.36579228+02, AVERAGE		ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.12375932+01
** Y=	80.000, DOSAGE=	.22178274+02, CONCENTRATION=	.10462136+01, TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.36963790-01
	TIME OF PASSAGE=	.36574940+02, AVERAGE		ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.60637395+00
** Y=	85.000, DOSAGE=	.95812352+01, CONCENTRATION=	.44694310+00, TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.15968725-01
	TIME OF PASSAGE=	.36570322+02, AVERAGE		ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.26199068+00
** Y=	90.000, DOSAGE=	.37071915+01, CONCENTRATION=	.17392517+00, TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.61786524-02
	TIME OF PASSAGE=	.36554623+02, AVERAGE		ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.13133730+00
** Y=	95.000, DOSAGE=	.13088431+01, CONCENTRATION=	.61414777-01, TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.21814451-02
	TIME OF PASSAGE=	.36558907+02, AVERAGE		ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.35800930-01
** Y=	100.000, DOSAGE=	.43092245+00, CONCENTRATION=	.20223394-01, TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.71820410-03
	TIME OF PASSAGE=	.36553748+02, AVERAGE		ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.11786961-01
** Y=	105.000, DOSAGE=	.13553636+00, CONCENTRATION=	.63664925-02, TIME MEAN	ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION=	.22606059-03

** Y= 335.000, DOSAGE= .13772809-05, CONCENTRATION= .64587705-07, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .22954682-08
TIME OF PASSAGE= .36524380-02, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .37708045-07
** Y= 340.000, DOSAGE= .49816824-05, CONCENTRATION= .23395354-06, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .83028039-00
TIME OF PASSAGE= .36527919-02, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .13630613-06
** Y= 345.000, DOSAGE= .21499979-04, CONCENTRATION= .10295576-05, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .35833298-07
TIME OF PASSAGE= .36533007-02, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .58656832-06
** Y= 350.000, DOSAGE= .10512416-03, CONCENTRATION= .49357977-05, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .17520694-06
TIME OF PASSAGE= .36539109-02, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .28776250-05
** Y= 355.000, DOSAGE= .55334496-03, CONCENTRATION= .25087939-04, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .92257493-06
TIME OF PASSAGE= .36546277-02, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .15146412-04
** Y= .000, DOSAGE= .29920757-02, CONCENTRATION= .14341566-03, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .49867928-05
TIME OF PASSAGE= .36554355-02, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .81953454-04
** Y= 5.000, DOSAGE= .13985722-01, CONCENTRATION= .74533606-03, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .26476204-04
TIME OF PASSAGE= .36562866-02, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .43446383-03
** Y= 10.000, DOSAGE= .79634100-01, CONCENTRATION= .37359401-02, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .13272351-03
TIME OF PASSAGE= .36573721-02, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .21775372-02
** Y= 15.000, DOSAGE= .36407772-00, CONCENTRATION= .17376159-01, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .60679620-03
TIME OF PASSAGE= .36579132-02, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .99531610-02
** Y= 20.000, DOSAGE= .14735170-01, CONCENTRATION= .69249303-01, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .24558631-02
TIME OF PASSAGE= .36587176-02, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .40274162-01
** Y= 25.000, DOSAGE= .51436616-01, CONCENTRATION= .24131034-00, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .85810267-02
TIME OF PASSAGE= .36594696-02, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .14662964-00
** Y= 30.000, DOSAGE= .15213240-02, CONCENTRATION= .71302065-00, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .25355400-01
TIME OF PASSAGE= .36604355-02, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .41564599-00
** Y= 35.000, DOSAGE= .37308113-02, CONCENTRATION= .17522457-01, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .62313522-01
TIME OF PASSAGE= .36607190-02, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .10213329-01
** Y= 40.000, DOSAGE= .75742405-02, CONCENTRATION= .35348675-01, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .12573734-00
TIME OF PASSAGE= .36611704-02, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .20306044-01
** Y= 45.000, DOSAGE= .12379910-03, CONCENTRATION= .50001110-01, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .20633197-00
TIME OF PASSAGE= .36615090-02, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .33810083-01
** Y= 50.000, DOSAGE= .16414627-03, CONCENTRATION= .76000121-01, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .27357711-00
TIME OF PASSAGE= .36618971-02, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .44827912-01
** Y= 55.000, DOSAGE= .17322587-03, CONCENTRATION= .82087764-01, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .29204312-00
TIME OF PASSAGE= .36617419-02, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .47853146-01
** Y= 60.000, DOSAGE= .15047464-03, CONCENTRATION= .70496205-01, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .25079107-00
TIME OF PASSAGE= .36616391-02, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .41094086-01
** Y= 65.000, DOSAGE= .13414995-03, CONCENTRATION= .48795757-01, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .17358325-00
TIME OF PASSAGE= .36613925-02, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .28445440-01
** Y= 70.000, DOSAGE= .58376100-02, CONCENTRATION= .27351402-01, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .97293510-01
TIME OF PASSAGE= .36610795-02, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .15945350-01
** Y= 75.000, DOSAGE= .26700804-02, CONCENTRATION= .12513023-01, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .44501340-01
TIME OF PASSAGE= .36608044-02, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .72945016-00
** Y= 80.000, DOSAGE= .10975000-02, CONCENTRATION= .47223283-00, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .16791667-01
TIME OF PASSAGE= .36598947-02, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .27526190-00
** Y= 85.000, DOSAGE= .31814061-01, CONCENTRATION= .14915111-00, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .53024935-02
TIME OF PASSAGE= .36591769-02, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .86945674-01
** Y= 90.000, DOSAGE= .85621817-03, CONCENTRATION= .40140727-01, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .14270303-02
TIME OF PASSAGE= .36583999-02, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .23404171-01
** Y= 95.000, DOSAGE= .22083095-00, CONCENTRATION= .94192352-02, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .33471825-03
TIME OF PASSAGE= .36575772-02, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .54908191-02
** Y= 100.000, DOSAGE= .42176150-01, CONCENTRATION= .19785732-02, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .70293509-04
TIME OF PASSAGE= .36567339-02, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .11533632-02
** Y= 105.000, DOSAGE= .81059955-02, CONCENTRATION= .39411059-03, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .13643326-04
TIME OF PASSAGE= .36558955-02, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .22391218-03
** Y= 110.000, DOSAGE= .13231792-02, CONCENTRATION= .71487756-04, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .25386320-05
TIME OF PASSAGE= .36550876-02, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .41672651-04
** Y= 115.000, DOSAGE= .28319395-03, CONCENTRATION= .13293954-04, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .47198992-06

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TIME OF PASSAGE= .35543346+02, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .77495353-05
** Y= 120.000, DOSAGE= .55071722-04, CONCENTRATION= .29957059-05, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .91786204-07
TIME OF PASSAGE= .36533696+02, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .15073030-05
** Y= 125.000, DOSAGE= .11766767-04, CONCENTRATION= .55255578-06, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .19511279-07
TIME OF PASSAGE= .36533696+02, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .32210511-06
** Y= 130.000, DOSAGE= .29978951-03, CONCENTRATION= .13554910-06, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .48464918-08
TIME OF PASSAGE= .36526226+02, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .79511155-07
** Y= 135.000, DOSAGE= .87527869-06, CONCENTRATION= .41111129-07, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .14587980-08
TIME OF PASSAGE= .36526226+02, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .23955191-07
** Y= 140.000, DOSAGE= .33724564-05, CONCENTRATION= .15840977-07, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .56207607-09
TIME OF PASSAGE= .36521132+02, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .92342838-08
** Y= 145.000, DOSAGE= .03000000, CONCENTRATION= .00000000, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
TIME OF PASSAGE= .63000000, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
** Y= 150.000, DOSAGE= .03000000, CONCENTRATION= .00000000, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
TIME OF PASSAGE= .03000000, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
** Y= 155.000, DOSAGE= .03000000, CONCENTRATION= .00000000, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
TIME OF PASSAGE= .03000000, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000

* X= 700.00 *
** Y= 54.000, DOSAGE= .17029139+03, CONCENTRATION= .79751960+31, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .28381898+00
TIME OF PASSAGE= .36652377+02, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .46451212+01
** Y= 255.000, DOSAGE= .00000000, CONCENTRATION= .00000000, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
TIME OF PASSAGE= .60000000, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
** Y= 260.000, DOSAGE= .00000000, CONCENTRATION= .00000000, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
TIME OF PASSAGE= .00000000, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
** Y= 265.000, DOSAGE= .00000000, CONCENTRATION= .00000000, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
TIME OF PASSAGE= .00000000, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
** Y= 270.000, DOSAGE= .00000000, CONCENTRATION= .00000000, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
TIME OF PASSAGE= .00000000, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
** Y= 275.000, DOSAGE= .00000000, CONCENTRATION= .00000000, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
TIME OF PASSAGE= .00000000, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
** Y= 280.000, DOSAGE= .00000000, CONCENTRATION= .00000000, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
TIME OF PASSAGE= .00000000, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
** Y= 285.000, DOSAGE= .00000000, CONCENTRATION= .00000000, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
TIME OF PASSAGE= .00000000, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
** Y= 290.000, DOSAGE= .00000000, CONCENTRATION= .00000000, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
TIME OF PASSAGE= .00000000, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
** Y= 295.000, DOSAGE= .00000000, CONCENTRATION= .00000000, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
TIME OF PASSAGE= .00000000, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
** Y= 300.000, DOSAGE= .00000000, CONCENTRATION= .00000000, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
TIME OF PASSAGE= .00000000, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
** Y= 305.000, DOSAGE= .00000000, CONCENTRATION= .00000000, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
TIME OF PASSAGE= .00000000, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
** Y= 310.000, DOSAGE= .00000000, CONCENTRATION= .00000000, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
TIME OF PASSAGE= .00000000, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
** Y= 315.000, DOSAGE= .00000000, CONCENTRATION= .00000000, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
TIME OF PASSAGE= .00000000, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
** Y= 320.000, DOSAGE= .00000000, CONCENTRATION= .00000000, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
TIME OF PASSAGE= .00000000, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
** Y= 325.000, DOSAGE= .12759438-09, CONCENTRATION= .59338049-11, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .21265724-12
TIME OF PASSAGE= .34523589+02, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .34937847-11
** Y= 330.000, DOSAGE= .42394850-09, CONCENTRATION= .19913076-10, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .70658097-12
TIME OF PASSAGE= .36521190+02, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .11600630-10
** Y= 335.000, DOSAGE= .20300933-08, CONCENTRATION= .95334549-10, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .33834889-11
TIME OF PASSAGE= .36525356+02, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .55580335-10
** Y= 340.000, DOSAGE= .13027223-07, CONCENTRATION= .61174973-09, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .21712039-10
TIME OF PASSAGE= .36533651+02, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .35661145-09

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** Y= 155.000, DOSAGE= .0000000 , AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .0000000
    TIME OF PASSAGE= .0000000 , CONCENTRATION= .0000000 , TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .0000000
    TIME OF PASSAGE= .0000000 , AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .0000000
  
```

***** LAYER11 *****

** INPUT DATA **

```

O= .19700000+04, UBAR AT BOTTOM= 11.9000, UBAR AT TOP= 13.0000, SIGAK AT BOTTOM= 1.00000, SIGAK AT TOP= 1.00000
SIGEK AT BOTTOM= .95000, SIGEK AT TOP= .95000, SIGX0= 93.0000, SIGX0= 93.0000, SIGZ0= 115.4700, THETA= 240.0000
THETA= 240.0000, Z= 1800.000, ALPHA= 1.00, BETA= 1.00, HE .600, DELX= .0000000 , DELY= .0000000
12HOU=1
Z AT TOP= 2200.0000
  
```

```

CALCULATED INPUT PARAMETERS FOR MODELS 1,2,3 *** UBAR = 12.45000, THETA = 245.00000, DELTHP = 10.00000, DELU = 1.10000
, SIGAP = .01656, SIGEP = .01658
  
```

** CALCULATION HEIGHT Z= 1800.000, CLOUD AXIS IS AT 65.000 DEGREES AZIMUTH BEARING RELATIVE TO ORIGIN

```

** Y= 65.000, DOSAGE= .33193806+00, CONCENTRATION= .17710314-01, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .55323142-03
    TIME OF PASSAGE= .32135044+02, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .10329240-01
** Y= 255.000, DOSAGE= .0000000 , CONCENTRATION= .0000000 , TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
    TIME OF PASSAGE= .0000000 , AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
** Y= 260.000, DOSAGE= .0000000 , CONCENTRATION= .0000000 , TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
    TIME OF PASSAGE= .0000000 , AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
** Y= 265.000, DOSAGE= .0000000 , CONCENTRATION= .0000000 , TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
    TIME OF PASSAGE= .0000000 , AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
** Y= 270.000, DOSAGE= .0000000 , CONCENTRATION= .0000000 , TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
    TIME OF PASSAGE= .0000000 , AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
** Y= 275.000, DOSAGE= .0000000 , CONCENTRATION= .0000000 , TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
    TIME OF PASSAGE= .0000000 , AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
** Y= 280.000, DOSAGE= .0000000 , CONCENTRATION= .0000000 , TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
    TIME OF PASSAGE= .0000000 , AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
** Y= 285.000, DOSAGE= .0000000 , CONCENTRATION= .0000000 , TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
    TIME OF PASSAGE= .0000000 , AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
** Y= 290.000, DOSAGE= .0000000 , CONCENTRATION= .0000000 , TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
    TIME OF PASSAGE= .0000000 , AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
** Y= 295.000, DOSAGE= .0000000 , CONCENTRATION= .0000000 , TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
    TIME OF PASSAGE= .0000000 , AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
** Y= 300.000, DOSAGE= .0000000 , CONCENTRATION= .0000000 , TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
    TIME OF PASSAGE= .0000000 , AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
** Y= 305.000, DOSAGE= .0000000 , CONCENTRATION= .0000000 , TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
    TIME OF PASSAGE= .0000000 , AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
** Y= 310.000, DOSAGE= .0000000 , CONCENTRATION= .0000000 , TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
    TIME OF PASSAGE= .0000000 , AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
** Y= 315.000, DOSAGE= .0000000 , CONCENTRATION= .0000000 , TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
    TIME OF PASSAGE= .0000000 , AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
** Y= 320.000, DOSAGE= .0000000 , CONCENTRATION= .0000000 , TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
    TIME OF PASSAGE= .0000000 , AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
** Y= 325.000, DOSAGE= .0000000 , CONCENTRATION= .0000000 , TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
    TIME OF PASSAGE= .0000000 , AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
** Y= 330.000, DOSAGE= .0000000 , CONCENTRATION= .0000000 , TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
    TIME OF PASSAGE= .0000000 , AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
  
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** Y= 115.000, DOSAGE= .1976800-03, CONCENTRATION= .10661524-04, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .33278013-06
    TIME OF PASSAGE= .32126030+02, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .62149940-05
** Y= 120.000, DOSAGE= .63448468-04, CONCENTRATION= .32305331-05, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .10108078-06
    TIME OF PASSAGE= .32125536+02, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .18878583-05
** Y= 125.000, DOSAGE= .16027003-04, CONCENTRATION= .10107523-05, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .31546338-07
    TIME OF PASSAGE= .32124323+02, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .58926473-06
** Y= 130.000, DOSAGE= .62707799-05, CONCENTRATION= .33531150-06, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .10464966-07
    TIME OF PASSAGE= .32123226+02, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .19546542-06
** Y= 135.000, DOSAGE= .2297109-05, CONCENTRATION= .12237267-06, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .38178515-08
    TIME OF PASSAGE= .32122279+02, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .71312217-07
** Y= 140.000, DOSAGE= .94992480-05, CONCENTRATION= .56737877-07, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .15832080-08
    TIME OF PASSAGE= .32121511+02, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .29372855-07
** Y= 145.000, DOSAGE= .45175660-06, CONCENTRATION= .246657501-07, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .76959433-09
    TIME OF PASSAGE= .32120945+02, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .14375581-07
** Y= 150.000, DOSAGE= .27036643-06, CONCENTRATION= .14437350-07, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .45061071-09
    TIME OF PASSAGE= .32120598+02, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .84172280-08
** Y= 155.000, DOSAGE= .19497734-06, CONCENTRATION= .10413113-07, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .32496223-09
    TIME OF PASSAGE= .32120481+02, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .60701073-08

* X= 602.00 *
** Y= 65.000, DOSAGE= .32413494+00, CONCENTRATION= .17299549-01, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .54023914-03
    TIME OF PASSAGE= .32142601+02, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .1684544-01
** Y= 255.000, DOSAGE= .03000003, CONCENTRATION= .00200000, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
    TIME OF PASSAGE= .00000000, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
** Y= 260.000, DOSAGE= .00000000, CONCENTRATION= .00200000, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
    TIME OF PASSAGE= .00000000, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
** Y= 265.000, DOSAGE= .00000000, CONCENTRATION= .00200000, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
    TIME OF PASSAGE= .00000000, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
** Y= 270.000, DOSAGE= .00000000, CONCENTRATION= .00200000, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
    TIME OF PASSAGE= .00000000, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
** Y= 275.000, DOSAGE= .00000000, CONCENTRATION= .00200000, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
    TIME OF PASSAGE= .00000000, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
** Y= 280.000, DOSAGE= .00000000, CONCENTRATION= .00200000, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
    TIME OF PASSAGE= .00000000, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
** Y= 285.000, DOSAGE= .00000000, CONCENTRATION= .00200000, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
    TIME OF PASSAGE= .00000000, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
** Y= 290.000, DOSAGE= .00000000, CONCENTRATION= .00200000, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
    TIME OF PASSAGE= .00000000, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
** Y= 295.000, DOSAGE= .00000000, CONCENTRATION= .00200000, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
    TIME OF PASSAGE= .00000000, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
** Y= 300.000, DOSAGE= .00000000, CONCENTRATION= .00200000, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
    TIME OF PASSAGE= .00000000, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
** Y= 305.000, DOSAGE= .00000000, CONCENTRATION= .00200000, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
    TIME OF PASSAGE= .00000000, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
** Y= 310.000, DOSAGE= .00000000, CONCENTRATION= .00200000, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
    TIME OF PASSAGE= .00000000, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
** Y= 315.000, DOSAGE= .00000000, CONCENTRATION= .00200000, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
    TIME OF PASSAGE= .00000000, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
** Y= 320.000, DOSAGE= .00000000, CONCENTRATION= .00200000, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
    TIME OF PASSAGE= .00000000, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
** Y= 325.000, DOSAGE= .00000000, CONCENTRATION= .00200000, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
    TIME OF PASSAGE= .00000000, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
** Y= 330.000, DOSAGE= .00000000, CONCENTRATION= .00200000, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
    TIME OF PASSAGE= .00000000, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
** Y= 335.000, DOSAGE= .00000000, CONCENTRATION= .00200000, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
    TIME OF PASSAGE= .00000000, AVERAGE ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .00000000
** Y= 340.000, DOSAGE= .57807760-09, CONCENTRATION= .30373121-10, TIME MEAN ALONGWIND CONCENTRATION= .96346313-12
```


APPENDIX E

METEOROLOGICAL AND SOURCE INPUTS

Meteorological and source model inputs used in the example calculations described in Section 6 are given in Tables E-1 through E-6. Tables E-1 and E-2 contain inputs respectively for the use of Model 4 and Model 3 in predicting concentration and dosage downwind from a normal launch during a sea-breeze meteorological regime at Kennedy Space Center. Model inputs for the use of Model 5 in predicting deposition due to precipitation scavenging and air concentration with depletion due to precipitation scavenging for a normal launch during a cold front passage at Kennedy Space Center are given in Table E-3. Table E-4 contains inputs for Model 6 for use in predicting deposition due to gravitational settling for a normal launch during a cold front passage at Kennedy Space Center. Finally, Tables E-5 and E-6 contain inputs respectively for the use of Model 4 and Model 3 in predicting concentration and dosage downwind from an on-pad abort during a post-cold front meteorological regime at Kennedy Space Center.

The source inputs in the tables were calculated using the procedures described in Section 6 of the report. Meteorological inputs of mean wind speed, and wind direction were obtained from the rawinsonde and NASA 150-Meter Ground Wind Tower profiles given in Section 6.

Values of the standard deviation of azimuth wind angle fluctuations at the reference height $z_R (\sigma_{AR}^{\tau_{oK}})$ were obtained from measurements made with bi-directional vanes when such information was available. When no measurements of this type were available, estimates based on climatology were made by experienced diffusion meteorologists. The following general rules were used to specify the vertical profiles of $\sigma_A^{\tau_{oK}}$.

TABLE E-1

METEOROLOGICAL AND SOURCE INPUT PARAMETERS FOR MODEL 4 AND FOR A NORMAL
LAUNCH DURING A SEA-BREEZE METEOROLOGICAL REGIME AT KENNEDY SPACE CENTER

Parameter	Units	Default Value	Atz _R Only	Common to all Layers	Layer				
					1	2	3	4	5
$Q_K - HCl$	ppm m ⁺²				1.44×10^5	3.49×10^5	9.66×10^5	2.27×10^6	4.55×10^6
z_R	m	2 m							
\bar{u}_R	m sec ⁻¹		6.0						
\bar{u}_{TK}	m sec ⁻¹				8.9	9.6	9.9	10.2	10.4
$\sigma_{AR} \{\tau_{OK}\}$	deg		8.0						
$\sigma_{ATK} \{\tau_{OK}\}$	deg				5.41	5.05	4.85	4.71	4.61
σ_{ER}	deg		7.6		5.13	4.79	4.60	4.47	4.37
σ_{ETK}	deg			461					
τ_K	sec								
τ_{OK}	sec	600 sec							
$\sigma_{xO} \{K\}$	m				14.9	44.7	74.4	104.2	134.0
$\sigma_{yO} \{K\}$	m				14.9	44.7	74.4	104.2	134.0
$\sigma_{zO} \{K\}$	m	$(z_{K+1} - z_K) / \sqrt{12}$							
α_K		1							
β_K		1							
z_{B1}	m	2							
z_{TK}	m				100	200	300	400	500

TABLE E-1

(Continued)

Parameter	Units	Default Value	Atz _R Only	Common to all Layers	Layer					
					6	7	8	9	10	11
$Q_K - HCl$	ppm m ⁺²				7.77×10^6	1.13×10^7	1.39×10^7	9.61×10^6	5.40×10^5	1.07×10^3
z_R	m	2 m								
\bar{u}_R	m sec ⁻¹		6.0							
\bar{u}_{TK}	m sec ⁻¹				10.6	10.8	10.9	10.0	11.9	13.0
$\sigma_{AR} \{\tau_{oK}\}$	deg									
$\sigma_{ATK} \{\tau_{oK}\}$	deg		8.0		4.52	4.45	4.39	2.0	1.0	1.0
σ_{ER}	deg		7.6		4.29	4.23	4.17	1.90	0.95	0.95
σ_{ETK}	deg									
τ_K	sec			461						
τ_{oK}	sec	600 sec								
$\sigma_{xo} \{K\}$	m				163.7	193.5	223.3	182.8	93.0	93.0
$\sigma_{yo} \{K\}$	m				163.7	193.5	223.3	182.8	93.0	93.0
$\sigma_{zo} \{K\}$	m									
α_K		$(z_{K+1} - z_K) \sqrt{12}$								
β_K		1								
z_{B1}	m	1								
z_{TK}	m	2			600	700	800	1300	1800	2200

TABLE E-1 (Continued)

Parameter	Units	Default Value	Atz ^R Only	Common to all Layers	Layer				
					1	2	3	4	5
θ_{B1}	deg				150				
θ_{TK}	deg				150	150	152	153	157
H_K	m								
x_{rz}	m	100 m							
x_{ry}	m	100 m							
x_{Rz}	m	0 m							
x_{Ry}	m	0 m							
Model No.		1			4	4	4	4	4
t^*	sec	1 sec							
α_L ①		α_K							
β_L ①		β_K							
τ_L ①	sec	τ_K							
τ_{oL} ①	sec	τ_{oK}							
z_{RL} ①	m	z_R							
\bar{u}_{BL} ①	m sec ⁻¹	\bar{u}_{BK}							
\bar{u}_{TL} ①	m sec ⁻¹	\bar{u}_{TK}							
$\sigma_{ABL}\{\tau_{oL}\}$ ①	deg	$\sigma_{ABK}\{\tau_{oK}\}$							
$\sigma_{ATL}\{\tau_{oL}\}$ ①	deg	$\sigma_{ATK}\{\tau_{oK}\}$							

① These parameters are for layer step change and the layer number should refer to the new layer structure where new layers are formed from two or more initial layers.

TABLE E-1 (Continued)

Parameter	Units	Default Value	At z _R Only	Common to all Layers	Layer					
					6	7	8	9	10	11
θ_{B1}	deg									
θ_{TK}	deg				160	170	180	228	240	250
H_K	m	100 m								
x_{rz}	m	100 m								
x_{ry}	m	0 m								
x_{Rz}	m	0 m								
x_{Ry}	m	1			4	4	4	1	1	1
Model No.										
t^*	sec	1 sec								
α_L ①		α_K								
β_L ①		β_K								
τ_L ①	sec	τ_K								
τ_{oL} ①	sec	τ_{oK}								
z_{RL} ①	m	z_R								
\bar{u}_{BL} ①	m sec ⁻¹	\bar{u}_{BK}								
\bar{u}_{TL} ①	m sec ⁻¹	\bar{u}_{TK}								
$\sigma_{ABL} \{\tau_{oL}\}$ ①	deg	$\sigma_{ABK} \{\tau_{oK}\}$								
$\sigma_{ATL} \{\tau_{oL}\}$ ①	deg	$\sigma_{ATK} \{\tau_{oK}\}$								

① These parameters are for layer step change and the layer number should refer to the new layer structure where new layers are formed from two or more initial layers.

TABLE E-2

METEOROLOGICAL AND SOURCE INPUT PARAMETERS FOR MODEL 3 AND FOR A NORMAL LAUNCH
DURING A SEA-BREEZE METEOROLOGICAL REGIME AT KENNEDY SPACE CENTER

Parameter	Units	Default Value	At z _R Only	Common to all Layers	Layer				
					1	2	3	4	5
Q _K - HCl	ppm m ⁺²				4.18 x 10 ⁹				
z _R	m	2 m							
ū _R	m sec ⁻¹		6.0						
ū _{TK}	m sec ⁻¹				10.9				
σ _{AR} {τ _{oK} }	deg		8.0						
σ _{ATK} {τ _{oK} }	deg								
σ _{ER}	deg		7.6						
σ _{ETK}	deg								
τ _K	sec			461					
τ _{oK}	sec	600 sec							
σ _{xo} {K}	m				248				
σ _{yo} {K}	m				248				
σ _{zo} {K}	m	$(z_{K+1} - z_K) \sqrt{12}$			116				
α _K		1							
β _K		1							
z _{B1}	m	2							
z _{TK}	m				800				

TABLE E-2 (Continued)

Parameter	Units	Default Value	At z R Only	Common to all Layers	Layer				
					1	2	3	4	5
θ_{B1}	deg				150				
θ_{TK}	deg				180				
H_K	m				550				
x_{rz}	m	100 m							
x_{ry}	m	100 m							
x_{Rz}	m	0 m							
x_{Ry}	m	0 m							
Model No.		1			3				
t^*	sec	1 sec							
α_L ①		α_K							
β_L ①		β_K							
τ_L ①	sec	τ_K							
τ_{oL} ①	sec	τ_{oK}							
z_{RL} ①	m	z_R							
\bar{u}_{BL} ①	m sec ⁻¹	\bar{u}_{BK}							
\bar{u}_{TL} ①	m sec ⁻¹	\bar{u}_{TK}							
$\sigma_{ABL} \{\tau_{oL}\}$ ①	deg	$\sigma_{ABK} \{\tau_{oK}\}$							
$\sigma_{ATL} \{\tau_{oL}\}$ ①	deg	$\sigma_{ATK} \{\tau_{oK}\}$							

① These parameters are for layer step change and the layer number should refer to the new layer structure where new layers are formed from two or more initial layers.

TABLE E-3

METEOROLOGICAL AND SOURCE INPUT PARAMETERS FOR MODEL 5 (PRECIPITATION DEPOSITION)
AND FOR A NORMAL LAUNCH DURING A COLD FRONT PASSAGE AT KENNEDY SPACE CENTER

Parameter	Units	Default Value	Atz _R Only	Common to all Layers	Layer				
					1	2	3	4	5
$Q_K - \text{HCl}$ Concentration	ppm m ⁺²				2.11 x 10 ⁵	9.61 x 10 ⁵	3.88 x 10 ⁶	1.15 x 10 ⁷	1.61 x 10 ⁷
$Q_K - \text{HCl}$ Deposition	mg m ⁻¹				3.18 x 10 ⁵	1.45 x 10 ⁶	5.84 x 10 ⁶	1.72 x 10 ⁷	2.43 x 10 ⁷
z_R	m	2 m	2						
\bar{u}_R	m sec ⁻¹		7						
\bar{u}_{TK}	m sec ⁻¹				10.5	11.3	11.9	12.4	12.7
$\sigma_{AR} \{ \tau_{oK} \}$	deg		10						
$\sigma_{ATK} \{ \tau_{oK} \}$	deg				6.61	6.17	5.89	5.65	5.49
σ_{ER}	deg		8.8						
σ_{ETK}	deg				5.82	5.43	5.18	4.97	4.83
τ_K	sec			317					
τ_{oK}	sec	600 sec							
$\sigma_{xO} \{ K \}$	m				18.6	55.8	96.7	148.8	193.5
$\sigma_{yO} \{ K \}$	m				18.6	55.8	96.7	148.8	193.5
$\sigma_{zO} \{ K \}$	m	$(z_{K+1} - z_K) \sqrt{12}$							
α_K		1							

TABLE E-3

(Continued)

Parameter	Units	Default Value	Atz _R Only	Common to all Layers	Layer					
					6	7	8	9	10	11
$Q_K - \text{HCl}$ Concentration	ppm m ⁺²				9.15×10^6	2.08×10^6	1.87×10^5	6.59×10^3	9.01×10^1	4.69×10^{-1}
$Q_K - \text{HCl}$ Deposition					1.38×10^7	3.13×10^6	2.81×10^5	9.93×10^3	1.36×10^2	7.07×10^{-1}
z_R	m	2 m	2							
\bar{u}_R	m sec ⁻¹		7							
\bar{u}_{TK}	m sec ⁻¹				13.0	13.2	13.4	13.6	13.8	14.0
$\sigma_{AR} \{ \tau_{oK} \}$	deg		10		5.37	5.27	5.19	5.12	5.06	5.01
$\sigma_{ATK} \{ \tau_{oK} \}$	deg									
σ_{ER}	deg		8.8		4.73	4.64	4.57	4.51	4.46	4.41
σ_{ETK}	deg									
τ_K	sec			317						
τ_{oK}	sec	600 sec								
$\sigma_{x0} \{ K \}$	m				134.2	93	93	93	93	93
$\sigma_{y0} \{ K \}$	m				134.2	93	93	93	93	93
$\sigma_{z0} \{ K \}$	m	$(z_{K+1} - z_K) \sqrt{12}$								
α_K		1								
β_K		1								

TABLE E-3 (Continued)

Parameter	Units	Default Value	At z _R Only	Common to all Layers	Layer				
					1	2	3	4	5
β_K		1							
z_{B1}	m	2							
z_{TK}	m				125	250	400	600	800
θ_{B1}	deg				41.0				
θ_{TK}	deg				44.5	48.0	49.0	51.0	54.0
H_K	m								
x_{rz}	m	100 m							
x_{ry}	m	100 m							
x_{Rz}	m	0 m							
x_{Ry}	m	0 m							
Model No.		1			5	5	5	5	5
t^*	sec	1 sec							
α_L ①		α_K							
β_L ①		β_K							
τ_L ①	sec	τ_K							
τ_{oL} ①	sec	τ_{oK}							
z_{RL} ①	m	z_R							

① These parameters are for layer step change and the layer number should refer to the new layer structure where new layers are formed from two or more initial layers.

TABLE E-3 (Continued)

Parameter	Units	Default Value	At z_R Only	Common to all Layers	Layer					
					6	7	8	9	10	11
z_{B1}	m	2								
z_{TK}	m				1000	1200	1400	1600	1800	2000
θ_{B1}	deg									
θ_{TK}	deg				59.0	66.0	73.5	80.0	86.5	91.0
H_K	m									
x_{rz}	m	100 m								
x_{ry}	m	100 m								
x_{Rz}	m	0 m								
x_{Ry}	m	0 m								
Model No.					5	5	5	5	5	5
t^*	sec	1 sec								
α_L ①		α_K								
β_L ①		β_K								
τ_L ①	sec	τ_K								
τ_{oL} ①	sec	τ_{oK}								
z_{RL} ①	in	z_R								

① These parameters are for layer step change and the layer number should refer to the new layer structure where new layers are formed from two or more initial layers.

TABLE E-4

METEOROLOGICAL AND SOURCE INPUT PARAMETERS FOR MODEL 6 (GRAVITATIONAL DEPOSITION) AND FOR A NORMAL LAUNCH DURING A COLD FRONT PASSAGE AT KENNEDY SPACE CENTER

Parameter	Units	Default Value	Atz _R Only	Common to all Layers	Layer				
					1	2	3	4	5
$Q_K - Al_2O_3$	mg	2 m			5.87×10^7	2.67×10^8	1.29×10^9	5.09×10^9	7.18×10^9
z_R	m		7						
\bar{u}_R	m sec ⁻¹								
\bar{u}_{TK}	m sec ⁻¹				10.5	11.3	11.9	12.4	12.7
$\sigma_{AR} \{\tau_{oK}\}$	deg		10						
$\sigma_{ATK} \{\tau_{oK}\}$	deg				6.61	6.17	5.89	5.65	5.49
σ_{ER}	deg								
σ_{ETK}	deg				5.82	5.43	5.18	4.97	4.83
τ_K	sec			317					
τ_{oK}	sec	600 sec							
$\sigma_{x0} \{K\}$	m				18.6	55.8	96.7	148.8	193.5
$\sigma_{y0} \{K\}$	m				18.6	55.8	96.7	148.8	193.5
$\sigma_{z0} \{K\}$	m	$(z_{K+1} - z_K) \sqrt{12}$							
α_K		1							
β_K		1							
z_{B1}	m	2							
z_{TK}	m				125	250	400	600	800

TABLE E-4

(Continued)

Parameter	Units	Default Value	Atz _R Only	Common to all Layers	Layer					
					6	7	8	9	10	11
$Q_K - Al_2O_3$	mg	2 m	7		4.01×10^9	9.23×10^8	8.31×10^7	2.93×10^6	4.01×10^1	2.09×10^2
z_R	m									
\bar{u}_R	m sec ⁻¹									
\bar{u}_{TK}	m sec ⁻¹				13.0	13.2	13.4	13.6	13.8	14.0
$\sigma_{AR} \{\tau_{oK}\}$	deg	600 sec	10							
$\sigma_{ATK} \{\tau_{oK}\}$	deg				5.37	5.27	5.19	5.12	5.06	5.01
σ_{ER}	deg									
σ_{ETK}	deg				4.73	4.64	4.57	4.51	4.46	4.41
τ_K	sec	$(z_{K+1} - z_K) \sqrt{12}$								
τ_{oK}	sec									
$\sigma_{xo} \{K\}$	m				134.2	93	93	93	93	93
$\sigma_{yo} \{K\}$	m				134.2	93	93	93	93	93
$\sigma_{zo} \{K\}$	m	1								
α_K										
β_K										
z_{B1}	m									
z_{TK}	m	2			1000	1200	1400	1600	1800	2000

TABLE E-4 (Continued)

Parameter	Units	Default Value	At z_R Only	Common to all Layers	Layer				
					1	2	3	4	5
θ_{B1}	deg				41.0				
θ_{TK}	deg				44.5	48.0	49.0	51.0	54.0
H_K	m								
x_{rz}	m	100 m							
x_{ry}	m	100 m							
x_{Rz}	m	0 m							
x_{Ry}	m	0 m							
Model No.					6	6	6	6	6
t^*	sec	1 sec							
α_L ①		α_K							
β_L ①		β_K							
τ_L ①	sec	τ_K							
τ_{oL} ①	sec	τ_{oK}							
z_{RL} ①	m	z_R							
\bar{u}_{BL} ①	m sec ⁻¹	\bar{u}_{BK}							
\bar{u}_{TL} ①	m sec ⁻¹	\bar{u}_{TK}							
$\sigma_{ABL} \{\tau_{oL}\}$ ①	deg	$\sigma_{ABK} \{\tau_{oK}\}$							
$\sigma_{ATL} \{\tau_{oL}\}$ ①	deg	$\sigma_{ATK} \{\tau_{oK}\}$							

① These parameters are for layer step change and the layer number should refer to the new layer structure where new layers are formed from two or more initial layers.

TABLE E-4 (Continued)

Parameter	Units	Default Value	At z R Only	Common to all Layers	Layer					
					6	7	8	9	10	11
θ_{E1}	deg				59.0	66.0	73.5	80.0	86.5	91.0
θ_{TK}	deg									
H_K	m	100 m								
x_{rz}	m	100 m								
x_{ry}	m	0 m								
x_{Rz}	m	0 m								
x_{Ry}	m	1			6	6	6	6	6	6
Model No.										
t^*	sec	1 sec								
α_L ①		α_K								
β_L ①		β_K								
τ_L ①	sec	τ_K								
τ_{oL} ①	sec	τ_{oK}								
z_{RL} ①	m	z_R								
\bar{u}_{BL} ①	m sec ⁻¹	\bar{u}_{BK}								
\bar{u}_{TL} ①	m sec ⁻¹	\bar{u}_{TK}								
$\sigma_{ABL} \{\tau_{oL}\}$ ①	deg	$\sigma_{ABK} \{\tau_{oK}\}$								
$\sigma_{ATL} \{\tau_{oL}\}$ ①	deg	$\sigma_{ATK} \{\tau_{oK}\}$								

① These parameters are for layer step change and the layer number should refer to the new layer structure where new layers are formed from two or more initial layers.

TABLE E-4 (Continued)

Parameter	Units	Default Value	At z_R Only	Common to all Layers	Layer				
					1	2	3	4	5
σ_{EBL} ①	deg	σ_{EBK}							
σ_{ETL} ①	deg	σ_{ETK}							
θ_{BL} ①	deg	θ_{BK}							
θ_{TL} ①	deg	θ_{TK}							
V_s ②	m sec ⁻¹			3×10^{-4}	1.4×10^{-3}	3.5×10^{-3}	1.4×10^{-3}	2.5×10^{-2}	4.8×10^{-2}
$f\{V_s\}$ ②				0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
R									
V_{sK} ②	m sec ⁻¹								
$f\{V_{sK}\}$ ②									
H_{sK}	m				1		1	1	1
T_K	sec								
Λ	sec ⁻¹								

② These parameters are independent of the layers and the spaces are for their respective distribution.

TABLE E-4 (Continued)

Parameter	Units	Default Value	Atz _R Only	Common to all Layers	Layer					
					6	7	8	9	10	11
① σ_{EBL}	deg	σ_{EBK}								
① σ_{ETL}	deg	σ_{ETK}								
① θ_{BL}	deg	θ_{BK}								
① θ_{TL}	deg	θ_{TK}								
② V_s	in sec ⁻¹			3×10^{-4}	1.0×10^{-1}	2.5×10^{-2}	7.0×10^{-1}			
② $f\{V_s\}$				0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10			
R										
② V_{sK}	m sec ⁻¹									
② $f\{V_{sK}\}$										
H_{sK}	m				1	1	1	1	1	1
T_K	sec									
Λ	sec ⁻¹									

② These parameters are independent of the layers and the spaces are for their respective distribution.

TABLE E-5

METEOROLOGICAL AND SOURCE INPUT PARAMETERS FOR MODEL 4 AND FOR AN ON-PAD
ABORT DURING A POST-COLD FRONT METEOROLOGICAL REGIME AT KENNEDY SPACE CENTER

Parameter	Units	Default Value	Atz _R Only	Common to all Layers	Layer				
					1	2	3	4	5
$Q_K - HCl$	ppm m ⁺²				1.34×10^4	7.24×10^4	4.12×10^5	2.53×10^6	1.10×10^7
z_R	m	2 m	18						
\bar{u}_R	m sec ⁻¹		6.0						
\bar{u}_{TK}	m sec ⁻¹				8.2	9.0	9.6	10.0	11.0
$\sigma_{AR} \{ \tau_{oK} \}$	deg								
$\sigma_{ATK} \{ \tau_{oK} \}$	deg				6.69	6.02	5.55	5.18	4.93
σ_{ER}	deg		8.5		6.32	5.68	5.24	4.89	4.65
σ_{ETK}	deg			450					
τ_K	sec								
τ_{oK}	sec	600 sec							
$\sigma_{xo} \{ K \}$	m				14.5	43.6	75.6	116.3	162.8
$\sigma_{yo} \{ K \}$	m				14.5	43.6	75.6	116.3	162.8
$\sigma_{zo} \{ K \}$	m	$(z_{K+1} - z_K) \sqrt{12}$							
α_K		1							
β_K		1							
z_{B1}	m	2							
z_{TK}	m				125	250	400	600	1000

TABLE E-5

(Continued)

Parameter	Units	Default Value	Atz R Only	Common to all Layers	Layer					
					6	7	8	9	10	11
$Q_K - \text{HCl}$	ppm m ⁺²				2.74×10^7	3.93×10^7	3.26×10^7	1.24×10^7	1.34×10^6	
z_R	m	2 m	18							
\bar{u}_R	m sec ⁻¹		6.0							
\bar{u}_{TK}	m sec ⁻¹				11.0	11.0	10.4	8.6	6.0	
$\sigma_{AR} \{\tau_{oK}\}$	deg		9.0							
$\sigma_{ATK} \{\tau_{oK}\}$	deg				4.93	4.93	4.93	3.0	1.0	
σ_{ER}	deg									
σ_{ETK}	deg				4.65	4.65	4.65	2.83	0.94	
τ_K	sec			450						
τ_{oK}	sec	600 sec								
$\sigma_{xo} \{K\}$	m				209.3	270.7	224.2	166.0	96.3	
$\sigma_{yo} \{K\}$	m				209.3	270.7	224.2	166.0	96.3	
$\sigma_{zo} \{K\}$	m									
α_K		$\sqrt{z_{K+1} - z_K} / \sqrt{12}$								
β_K		1								
z_{B1}	m	1								
z_{TK}	m	2			1000	1200	1400	1700	2000	

TABLE E-5 (Continued)

Parameter	Units	Default Value	At z _R Only	Common to all Layers	Layer				
					1	2	3	4	5
θ_{B1}	deg				80.0				
θ_{TK}	deg				80.5	82.0	80.0	78.0	75.0
H_K	m	100 m							
x_{rz}	m	100 m							
x_{ry}	m	0 m							
x_{Rz}	m	0 m							
x_{Ry}	m	1			4	4	4	4	4
Model No.		1 sec							
t^*	sec								
α_L ①		α_K							
β_L ①		β_K							
τ_L ①		τ_K							
τ_{oL} ①		τ_{oK}							
z_{RL} ①	m	z_R							
\bar{u}_{BL} ①	m sec ⁻¹	\bar{u}_{BK}							
\bar{u}_{TL} ①	m sec ⁻¹	\bar{u}_{TK}							
$\sigma_{ABL} \{\tau_{oL}\}$ ①	deg	$\sigma_{ABK} \{\tau_{oK}\}$							
$\sigma_{ATL} \{\tau_{oL}\}$ ①	deg	$\sigma_{ATK} \{\tau_{oK}\}$							

① These parameters are for layer step change and the layer number should refer to the new layer structure where new layers are formed from two or more initial layers.

TABLE E-5 (Continued)

Parameter	Units	Default Value	At z _R Only	Common to all Layers	Layer					
					6	7	8	9	10	11
θ_{E1}	deg									
θ_{TK}	deg				71.0	65.0	57.0	40.5	9.0	
H_K	m									
x_{Rz}	m	100 m								
x_{ry}	m	100 m								
x_{Rz}	m	0 m								
x_{Ry}	m	0 m								
Model No.					4	4	4	4	4	
t^*	sec	1 sec								
α_L ①		α_K								
β_L ①		β_K								
τ_L ①	sec	τ_K								
τ_{oL} ①	sec	τ_{oK}								
z_{RL} ①	m	z_R								
\bar{u}_{EL} ①	m sec ⁻¹	\bar{u}_{BK}								
\bar{u}_{rL} ①	m sec ⁻¹	\bar{u}_{TK}								
$\sigma_{ABL} \{\tau_{oL}\}$ ①	deg	$\sigma_{ABK} \{\tau_{oK}\}$								
$\sigma_{ATL} \{\tau_{oL}\}$ ①	deg	$\sigma_{ATK} \{\tau_{oK}\}$								

① These parameters are for layer step change and the layer number should refer to the new layer structure where new layers are formed from two or more initial layers.

TABLE E-6

METEOROLOGICAL AND SOURCE INPUT PARAMETERS FOR MODEL 3 AND FOR AN ON-PAD ABORT
DURING A POST-COLD FRONT METEOROLOGICAL REGIME AT KENNEDY SPACE CENTER

Parameter	Units	Default Value	At z_R Only	Common to all Layers	Layer				
					1	2	3	4	5
$Q_K - HCl$	ppm m ⁺²				2.22 x 10 ¹⁰				
z_R	m	2 m	2						
\bar{u}_R	m sec ⁻¹		6.0						
\bar{u}_{TK}	m sec ⁻¹				10.4				
$\sigma_{AR} \{\tau_{oK}\}$	deg		9.0						
$\sigma_{ATK} \{\tau_{oK}\}$	deg				4.93				
σ_{ER}	deg		8.5		4.65				
σ_{ETK}	deg								
τ_K	sec								
τ_{oK}	sec	600 sec							
$\sigma_{x0} \{K\}$	m				263				
$\sigma_{y0} \{K\}$	m				263				
$\sigma_{z0} \{K\}$	m				194				
α_K		$(z_{K+1} - z_K) \sqrt{12}$							
β_K		1							
z_{B1}	m	1							
z_{TK}	m	2			1400				

TABLE E-6 (Continued)

Parameter	Units	Default Value	At zR Only	Common to all Layers	Layer				
					1	2	3	4	5
θ_{B1}	deg				80.0				
θ_{TK}	deg				57.0				
H_K	m				983				
x_{rz}	m	100 m							
x_{ry}	m	100 m							
x_{Rz}	m	0 m							
x_{Ry}	m	0 m							
Model No.		1			3				
t^*	sec	1 sec							
α_L ①		α_K							
β_L ①		β_K							
τ_L ①	sec	τ_K							
τ_{oL} ①	sec	τ_{oK}							
z_{RL} ①	m	z_R							
\bar{u}_{BL} ①	m sec ⁻¹	\bar{u}_{BK}							
\bar{u}_{TL} ①	m sec ⁻¹	\bar{u}_{TK}							
$\sigma_{ABL} \{\tau_{oL}\}$ ①	deg	$\sigma_{ABK} \{\tau_{oK}\}$							
$\sigma_{ATL} \{\tau_{oL}\}$ ①	deg	$\sigma_{ATK} \{\tau_{oK}\}$							

① These parameters are for layer step change and the layer number should refer to the new layer structure where new layers are formed from two or more initial layers.

In the surface mixing layer ($z < H_m$):

- (1) If the wind speed is constant or decreases with height in the layer, $\sigma_A\{\tau_{oK}\}$ is held constant with height in the layer
- (2) If the wind speed increases with height, $\sigma_A\{\tau_{oK}\}$ is decreased with height according to the relationship

$$\sigma_A\{\tau_{oK}, z\} = \sigma_{AR}\{\tau_{oK}\} \left(\frac{z}{z_R}\right)^{-p} \quad (E-1)$$

where

p = wind profile exponent

$$= \frac{\ell n [\bar{u}_{TK}/\bar{u}_R]}{\ell n [z_{TK}/z_R]} \quad (E-2)$$

\bar{u}_{TK} = mean wind speed at the top of the layer z_{TK}

\bar{u}_R = mean wind speed at the reference height z_R

In layers above the surface mixing layer ($z > H_m$):

- (1) If the wind speed is constant or decreases with height in a stable layer, $\sigma_A\{\tau_{oK}\}$ is decreased linearly with height from the value at the base of the layer to a value of one degree at the top of the layer
- (2) If the wind speed is constant or decreases with height in the unstable layer, $\sigma_A\{\tau_{oK}\}$ is held constant with height in the layer

- (3) If the wind speed increases with height in an unstable or stable layer, $\sigma_A\{\tau_{oK}\}$ is decreased with height according to the relationship

$$\sigma_A\{\tau_{oK}, z\} = \sigma_{ABK}\{\tau_{oK}\} \left(\frac{z}{z_{BK}} \right)^{-p_K} \quad (E-3)$$

where

$$p_K = \frac{\ln [\bar{u}_{TK}/\bar{u}_{BK}]}{\ln [z_{TK}/z_{BK}]} \quad (E-4)$$

\bar{u}_{BK} = mean wind speed at the base of the layer z_{BK}

It should be noted that $\sigma_A\{\tau_{oK}\}$ is not permitted to be less than one degree.

Values of the standard deviation of elevation wind angle fluctuations are set equal to $\sigma_A\{\tau_K\}$; that is,

$$\sigma_E = \sigma_A\{\tau_{oK}\} \left(\frac{\tau_K}{\tau_{oK}} \right)^{1/5} \quad (E-5)$$

where

τ_{oK} = reference time period over which $\sigma_A\{\tau_{oK}\}$ is measured
 τ_K = source function time in the layer

In the calculations, τ_K was set equal to the time t_{SI} required for the exhaust cloud to reach stabilization which is given by the expression

$$t_{SI} = \pi/s^{1/2} \quad (E-6)$$

when the instantaneous cloud rise formula given by Equation (3-3) in the report is used. The values of the diffusion parameters α and β were set equal to unity in all cases.